

Senate

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC RESOURCES

April 7, 1975

The meeting was called to order in Room #213 at 1:15 p.m. on Monday, April 7, 1975, with Senator Thomas Wilson in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator Thomas Wilson
 Senator Gary Sheerin
 Senator Richard Bryan
 Senator Carl Dodge
 Senator Joe Neal

ABSENT: Senator Mary Gojack
 Senator Richard Blakemore

OTHERS PRESENT: See Exhibit "A"

A.B. 335: Provides for inventory and report by state forester firewarden of forest and range renewable natural resources.

Mr. George Zappettini, Division of Forestry, testified regarding A.B. 335. This bill was introduced to go along with federal legislation that was passed in 1974 entitled the "Forest and Range Renewable Resources Inventory Act." The federal act will provide for inventorying all federal lands and it doesn't provide for doing the job on state and privately owned lands. It does provide for cooperation with the states. Mr. Zappettini said they would like this legislation so they could cooperate with them in inventorying.

Mr. Zappettini said the latest study shows that they have 9,000,000 acres of forest and water shed. About 1,000,000 acres is trees in state and private ownership. Most of it is in private ownership. These have never been inventoried and this is of great importance because of the energy crisis. Management of this resources needs more attention and they cannot catalogue until they inventory. This has never been done for the state and privately owned lands. Along with this they would inventory plant species which are endangered.

Senator Dodge asked if this would cost money. Mr. Zappettini said yes but they hoped to utilize federal funds through the federal act. Senator Dodge said if he could assure them there would be no impact on the general fund, it was fine. Otherwise they might have to re-refer the bill to Senate Finance. Mr. Zappettini said the bill itself does not have a fiscal note. Senator Dodge said what he wanted to know was were they going to come back in two years and ask for money. Senator Wilson said he could do one of two things; 1) amend on condition of federal funding; or 2) put a fiscal note on it and send to Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Zappettini said he would prefer to amend on condition of federal funding. Senator Bryan said that would be easy to amend because they could just remove section 2. Mr. Zappettini said the bill drafter told them the bill did not require a fiscal note and this is why one was not attached. Senator Sheerin asked if they anticipated the federal funding to be 100 percent. Mr. Zappettini said he did not know this at the present time because the federal law has not been funded as of yet.

Over

Senator Dodge pointed out that the State Land Use Planning Agency had been served with the inventory of all of Nevada's land. He wondered if they should make an inquiry as to whether they are doubling up on the authority. Mr. Zappettini called upon Mr. Bob Long to respond to this. Mr. Long said Mr. Meder of the Land Use Planning Agency concurred with the bill and said there would be no conflict between his charge of responsibility and this bill.

Senator Bryan asked Mr. Zappettini if this bill was acceptable if they conditioned it contingent upon availability of federal funds. He said it was. Senator Bryan asked if there were provisions in the federal act which would help the states. Mr. Zappettini yes.

Senator Bryan moved to amend and do pass.

Senator Sheerin seconded the motion.

The vote was unanimous with Senators Blakemore and Gojack absent.

S.B. 112: Increases certain powers of the executive director of the state department of agriculture and provides for confidentiality of private information acquired by department personnel.

After a short discussion it was discovered that this bill did not belong in this committee and that it did, in fact, belong in the committee on Government Affairs.

Page Two
April 7, 1975
Environment and Public Resources

A.B. 47: Provides for alfalfa seed research and promotional projects.

Mr. Harry Gallaway, Nevada Department of Agriculture, testified regarding A.B. 47. He said it was not an agency bill. The alfalfa seed industry for three years has been working on a volunteer operation to help further research projects. At a meeting in Humboldt, Mr. Gallaway was asked to take a look at this and draft a proposal for a system of obtaining an assessment on all alfalfa seeds produced in the state that could be used for purposes of research or promotional projects for the seed industry. After looking at all the other states, he felt the best approach in the State of Nevada was a development of an organization to handle the recommendation but then to fix the responsibility in the State Board of Agriculture. Since the drafting of the proposal, there have been three meetings with the industry and they are in total support of this bill. Senator Dodge verified the fact that he has discussed this with the producers in Lovelock and they agree with the bill.

Senator Bryan said the bill indicates that there is a fiscal note. Mr. Gallaway said the bill drafter said there would be a fiscal note. At the request of the bill drafter Mr. Gallaway did prepare a fiscal note. He said there was authorization in the bill for the expenditure of monies out of this assessment for the travel and cost of the advisory board. There is authority to retain up to five percent of the fees collected for this assessment. Based upon a 8.4 million pound production, which was the 1973 production and at 25 cents a hundred weight, the total income of money would be \$21,000. One Thousand Dollars of that would go for in-state travel and \$1,100 for administrative operation, leaving a balance of \$19,000 for the actual research and promotional project.

Senator Bryan asked if the fiscal note could be avoided if it is simply said there would be no expenditures from the general fund. Mr. Gallaway said he could see no expenditure of general fund monies. He said the fiscal note was inserted by the bill drafter because there were monies involved. Senator Bryan asked if he would have any objection to amending to say that no monies from the general fund would be involved. Mr. Gallaway said no.

Senator Bryan and Senator Wilson both expressed the fact that section 15 does not make it clear who may make the expenditures. Senator Bryan wondered if it would strengthen the provision if they indicated the expenditures would be made only by the department for the reasons which are enumerated. Senator Bryan said he wanted to make it clear that it was the department and not the advisory board who would be making the expenditures. Senator Wilson said you could add to Section 7 "as provides in Section 15." Mr. Gallaway said he would have no objection to that. This was discussed briefly after which Senator Bryan made the following motion.

Senator Bryan moved to amend and do pass.

Senator Sheerin seconded the motion.

The vote was unanimous with Senators Gojack and Blakemore absent.

A.B. 137: Establishes new periods for rerecording brands and marks.

Mr. Fred Warren, Nevada Department of Agriculture, testified regarding A.B. 137. The bill gives them the authority to publish a livestock brand book every two or four years rather than each five years. They desire to publish the book every two or four years to correlate their activities with the other five western states that have requested all states have uniformity. There is no fiscal note attached. The fee to livestock people would stay the same and it is \$5.

Senator Wilson said the bill just provides for publishing every four years. Mr. Warren said the rerecording of brands on a four year interval and then the department would have the capability of publishing the book more often. Senator Bryan said this would authorize them to put out a book 60 days prior to January 1, 1976. Mr. Warren said yes. Senator Bryan said then every four years thereafter. Mr. Warren said yes. Senator Bryan said other than uniformity, what was the justification of publishing the book every four years. Mr. Warren said it was to be more current, basically.

Senator Dodge asked where the bill dealt with the two year authority. Mr. Warren said the department already has this authority. Senator Dodge asked if what he was saying was the book would now cost \$20 instead of \$25. Mr. Warren said yes.

Senator Wilson said he didn't understand the relationship between the animal disease and the trace back problem and the rerecording of the brand. Mr. Warren said the rerecording of a brand helped the federal animal disease control people because the animals are moving interstate so much, to trace back to the owner. Senator Wilson said his question was how the rerecording of the brand help the problem. Mr. Warren said he thought it would be the currency of the book.

Senator Bryan asked what the consequences of not rerecording the brand were. Mr. Warren said the brand is lost to record and a period of one year must pass before it can be

reissued. Senator Dodge felt that the record should reflect that the committee is relying on the testimony that the compressed period of rerecording will not result in a higher cost to the people owning the brands.

