

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 59TH SESSION

February 24, 1977

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mello at 8:00 a.m.

PRESENT: Chairman Mello, Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Brookman, Mr. Glover, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Kosinski, Mr. Serpa, and Mr. Vergiels.

EXCUSED: Mr. Bode Howard, due to illness. Assemblyman Dean Rhoads sat in for Mr. Howard.

ALSO PRESENT: Mr. John Dolan, Assembly Fiscal Analyst; Mr. Bill Bible of the Budget Division; Mr. Lowell "Lody" Smith, State Forester Firewarden; Mr. Normal Hall, Director of Conservation and Natural Resources; Mr. John Meder, State Parks Administrator, Mr. John Richardson, and Mr. Bill Wood.

DIVISION OF FORESTRY (Page 650)

Mr. Smith's opening remarks had to do with the operating section of the budget, which he said represents inflationary increases, and the equipment program which represents new equipment needed to replace fire trucks. Training and travel is for sending firemen out of state; part of this is a \$1500 grant from the U.S. Forest Service and is used to send persons throughout the western part of the United States to fire schools and other types of schools made available by other agencies. Specialized equipment is radios, pumps, and so forth. Mr. Bremner asked if the increase for insurance expense is due to the request for trucks, and Mr. Smith said no, that was an increase in the rates on equipment.

RC & D STUDY (Page 653)

Mr. Smith said this is for a student working on the Pinon Juniper Utilization Program, which is something they usually contract for.

INMATE PROGRAM (Page 653)

This involves funds used to buy special equipment such as boots for the crew of inmates from the Nevada State Prison who work for parks and other agencies.

AIR OPERATIONS (Page 653)

This expense represents an inflationary cost with one exception; aircraft operation increased because the last Legislature authorized a helicopter.

VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS (Page 653)

This cost represents the NIC and insurance paid for volunteer fire departments in the state.

RURAL FIRE PROTECTION (Page 653)

This is a program where half of these funds are derived from the local entities. They pay their share and the federal government pays the other share, and these funds go through the state forestry office.

SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT (Page 653)

This represents tools and materials needed to build fire trucks for the volunteer fire departments throughout the state.

PINON JUNIPER PROJECT (Page 653)

Mr. Smith said they received a grant for the sum of \$9,486 from the Department of Economic Opportunity, and that grant produced a chipping project on pinon juniper. Mr. Serpa asked about the success of this project, whether it was successful from the standpoint of the dollar amount of the people put to work. Mr. Smith said it was a

pilot project and showed the value of the process. The material that went through the chipping process was taken and processed, which told them how to utilize those trees. He said they are very interested in the Ely area. Mr. Serpa said he had heard the project wasn't very successful because they are scattered out too much and asked if they had taken into account the dollar amount it would cost to get trees to the chipper. He asked if he could get a copy of the report showing dollar amount, and Mr. Smith said he could. Mr. Hickey asked if any private enterprise entered into this program, and Mr. Smith said yes, the Anderson Logging Company had moved into the Ely area and are beginning their program with a firewood project and will be working into the wood chemistry program.

RENO BASE RELOCATING

Mr. Norm Hall distributed the attached memorandum and materials related to this issue. He said the Division of Forestry owns a piece of property on East 2nd Street just across the street from the entrance of the new MGM Grand Hotel which amounts to 4+ acres. When MGM opens, there will be a traffic problem associated with getting emergency vehicles in and out of that area. Mr. Hall said the Forestry Division was under the impression until late January that the Highway Department was going to take this property over and relocate forestry facilities. Then, in January, they heard that the Highway Department could not use federal funds for this purpose, and they dropped the project.

Mr. Hall said if they could relocate now, it would save three years. They don't know the value of the land now, but a little over four acres should have a high value. Their proposal is strictly an estimate of the cost, and they have no way of knowing more than the figure \$33.63 per sq. ft. construction cost which they got from Public Works. Chairman Mello asked if Project 77-28 on page 787 of the budget (\$143,000) were a part of this, and Mr. Hall said yes.

FORESTRY CETA PROGRAM (Page 655)

Mr. Smith said this particular program may not be funded this year; they haven't heard from the CETA people yet. The Clark County Ceta Program on page 656 was funded through June 30, 1977, and they are relatively sure it will continue.

FORESTRY NURSERIES (Page 657)

In the revenue section of this particular portion, on the balance forwarded from the old year of \$76,000, that money was authorized by the Legislature in the last Session and is being used for capital improvements on Tule Springs Nursery.

FLEISCHMANN GRANT (Page 657)

The Forestry Division petitioned the Fleischmann Foundation for a grant for a solar greenhouse and received \$25,000 for its construction, which is underway through the Public Works Board. Mr. Glover asked when they had put in the application for this grant, and Mr. Smith said about a year ago. He asked for a copy of it, and Mr. Smith said they will supply it.

Mr. Smith continued by saying that all existing nursery positions are filled, and no new positions were recommended. The seasonal positions amount to three in the nursery program, two in Las Vegas and one in Reno. Mr. Serpa asked if the portion of the nursery program where trees are furnished to the public at a reduced rate was necessary. He said perhaps private enterprise would satisfy this function to the advantage of taxpayers. Mr. Smith pointed out that these trees would be called utility stock, and the federal government comes up with \$12,000 per year for this program. He said they are not in competition with local nurseries because they don't sell the same type trees. The utility stock trees are grown on state lands and serve the purpose of highway beautification, landscaping around facilities, and so forth.