Senator Dodge moved a do pass.

Senator Bryan seconded the motion.

The motion carried unanimously with Senators Gojack and Blakemore absent.

A.B. 138: Prohibits sales of adulterated or misbranded feed for livestock.

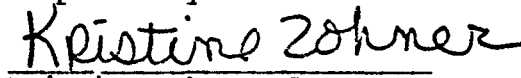
Harry Gallaway, Nevada Department of Agriculture, testified on this bill. This is a departmental bill. The act was amended in 1973 to require labeling of commercial livestock feed throughout the state. An appropriation was made of \$5,000 per year for the conduct of such purpose. Mr. Gallaway reported that the inspection program is working very well. They have had very few violations; and the ones they had were lack of information. What A.B. 138 does is classify certain acts as being mislabeling or adulteration acts and placing a penalty. At the present time there is no penalty requirement under the Feed Act. On Page 2, Line 45, there is a comma after feed, which should not be there.

Senator Wilson remarked that perhaps this bill should go over to Judiciary Committee because of the penalty. The penalty would be a criminal misdemeanor. Senator Bryan said that you could water something down and that would be adulterating it. Mr. Gallaway said that would be a commodity that would not meet its guaranteed analysis. Senator Dodge said there are no requirements, for example, for the indication of mineral additives in percentage amounts. Senator Dodge said that salt, for example, in large amounts can be very toxic to an animal. He asked Mr. Gallaway if they were going to place a quantity requirement on this. Mr. Gallaway said there would be nothing there that would require it. Senator Dodge asked how they were going to determine if the feed is adulterated. Mr. Gallaway said that would have to be done through chemical analysis. Mr. Gallaway and Senator Dodge discussed this briefly.

Senator Wilson said he wondered about language suitable for possible criminal prosecution. Mr. Gallaway said the present law just says it is unlawful. Senator Dodge said that anything unlawful is a misdemeanor. There was discussion among the committee members and Mr. Gallaway about the criminal penalty.

At this time the meeting adjourned until a later date because the Senate returned to Session. The meeting will continue at a time not yet determined.

Respectfully submitted:


Kristine Zohner, Secretary

APPROVED BY:


Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson, Chairman

SENATE

HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC RESOURCES

Date April 7, 1975 Time 1:00 p.m. Room 213

Bill or Resolution to be considered	Subject
S.B. 112	Increases certain powers of the executive director of the state department of agriculture and provides for confidentiality of private information acquired by department personnel.
A.B. 47	Provides for alfalfa seed research and promotional projects.
A.B. 137	Establishes new periods for rerecording brands and marks.
A.B. 138	Prohibits sale of adulterated or misbranded feed for livestock.
A.B. 139	Requires notification to state sealer of weights and measures when any weight, measure, instrument or device is purchased, installed or placed in use.
A.B. 140	Makes certain changes in laws regulating custom application of pesticides.
A.B. 213	Makes certain changes in provisions relating to registration and distribution of fertilizers.
A.B. 214	Regulates application of restricted use pesticides.
A.B. 202	Establishes authority in state department of agriculture to regulate and control vertebrate pests.
A.B. 288	Requires state board of agriculture to appoint representative to National Livestock and Meat Board.
A.B. 335	Provides for inventory and report by state forester firewarden of forest and range renewable natural resources.

SENATE Environment COMMITTEE

Exhibit "A"

409

ROOM # 213
 Y Monday DATE April 7, 1975

NAME	ORGANIZATION	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER
*NOTE: PLEASE PRINT ALL THE INFORMATION CLEARLY.			
HARRY E. GALLAWAY	NEV. DEPT. OF AGRIC	P.O. Box 1209 Reno, NV. 89501	784-6401
George ZAPPETTINI,	Div. of Forestry	CC	885-4350
PHIL MARTINELLI,	NEV. DEPT. OF AGRIC.	P.O. Box 1209 Reno, NV -	784-6401
SOIS LONG,	NEV. Div. of Forestry,	CARSON CITY	885-4350
DALE SAUNDERS,	NEV. DIV. OF FORESTRY,	CARSON CITY	885-4350
Louis W. Bergeun	NEV Natl Men's Assoc	Gardnerville	782-267
FRED WARREN	NEV. DEPT. AGRIC.	Reno,	784-640
Ira H Kent		Fallon	423-2485

A.B. 335 - Provides for inventory of forest and range renewable resources in State and Private ownership.

1. Latest study shows nine million acres of forest and watershed in S & P mostly private ownership.
2. Products from it in way of water, forage, tree products and recreational values are large in value and of much greater importance due to the energy crisis.
3. Management of this important resource needs more attention.
4. First need is to catalog or inventory on a periodic basis. Never done in past.
5. Also to be inventoried are plant species which are endangered. This never done.
6. This to be done by federal government on federal lands by congressional passage in 1974 of Forest and Range Renewal Resources Inventory Act. We propose to tie inventory of S & P in with this jointly and also in cooperation with University RNR.



PROGRESS REPORT
TO
THE 58TH NEVADA LEGISLATURE

The Nevada
State Land Use Planning Agency

NEVADA STATE LAND USE PLANNING AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

JANUARY 1975

PROGRESS REPORT
TO
THE 58TH NEVADA LEGISLATURE

INCLUDES:
TRANSMITTAL LETTERS
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES
PROGRESS/MANDATE

Address Reply to
Nye Bldg., 201 So. Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701
Telephone (702) 882-7482



STATE OF NEVADA

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

January 20, 1975

Honorable Members of the 58th Nevada State Legislature

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In compliance with the provisions of the State Land Use Planning Act, NRS 321.640 - 321.810, the State Land Use Planning Agency's progress report is enclosed.

The State Land Use Planning Agency was created in the Division of State Lands to develop and carry out a statewide land use planning program within the legislative mandate. By administrative act, the Agency's Administrator was given responsibility for the entire Division of State Lands. A bill will be introduced this session to legislatively formalize this arrangement. Although the Federal Land Use Planning Act was not passed by the last session of Congress, a \$30,000 annual HUD 701 planning grant supplemented State funding of the Agency. An amended form of the federal land use legislation will be introduced for consideration by the present Congress.

Agency personnel have been developing the statewide land use planning process. Officials and planners from local governments, the citizens of the State through public hearings, and the Nevada State Study Team have all made valuable inputs that are reflected in the Agency's recommended process. Strong local government participation is designed into the process to ensure that local interests are adequately considered in all phases of the program.

The Nevada land use planning program is one of the most significant activities in the State. The quality and nature of land use planning is vitally important to present and future generations of Nevadans.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elmo J. DeRicco".

Elmo J. DeRicco
Director



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Division of State Lands

CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

January 16, 1975

Mr. Elmo J. DeRicco, Director
Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources

Dear Mr. DeRicco:

In accordance with legislative direction accompanying the State Land Use Planning Act, please find enclosed a report of the State Land Use Planning Agency's progress toward meeting the requirements specified in NRS 321.640 - 321.810. No supplemental legislation is necessary at this stage in the planning program, therefore none is being recommended.

Included in this progress report are:

- * Summary of Activities 1973-1975
- * Agency Progress Relative to Legislative Mandate
- * A Program for State Land Use Planning in Nevada

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John L. Meder".

John L. Meder
Administrator

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES 1973-1975
-STATE LAND USE PLANNING AGENCY-

January 1975

The 57th Nevada State Legislature created the State Land Use Planning Agency (SLUPA) within the Division of State Lands. The Agency began functioning in July 1973. A \$30,000 HUD Comprehensive Planning Grant supplemented the State's funding of SLUPA. An Administrator, who was given the responsibility for the entire Division of State Lands, a secretary, and two planners were employed to assist in preparing the mandated statewide land use planning process and program. The Agency's progress with its limited funding and staff is listed below:

: The framework for a statewide land use planning process including limited areas (areas of critical environmental concern) and comprehensive sections has been formulated. Alternative work programs have been prepared, and public hearings were held in November 1974. A method by which areas of critical environmental concern may be identified and designated has also been formulated.

: Representatives of State and Federal land use related agencies were interviewed. These agency functions have been analyzed and published in the "Agencies Participating in Land Use Related Activities in Nevada". Existing data sources at the State and Federal levels were also compiled and are depicted by agency and type of information available.

: SLUPA is participating as the natural resources and land use representative in the study of the state management information system currently being made through the Office of the State Planning Coordinator. In addition, the staff has analyzed the information system developed by the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, reviewed county systems, and conferred with two consulting firms about the applicability of their systems to the State.

: A Local Government Technical Advisory Committee having a membership of local planning directors and planning consultants from throughout Nevada has been created. This group has met five times to assist the Agency in preparing the state-wide land use planning program.

: Through interviews with local governments, the status of planning in Nevada's cities, counties, and regions has been compiled.

: As a portion of its coordinative function, SLUPA has become Team Leader of the Nevada State Study Team which has been instrumental in the preparation of the State Water Plan. This Team will be assuming expanded duties in the future.

: Internal products utilized in preparation of the SLUPA program include an "Analysis of the Nevada Land Use Planning Act," "Glossary of Land Use Related Terms," "Definition of SLUPA Terms," "SLUPA Program Design" (one year), "Mandate for the Comprehensive Approach to Statewide Land Use Planning in Nevada," "Procedure Test for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern," "Issues and Latitude for Planning in Nevada," "Methodologies and Criteria for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern," and "Alternative Programs for the Nevada State Land Use Planning Agency."

AGENCY PROGRESS RELATIVE TO LEGISLATIVE MANDATE - JANUARY 1975

NRS

ACTIVITIES

- 321.720 The director, acting through the state land use planning agency shall develop and carry on a statewide land use planning process, which process shall include but shall not be limited to the following:
1. The preparation and continuing revision of a statewide inventory of the land and natural resources of the state;
State and federal agencies having such information were interviewed. "Agencies Participating in Land Use Related Activities in Nevada" was compiled and published. Information available through these agencies was analyzed and preliminarily listed by type of data and by agency.
 2. The compilation and continuing revision of data, on a statewide basis, related to population densities and trends, economic characteristics and projections, environmental conditions and trends, and directions and extent of urban and rural growth;
Preliminary information was compiled primarily from U.S. Bureau of Census publications, publications of the State Planning Coordinator, and unpublished works completed by State agencies.
 3. The identification of areas which may be areas of critical environmental concern;
The Local Government Technical Advisory Committee, made up of local planners and consultants from throughout the State, was asked to suggest possible critical areas. A questionnaire asking for such suggestions was sent to all local governments, federal and state natural resource agencies and conservation districts. A list of widely varying suggestions was assembled.
 4. Projections of the nature and quantity of land needed and suitable for various listed uses.....;
A long-range method for determining land capabilities and suitability is designed into the Agency's long-range work program realizing that a mass of preliminary information will have to be gathered before meaningful projections can be made.
 5. The preparation and continuing revision of an inventory of environmental, geological and physical conditions (including soil types) which influence the desirability of various uses of land;
State and federal agencies having such information were interviewed. "Agencies Participating in Land Use Related Activities in Nevada" was compiled and published. Information available through these agencies was analyzed and preliminarily listed by type of data and by agency.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 6. | The preparation and continuing revision of an inventory of state, local government and private needs and priorities concerning the use of federal lands within the state; | This function is designed into the phase one work program as a part of statewide policy formulation. Public hearing responses emphasized this function. |
| 7. | The preparation and continuing revision of an inventory of public and private institutional and financial resources available for land use planning and management within the state and of state and local programs and activities which have a land use impact of more than local concern; | A list of funds available for state level land use planning has been analyzed. No such list for local governments has been compiled. State and local programs which exhibit impact of more than local concern are included in the criteria for identifying areas of critical environmental concern and will be incorporated into criteria for identifying large-scale developments, key facilities, and developments of regional benefit in the future. |
| 8. | The establishment of a method for identifying large-scale development and development and land use of regional benefit. | Generalized methods for identifying and planning areas impacted by large-scale developments and developments of regional benefit have been formulated and are presented in this document. Preparation of actual criteria for identification of such areas is proposed as part of the phase one program. |
| 9. | The establishment of a method for inventorying and designating areas of critical environmental concern and areas which are, or may be, impacted by key facilities; | Generalized methods for identifying and planning areas of critical environmental concern and areas impacted by key facilities have been formulated and are presented in this document. Preliminary criteria for identification of critical areas have been assembled. |
| 10. | The provision, where appropriate, of technical assistance training programs for state and local agency personnel concerned with the development and implementation of state and local land use programs; | Technical assistance in the form of providing planning guidelines, advice, helping obtain base maps, and helping local planners obtain needed natural resources information has been provided upon request. Provision of personnel for assistance in plan preparation has been curtailed by lack of people and funds. Limited training programs are designed into the future work program. |
| 11. | The establishment of arrangements for the exchange of land use planning information and data among state agencies and local governments, with the Federal Government, among the several states and interstate agencies, and with members of the public; | Basic coordinative mechanisms have been established for the exchange of land use related information among entities at all levels of government and the public in general. More effective arrangements for the exchange of information will be designed into the future program. |

12. The establishment of a method for coordinating all state and local agency programs and services which significantly affect land use;
- The method for coordinating all state and local land use related programs has not been established. However, working relationships have been made with many of the agencies involved. The Nevada State Study Team provides a forum at state and federal levels; the Local Government Technical Advisory Committee provides coordination at the local level; and the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council will provide additional assurances of proper coordination.
13. The conducting of public hearings, preparation of reports, and soliciting of comments on reports concerning the statewide land use planning process or aspects thereof;
- Public hearings concerning the development of the statewide land use planning process were held throughout Nevada during the week of November 18-22, 1974. The hearings were held in Yerington, Reno, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Pioche, Las Vegas, and Tonopah, and attracted about 300 citizens. Response and input to the Agency's discussion proposals were quite good, resulting in several modifications of the original proposals.
14. The provisions of opportunities for participation by the public and the appropriate officials or representatives of local governments in the statewide planning process and in the formulation of guidelines, rules and regulations for the administration of the statewide planning process; and
- The Local Government Technical Advisory Committee assisted the Agency in the preparation of the original discussion proposals designed for public hearings. Active participation by the public and local governments is sought on a continuing basis as the program is developed.
15. The consideration of, and consultation with, the relevant states of the interstate aspects on land use issues of more than local concern.
- The Agency investigated the state planning programs of all states, particularly those in the West. The staff travelled to Denver, Colorado, to study the information systems being developed for several western states by the Federation of Rock Mountain States. The staff also met with the Colorado Land Use Commission to discuss their state land use program. A program on the interstate aspects of land use issues of more than local concern has not yet been developed.

321.730 In the development of the statewide land use planning process:

1. The director shall:
 - a. Give priority to the development of an adequate data base for a statewide land use planning process using data available from existing sources wherever feasible.
 - b. Coordinate the activities of the state land use planning agencies with other programs and agencies....

The Agency has started compiling a data base from existing sources. A preliminary investigation of land use related data has been performed, including a catalog of land use related information as available by topic and source. A small compilation of local ordinances and plans and programs of other states has been made.

The planning activities and regulatory functions of selected federal and state agencies were reviewed and compiled in "Agencies Participating in Land Use Related Activities in Nevada". The status of planning for local and regional planning bodies in Nevada was researched and compiled in matrix form.

2. The director shall:
 - a. Invite participation by and consider information from cities, counties, and regional planning commissions or agencies.
 - b. Conduct public hearings, with adequate public notice, allowing full public participation in the development of the state land use program.
 - c. Make available to the public, promptly upon request, land use data and information, studies, reports and records of hearings.

Participation in the development of the state land use program has been actively solicited from local governments and entities, as well as from federal and state agencies. The Local Governments Technical Advisory Committee consisting of planners representing local governments has been instrumental in developing state land use planning agency's proposed future programs. Public hearings regarding the state land use program were conducted at 8 localities throughout Nevada during the week of November 18-22, 1974. Information on hand has been made available to the public promptly upon request.

321.740

1. There is hereby created a state land use planning advisory council.
2. The members of the council:
 - a. Shall be appointed by the Governor, at least one from each county.
 - b. May represent urban and rural areas of the state.
 - c. May include members of city, county and regional planning commissions.

The State Land Use Planning Advisory Council has not yet been appointed by the Governor.

.....

321.770

1. The director, acting through the state land use planning agency, shall:
 - a. With the concurrence of the Governor, designate areas of critical environmental concern within the State of Nevada.
 - b. Promulgate minimum standards and criteria for the conservation and use of land and other natural resources therein.
 - c. Adopt a land use plan for the integrated arrangement and general location and extent of, and the criteria and standards for, the uses of land, water, air space and other natural resources within the area, including but not limited to, an allocation of maximum population densities.

.....

321.800

1. The director, acting through the state land use planning agency, shall cooperate with federal authorities in the field of land use planning and insure that the state land use planning process and land use program meet any federal criteria and comply with any federal conditions imposed for eligibility to federal grants.
2. The director may apply for and accept, on behalf of the state, any federal funds granted for the purpose of land use planning and may expend such funds, as authorized by law.

No areas of critical environmental concern have been designated while the overall state land use program is being designed. Methods for identifying and planning critical areas have been prepared, and nominations of possible critical areas have been received. Current staff and budget constraints will make it difficult to designate areas rapidly.

The state land use process is being designed with eligibility for federal grants a consideration in program structuring. The Agency has made inquiries regarding federal funds, and an application for a National Science Foundation Grant has been made.

A PROGRAM FOR STATE LAND
USE PLANNING IN NEVADA

NEVADA STATE LAND
USE PLANNING AGENCY

JANUARY 1975

The preparation of this document was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

FOREWORD

The 1973 Nevada Legislature created the State Land Use Planning Agency (SLUPA) within the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for the purpose of formulating a statewide land use planning process. The intent of this document is to summarize SLUPA's progress toward completion of the planning process. The detailed analysis and background material used in the preparation of this summary have been published and are available upon request.

EDAW, Inc., nationally known environmental planning and urban design consultants, were contracted to work with the SLUPA staff in the early development of the program. The initial effort was to analyze the legislation (NRS 321.640 - 321.810) that created the Agency in order to determine general programs and emphasis. Procedures for developing the planning process were formulated and set to a specific time frame. Background papers were prepared for each element within this framework and resulted in "A Program for State Land Use Planning in Nevada."

Background information presented in this summary includes: (1) social data; (2) resource and land use data; (3) the availability of planning information; (4) formulation of the program; and (5) public hearings.

The proposed state land use planning process separates the legislative requirements into two main thrusts: the "comprehensive", or activities that apply to the entire state; and the "limited areas", involving geographical areas smaller than the entire state. The comprehensive section includes: (1) policy planning; (2) the coordination function; (3) map-oriented information activities; and (4) the service bureau function. The limited areas section is concerned with: (1) areas of critical environmental concern; (2) areas impacted by key facilities; (3) large-scale developments; and (4) developments of regional benefit.

The proposed "phase one" program is designed to make maximum use of Agency personnel and finances as well as using other sources of known expertise and information to the fullest extent possible. To accomplish "phase one" objectives an estimated 1056 man weeks work is necessary.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword ----- i

A BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING

Social Data ----- 1
Resource and Land Use Data ----- 3
Availability of Planning Information ----- 5
Program Formulation ----- 5
Public Hearings ----- 5

THE STATE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS

Dual Thrust ----- 7
Overall Program Design ----- 7
Comprehensive Section ----- 8
Limited Areas Section ----- 12
Phase One Program Objectives ----- 19

A BACKGROUND FOR PLANNING

To design the state land use planning process, large quantities of background information have been reviewed. This information includes social data, resource and land use data, availability of planning information, and other pertinent considerations. Analysis of this material provides a framework for development of the overall state land use program.

SOCIAL DATA

An examination of the social factors affecting land use in Nevada is just as important as the analysis of physical conditions. Factors such as population growth, income, and economy are basic to an understanding of problems and issues relating to land use.

POPULATION GROWTH

The total population of Nevada by percentage grew faster than that of any other state during the sixties. Population increased from 285,278 in 1960 to 488,738 in 1970, for a 71.3% increase. This growth was highly concentrated in the two metropolitan areas of Las Vegas (Clark County) and Reno (Washoe County). In fact, these areas accounted for nearly 90% of the total State increase.

In terms of the future, a continuation of population growth has been projected by the experts. The bulk of the State's future population will continue to be concentrated in Clark and Washoe Counties. Two population projections are shown below:

	Census Count		Projections		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
"Water for Nevada - 5" Nevada Division of Water Resources	285,000	488,000	770,000	1,092,000	1,319,000
----- Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada, Reno	285,000	488,000	694,000	874,000	995,000

INCOME

The median family income for residents of Nevada increased from \$6,736 in 1960 to \$10,692 in 1970. This figure of \$10,692 was significantly higher than the median family income of \$9,870 for the Nation as a whole. A study of the distribution of income for Nevadans reveals that the percentage of families in the \$10,000 - \$15,000 range increased from 15.6% of the total number of families in 1960 to 29.4% in 1970. At the same time the percentage of families in the \$15,000 - \$25,000, and the \$25,000 or more categories went from 4.7% to 20.0% and 1.7% to 5.1% respectively.

ECONOMY

Nevada's economy, like its population, has been expanding at a faster rate than that of the Nation as a whole. In order to effectively evaluate the various sectors of the State economy, the Gross State Product (GSP) has been used. GSP is basically the market value of goods and services produced within the State. GSP takes into account both income and products.

NEVADA GROSS STATE PRODUCT¹

	1950		1955		1960		1965		1970	
	\$ in millions	% of total	\$ in millions	% of total	\$ in millions	% of total	\$ in millions	% of total	\$ in millions	% of total
Mining	20.5	5	55.3	8	39.7	4	52.8	3	65.2	2
Contract Construction	23.9	6	60.5	8	69.7	7	139.6	7	183.9	7
Manufacturing	24.6	6	47.4	6	56.7	5	88.0	5	120.6	4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	65.5	17	128.1	17	162.2	16	269.0	15	431.0	15
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	31.2	8	63.1	8	102.4	10	223.5	12	331.4	12
Services ²	89.2	23	195.9	26	327.9	32	610.0	33	931.4	33
Transportation	33.5	9	53.7	7	57.3	5	82.9	4	108.5	4
Communications & Public Utilities	18.9	5	32.3	4	54.0	5	111.1	6	164.5	6
Farming	39.0	10	25.1	3	24.5	2	28.1	2	49.9	2
Government	42.2	11	97.2	13	141.2	14	232.5	13	429.1	15
TOTAL	388.9	100%	768.0	100%	1035.9	100%	1805.3	100%	2779.3	100%

1. Source: Nevada Business Review, June 1973, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of Nevada.

2. Services include hotels and other lodging places, amusement and recreation services, miscellaneous business services, and others.

RESOURCE AND LAND USE DATA

The use of land is determined by the social and economic forces acting upon the physical landscape. An examination of the basic and often unique land use and natural resource characteristics and issues is presented in the following sections.

LAND USE

With some 86% of Nevada's land in public ownership, only about 9.5 million acres are privately owned. Whereas Nevada ranks seventh in total area in the U.S., it is 41st in private acreage. Therefore, private land in the State is limited in quantity and should be treated as a valuable resource. The vast size of federal holdings, on the other hand, requires close coordination among all agencies of government, including a strong unified voice at the State level to ensure proper planning and management of these federal lands.

WATER RELATED ISSUES

An adequate supply of good water is vital to the continued growth and development of Nevada. However, rapid growth in an arid state such as Nevada is causing problems in regard to water supply. Critical ground water basins have been designated and annual withdrawals exceed annual recharge in places. The State Water Plan, recently completed by the Division of Water Resources, addresses these and many other issues for each water basin in the State.

The State Bureau of Environmental Health monitors and analyzes water quality in Nevada. The Bureau is currently preparing water quality plans for water basins in the State. In addition, the Bureau has made a commitment to assist the State Land Use Planning Agency in its planning activities.

Congress passed the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, greatly expanding the available limits of flood insurance coverage and imposing new requirements on property owners and communities. Basically, federal and federally-related financial assistance for buildings in identified flood-prone areas will not be available to any community or property owner not participating in the flood insurance program.

AGRICULTURE

Although agriculture is not a major factor in Nevada's economy (2% of the GSP), it

is a basic industry upon which many other activities depend. Of particular concern are those areas of Nevada where prime agricultural lands are taken out of production and prematurely converted to subdivisions or land developments. In a world of growing shortages, prime agricultural lands are of vital concern.

MINING

Mining, like agriculture, is a basic industry in Nevada. Mining, although contributing only 2% of the State's Gross State Product in 1970, has continued to increase in total value. It should be noted that copper is by far the leading mineral in the State, with production primarily centered around Yerington (Lyon County), Ely (White Pine County), and Battle Mountain (Lander County). Those areas of Nevada where minerals exist, but where extraction is currently unfeasible, will take on added significance as non-renewable resources are depleted. Therefore, land use decisions made today must take into account the location of both primary and marginal deposits.

ENERGY RESOURCES

Considerable research and exploration regarding geothermal energy potential in Nevada is currently being undertaken. In addition to geothermal energy, other forms of power generation have an impact on Nevada. Currently, most power in Nevada is generated from fossil fuel plants. For example, the Southern California Edison coal-fired power plant in the Fort Mohave area of Clark County produces more power than Hoover Dam (1,500 and 1,300 megawatts, respectively). The State is becoming important as a corridor for pipelines and power transmission lines (e.g. Utah to California). The land use, resources, and environmental impacts of such corridor development require close evaluation by all concerned.

AIR QUALITY

Portions of Nevada are susceptible to air pollution problems because of air shed and meteorological factors. Larger areas such as Las Vegas and Reno have experienced air quality problems partially because of factors commonly found in larger communities (automobile emissions, industry, dust, etc.). Other smaller communities, such as Gabbs and the Ely-McGill area, have problems associated with one primary point-source (heavy industry involving mineral resources). The State Health Division, EPA, State Environmental Commission, and others have recently adopted complex source and other air quality standards that should help ease some of the existing problems.

AVAILABILITY OF PLANNING INFORMATION

Because the planning needs of Nevada are complex, the information necessary to cope with these issues is also complex. A tremendous amount of data gathering and research has been undertaken by a wide range of entities in the State. No central data filing - dispersal point is currently operational, and most of the information is uncoordinated as to format and type. Land use and natural resources planning at all levels of government requires accessible, complete and current information.

SLUPA conducted a generalized inventory of available information by type and source in May 1974. In this effort, the existence of data was ascertained, but the value of the information was not analyzed. SLUPA also inventoried the status of local planning in Nevada. All cities, counties, and regions were asked to respond to a questionnaire regarding the elements of their master plans and their land use management procedures.

PROGRAM FORMULATION

Alternative programs have been formulated for eight functional categories drawn from the State Land Use Planning Act. A system was developed to evaluate proposed alternatives relative to the long-term, overall program. Upon completion of the evaluation, SLUPA's ultimate, long-range program has been designed. The evaluation of alternatives consisted of the following components:

- A. The completeness with which the alternative reflects the legislative mandate.
- B. The degree to which the alternative addresses the issues in Nevada.
- C. The current planning programs at the local, state, and federal levels.
- D. The adaptability of the alternative to the existing political framework.
- E. An analysis of the planning merits of each alternative and the completeness of the entire program.
- F. Consideration of the citizen input received at public hearings held throughout the State.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

To obtain direct citizen input in the development of the state land use program, the State Land Use Planning Agency conducted public hearings during the week of November

18-22, 1974. The hearings were held in Yerington, Reno, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Pioche, Las Vegas, and Tonopah, and attracted some 300 citizens. These hearings gave the public an opportunity to talk about future Agency activities. Although initial apprehension was noted at times, most comments were constructive and favorable after proposals were outlined and discussed. In general, citizens from the rural areas felt that SLUPA activities would be most beneficial in the coordination of land use activities at all levels of government (particularly federal), and in providing assistance and information to local governments. At the Reno and Las Vegas hearings, more emphasis was placed on state policy direction, critical areas, key facilities, and large-scale developments.

THE STATE LAND USE PLANNING PROCESS

The State Land Use Planning Agency is mandated to formulate a statewide land use planning process. NRS 321.720, 321.730, and 321.770 specifically focus upon planning procedures; the process is outlined, and several elements are required.

DUAL THRUST

These elements may logically be divided into a "comprehensive" section and a "limited areas" section. "Comprehensive" is defined as being all inclusive or pertaining to an entire geographical area. "Limited areas" involve geographical areas smaller than the entire state. Thus, the comprehensive section includes planning functions that apply equally to the entire state - policy planning; coordination; map-oriented information activities; and the service bureau function. The limited areas section concerns areas of critical environmental concern, areas impacted by key facilities, large-scale developments, and developments of regional benefit.

OVERALL PROGRAM DESIGN

By legislative intent and overall design the state land use planning program complements existing planning and decision making structures. Detailed local decisions are to be left at the local level. Several program elements are designed to assist the local decision-maker. Programs to fill the gaps in needed data and to make existing information more readily available are recommended along with technical planning assistance and training programs.

The State as a whole has no unified land use policy direction. In order to understand and direct the future of Nevada, statewide workshops are anticipated as a means of developing state land use goals and policies. The "limited areas" program elements have been designed to address land use impacts of more than strictly local significance concerning important natural resource areas and major development factors. The overall program will be flexible enough to efficiently manage diverse land use issues, thus assuring the best possible courses of future action.

THE COMPREHENSIVE SECTION

POLICY PLANNING

The purpose of the policy planning function is to direct the policies, procedures, and activities that affect land use rather than to recommend specific uses for specific locations.

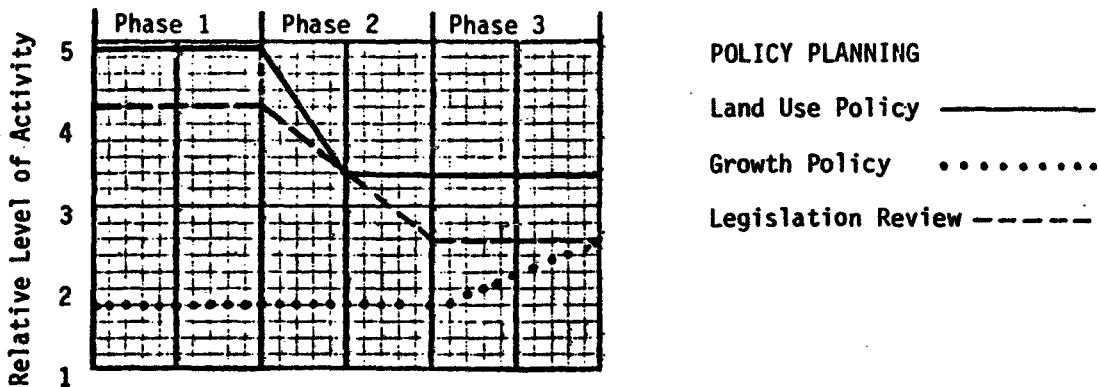
Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

LAND USE POLICY — SLUPA, in coordination with the State Planning Coordinator, conducts local workshops throughout the State to develop statewide land use and natural resources goals and policies. The public and all related state, local, and federal entities will be invited to participate. Adherence to the established goals and policies will be mandatory for state agencies while being recommended for local and federal entities.

GROWTH POLICY — Upon completion of the statewide land use and natural resources goals and policies, similar procedures are followed in designing statewide growth and development policies that will be advisory to all state, local, and federal entities.

LEGISLATION REVIEW — SLUPA reviews existing and proposed state land use and natural resources related legislation and suggests needed changes and new legislation to appropriate agencies while providing a copy to the Governor's Office.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



COORDINATION FUNCTION

The goal of the coordination function is to ensure that all land use related entities are working in the same direction, that there is not a duplication of effort, and that as much of the work as possible is interchangeable.

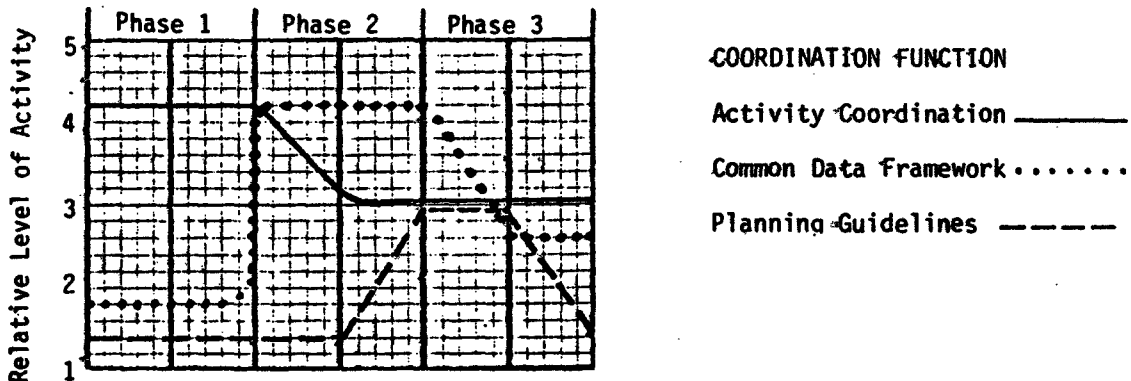
Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

ACTIVITY COORDINATION — SLUPA analyzes land use and natural resources policies and activities in the State, and through the State Planning Coordinator, recommends appropriate coordination measures. Emphasis is to be placed on presenting a unified state voice concerning federal agency activities in Nevada. SLUPA leads the Nevada State Study Team and the Local Government Technical Advisory Committee.

COMMON DATA FRAMEWORK — A common framework in which it is suggested that local, state, and federal agencies collect and maintain pertinent data will be established by SLUPA.

PLANNING GUIDELINES — SLUPA prepares statewide planning guidelines and procedures within which it will be suggested that local governments function.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



MAP-ORIENTED INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Compilation, analysis, and generation of mapped information comprise map-oriented information activities.

Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

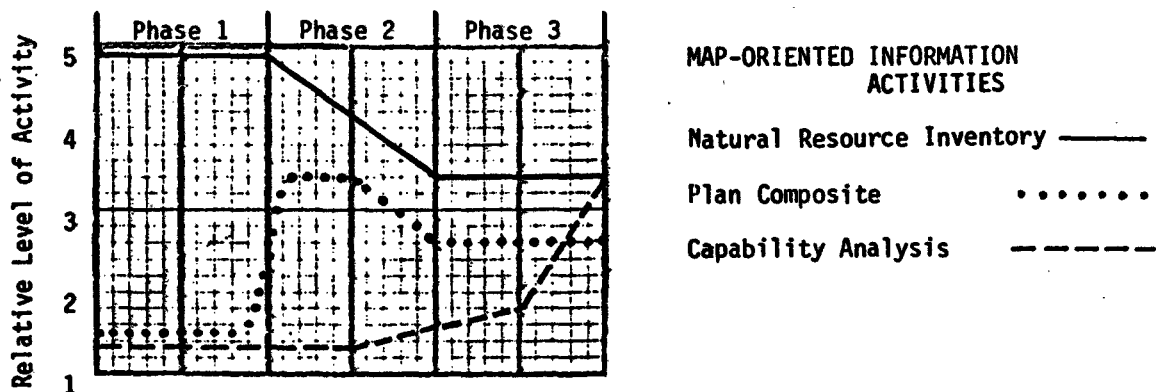
NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY — Using data available from existing sources wherever feasible, SLUPA inventories the State's lands, natural resources, physical conditions, and natural or development-economic factors that affect land use. Maps, charts, tables, and atlases will be prepared for widespread distribution.

PLAN COMPOSITE — Rather than preparing a statewide land use plan map, SLUPA prepares a composite of existing local, state, and federal plan maps. SLUPA analysis of the composite includes recommendations to alleviate conflicts.

CAPABILITY ANALYSIS — In coordination with other state, local, and federal agencies, SLUPA prepares land capability criteria for mandatory incorporation into local and state planning processes as adequate information becomes available. Utilizing the same coordinative agencies, SLUPA prepares detailed land capability analyses which will be available to local, state, and federal entities.

In coordination with other state, local, and federal agencies, SLUPA projects the nature and quantity of land needed and suitable for various uses. Projections will be made available for optional utilization.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



SERVICE BUREAU FUNCTION

The service bureau function consists of an agency performing functions and providing services that help another entity accomplish its programs.

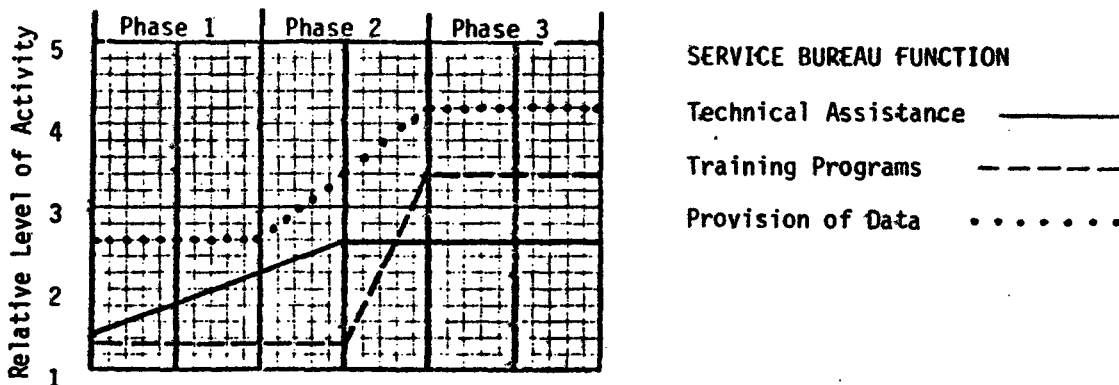
Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE — Upon request, SLUPA provides local governments with technical planning assistance in the form of advice, guidance, and SLUPA personnel (but not complete plan preparation).

TRAINING PROGRAMS — SLUPA prepares and provides seminars, workshops, and studies for governing board members, planning commissioners, and professional staffs. Certificates of achievement will be awarded to those who participate.

PROVISION OF DATA — SLUPA prepares and coordinates assembly of land use data, projections, and information. While SLUPA will not house all natural resource information, the Agency will assist interested parties in securing data from various sources. A data indexing system, through which information can be retrieved and referrals can be made, is proposed. SLUPA also prepares a compilation of regulatory models, criteria, and ordinances for distribution upon request.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



THE LIMITED AREAS SECTION

AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

The Legislation defines an area of critical environmental concern as "any area in this state where uncontrolled development could result in irreversible degradation of more than local significance."

Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

IDENTIFICATION — SLUPA, with assistance from all interested parties, prepares and distributes criteria for identification of critical areas. Critical areas may be nominated by SLUPA, other governmental bodies, private groups, and/or individuals. SLUPA compares nominated areas to established criteria and sets planning priorities.

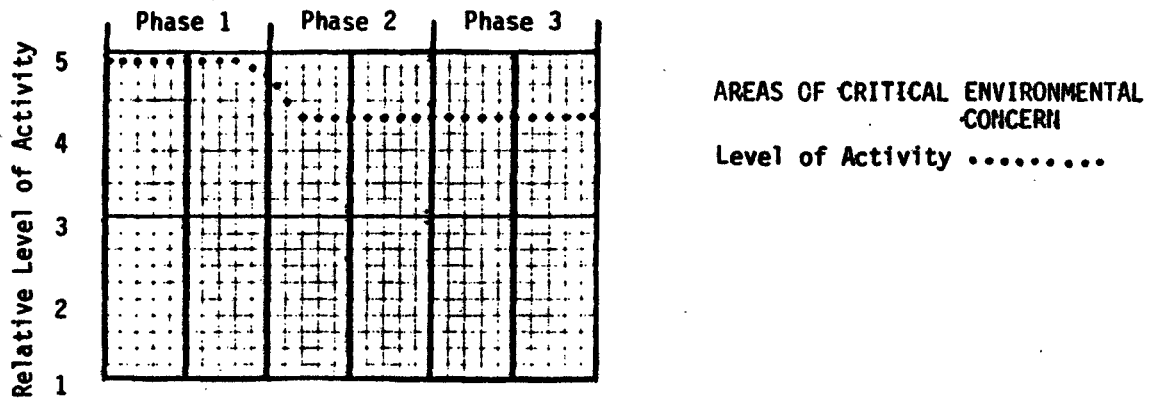
PLANNING — SLUPA, with assistance and input from public and private bodies (all levels of government, private interest groups, and the general public) prepares, or supervises preparation of, critical area plans. Plan content, including means of implementation, will be based on the characteristics of the area under consideration. SLUPA will conduct public hearings on the proposed plan in the affected area(s).

DESIGNATION — The State Land Use Planning Advisory Council (SLUPAC), made up of at least one Governor's appointee from each county, reviews the proposed plan and public hearing response. SLUPAC recommendations, public hearing comments, and the plan (with possible SLUPA modifications based upon hearing and SLUPAC input), are then forwarded to the Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. The Director, with the concurrence of the Governor, officially designates an area as being of critical environmental concern and adopts the plan.

IMPLEMENTATION — It is anticipated that the local governments involved will implement the critical area plans. SLUPA will review such implementation measures with policy and program cooperation from all state, local, regional, and federal agencies concerned.

Methods utilized by SLUPA in review of implementation will be outlined during the planning phase. An appeals procedure will be designed by SLUPA as an early part of the phase one program.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



AREAS IMPACTED BY KEY FACILITIES

The Legislation defines a key facility as "any public facility which tends to induce use, development or urbanization of more than local significance."

Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

Preliminary - subject to modification.

GENERAL CONCEPTS — During the phase one period a detailed program for areas impacted by key facilities is to be formulated and tested. Input will be sought from all interested parties. The program will not give SLUPA veto power over a project. Decisions will remain with the facility sponsor and the local government, but a knowledge of secondary impacts and a plan to minimize the impacts will be required. A unified system incorporating all existing impacts procedures into a single impact assessment will be sought.

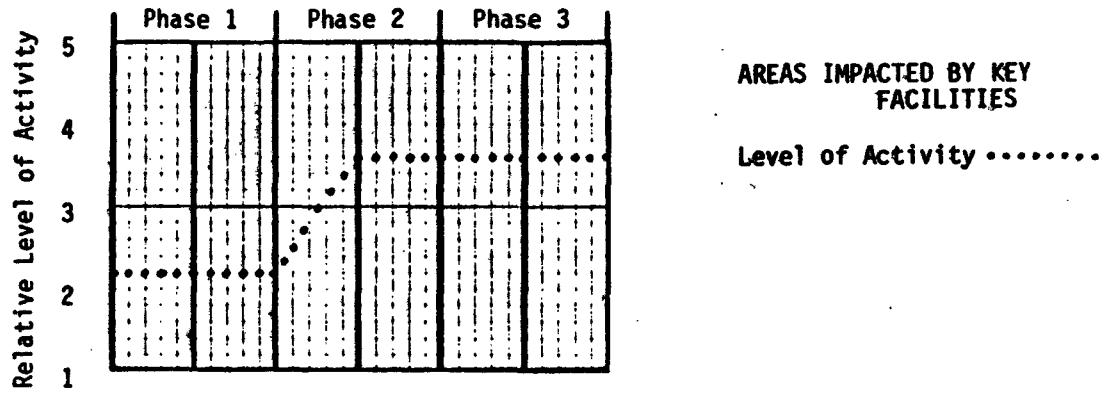
IDENTIFICATION — SLUPA, with assistance from all interested parties, prepares and distributes criteria for the identification, and guidelines for impact assessment and planning of areas impacted by key facility development. SLUPA then identifies anticipated areas of impact after early notification of intended key facility development by the facility sponsor and the local government(s) in the area.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING — Two separate documents will be required for each key facility development - an impact assessment and a plan to minimize the impacts. The impact assessment is to be the responsibility of the facility sponsor and will incorporate existing impact statement procedures including public participation. The local government will be responsible for preparation of the plan for the impacted area. Financing for the plan will be provided by the facility sponsor, as a percentage of the project construction cost.

IMPLEMENTATION — SLUPA reviews the impact assessment and the plan to determine if the guidelines were properly followed. Within specified time limits, the local government(s) and SLUPA must certify the adequacy of the impact assessment and the plan before

initiation of key facility development. Implementation of regulations for the impacted area is to be reviewed by SLUPA while being enforced by the local governments involved.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



LARGE-SCALE DEVELOPMENTS

The Legislation defines large-scale development as "any private development which, because of its magnitude or the magnitude of its effect on the surrounding environment, is likely to present issues of more than local significance." In determining what constitutes 'large-scale development' consideration shall be given, among other things, to: (1) The amount of pedestrian or vehicular traffic likely to be present; (2) The potential for creating environmental problems such as air, water, or noise pollution; (3) The size of the site to be occupied; and (4) The likelihood that additional or subsidiary development will be generated."

Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

Preliminary - subject to modification.

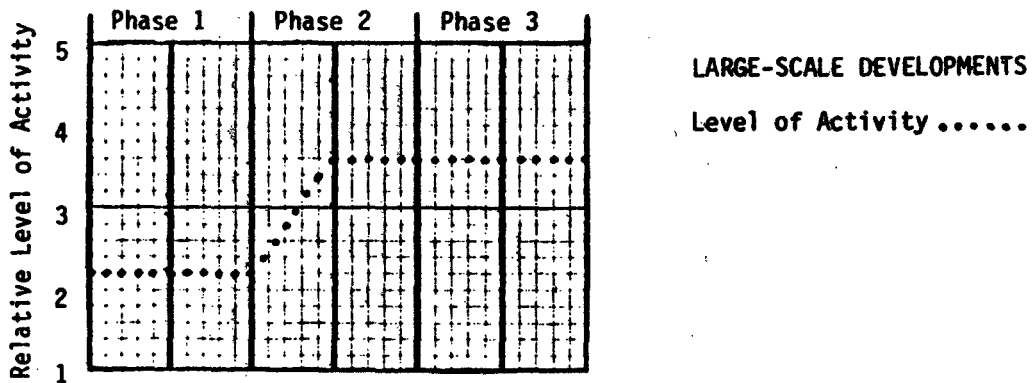
GENERAL CONCEPTS - During the phase one period a detailed program for large-scale developments is to be formulated and tested. Input will be sought from all interested parties. The program will not give SLUPA veto power over a project. Decisions will remain with the local government involved, but a knowledge of secondary impacts and a plan to minimize the impacts will be required. A unified system incorporating all existing impacts procedures into a single impact assessment will be sought.

IDENTIFICATION - SLUPA, with assistance from all interested parties, prepares and distributes criteria for identification, and guidelines for impact assessment and planning of large-scale developments. SLUPA then identifies anticipated areas of impact after early notification of development by the local government(s) in the area.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING - Two separate documents will be required for each large-scale development - an impact assessment and a plan to minimize the impacts. The impact assessment is to be the responsibility of the development sponsor and will incorporate existing impact statement procedures including public participation. The local government will be responsible for the preparation of the plan for the impacted area. Financing for the plan will be provided by the development sponsor, as a percentage of the project construction cost.

IMPLEMENTATION — SLUPA reviews the impact assessment and the plan to determine if the guidelines were properly followed. Within specified time limits, the local government(s) and SLUPA must certify the adequacy of the impact assessment and plan before initiation of large-scale development. Implementation of regulations for the impacted area is to be reviewed by SLUPA while being enforced by the local governments involved.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



DEVELOPMENTS OF REGIONAL BENEFIT

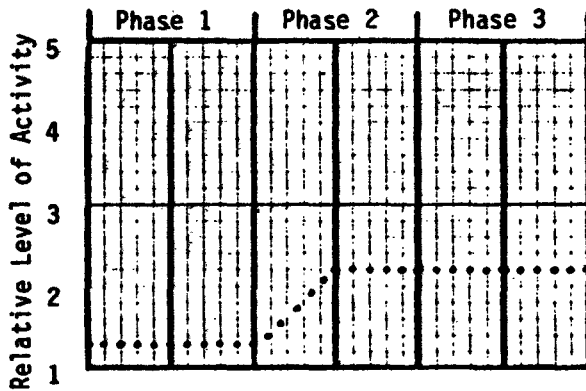
Developments of regional benefit are developments in which regional benefits outweigh local impacts.

Recommended Long-Term Planning Program

PreMinary - subject to modification.

PROGRAM - The procedure for managing developments and/or land use of regional benefit is to be the same as that designed for key facilities or large-scale developments, dependent upon whether the activity is sponsored by a public or a private entity. The impact assessment for a development and/or land use of regional benefit is to emphasize a local impact vs. regional benefit analysis.

ACTIVITY LEVEL TIMING



DEVELOPMENTS OF REGIONAL BENEFIT

Level of Activity

PHASE ONE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

COMPREHENSIVE SECTION

Policy Planning

- A. To organize and direct statewide workshops in preparation of state land use and natural resources goals and policies.
- B. To work with the State Planning Coordinator in establishing the means by which state growth and development policies are to be established.
- C. To review existing natural resources related legislation and to suggest needed changes and new legislation.

Coordination Function

- A. To establish a mechanism for review and coordination of land use and natural resources related government activities at local, state, and federal levels.
- B. To design a common framework for the collection and maintenance of pertinent data.
- C. To compile a library of possible statewide planning guidelines and procedures and to formulate preliminary state guidelines.

Map-Oriented Information Activities

- A. To complete major analysis of available information and sources throughout the State.
- B. To assemble all available local plan maps and zoning maps.
- C. To prepare land capability criteria, to analyze available information for utilization in capability analyses, and to begin to formulate methodology for carrying out capability analyses.

Service Bureau Function

- A. To provide local governments with technical planning assistance on an increasing scale over time.
- B. To establish the framework and methodology for providing seminars, workshops, and studies for governing board members, planning commissioners, and professional staffs.
- C. To provide as much data, projections, models, and general information as possible while placing emphasis upon analyzing available information and sources in the State.

LIMITED AREAS SECTION

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern

- A. To establish criteria for identification of critical areas and to finalize details of the program element.
- B. To emphasize nomination of potential critical areas in an effort to locate most of the areas in the State which may be of concern over the next six years.
- C. To plan and designate areas of critical environmental concern on a priority basis.
- D. To monitor implementation of critical area plans in officially designated areas.

Areas Impacted by Key Facilities

- A. To finalize design of the program element for areas impacted by key facilities.
- B. To prepare and distribute criteria for the identification, and guidelines for the impact assessment and planning of areas impacted by key facilities.
- C. To implement the program in selected test areas.

Large-Scale Developments

- A. To finalize design of the program element for large-scale developments.
- B. To prepare and distribute criteria for the identification, and guidelines for the impact assessment and planning of large-scale developments.
- C. To implement the program in selected test sites.

Developments of Regional Benefit

- A. To design the program element for developments of regional benefit.
- B. To prepare and distribute criteria for the identification, and guidelines for the impact assessment and planning of developments of regional benefit.
- C. To implement the program in selected test sites.