Mr. Serpa asked if they plant the trees on a new highway, and Mr. Smith said they don't plant them, but they do provide the material. Mr. Serpa asked if it is in the highway contracts that the contractor has to get the material from Forestry, and Mr. Smith replied no. They sell these trees at the cost it takes to grow them. Mr. Glover asked where they get their personnel; are most of them graduates from Nevada, and Mr. Smith said that of fifteen people with graduate degrees within the Division of Forestry, ten of those are University of Nevada graduates.

On page 658, the Reno Nursery program operating supplies represents inflation and specialized equipment is irrigation pipe for the Washoe site. The Las Vegas program specialized equipment is for rabbit-proof fencing around nursery stock. Mr. Glover asked about the water supply in Washoe Valley, and Mr. Smith said they did have a grant from the Forest Service for establishing a well and the power for it. He said they drilled three dry holes, and the last one came through with enough water to establish a containerized nursery. Chairman Mello asked for an explanation of the category farming, and Mr. Smith said this covers materials used to put in the trees--the raw materials.

FOREST FIRE SUPPRESSION (Page 660)

Mr. Smith said they start out with \$100,000 per year for the fire suppression emergency account. The balance forward is from the old year that they did not spend of the \$100,000, and the reimbursements come in from various agencies that pay for their equipment and services.

WATERSHED REHABILITATION (Page 661)

This fund is used only when there is a fire. This is a spending authority fund because they usually get cooperation from the land-owners in this. Many areas do not need immediate rehabilitation, but there are a lot of areas that could suffer serious erosions. Mr. Bremner asked if the Reno nursery provides seedlings to rehabilitate these lands, and Mr. Smith said yes, they could produce them in Reno.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS (Page 787)

Mr. Mello commented that the chairman of the CIP Subcommittee is Mr. Glover, and members of the subcommittee are Mrs. Brookman, Mr. Serpa, Mr. Rhoads, and Mr. Vergiels.

CIP 77-27 State Office Building, Elko (Page 787) \$1,341,000

Mr. Smith said they are presently renting an office trailer in Elko for \$250 per month. They would have office space in this new building.

CIP 77-28 Maintenance and Construction Shop (Page 787) \$143,000

This is the item discussed earlier, the space needed for construction of new fire trucks for volunteer fire departments.

CIP 77-29 Lee Canyon Guard Station (Page 787) \$83,500

This is a control station, a two-bedroom house and a two-truck garage to provide on-site fire protection for the Mount Charleston area. The fireman and his family live there and help organize volunteer fire department activities. Mr. Hickey asked why the National Fire Service doesn't provide this. Mr. Smith said that area is private land contained within the Clarke-McNary fire district and is the responsibility of the state. Mr. Hickey added that there are already facilities in the Lee Canyon area that could probably be rented, therefore, he questions this project.

CIP 77-31 Plant Materials Center (Page 788) \$69,300

This would finish off the new Tule Springs nursery.

Referring to CIP 77-28, Mr. Kosinski asked why the forestry department couldn't combine vehicle maintenance facilities with those of the highway department, and Mr. Smith said they also have a space problem, plus there is a problem because their mechanics are specialized.

DIVISION OF STATE PARKS (Page 662)

Mr. John Meder read the attached materials. He said that in addition to the personnel who are existing, it is recommended that six new persons be provided in the operation and maintenance section. These include a resource manager for the administering of the growing resource management program. This is probably the most important position they are requesting. There are approximately 142,000 acres of land in the state of Nevada under the management jurisdiction of the state park system. The second request is for a radio technician to help maintain the 96 pieces of radio equipment the state park has. Mr. Smith already indicated that the Parks Division has worked out a cooperative agreement with Forestry and Fish & Game to share radio maintenance technicians. This technician would be located in Las Vegas.

A treatment plant operator is needed to coordinate operation of the existing sewer plant at Lake Tahoe and the sanitation systems to be built at Lahontan and Washoe Lake. The program at Tahoe is a full-fledged treatment plant similar to a city's only smaller. It taps into the ~~Incline-Export~~ Line, and every time there is a problem with water quality, State Parks is blamed for poor standards. In order to satisfy State Health requirements, the division wants to take care of this problem.

The other three positions are park rangers. One would be a park supervisor at the Washoe Lake vacility, which is a new facility being developed for the purpose of providing security and law enforcement. A park ranger is needed at Lahontan to provide supervisonal and seasonal employees and to provide additional patrol duties. This person would be located in the Silver Springs area; they have one full-time ranger there now. During the season, they have seasonal employees, but these people are not trained as peace officers. The last position is a ranger at Red Rock for additional patrol and to assist in staffing a facility to be constructed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Chairman Mello asked about vacancies in existing positions, and Mr. Meder said they had none and that they have 46 full-time employees located throughout the state.

Mr. Mello asked for discussion on re-classifications from classified to unclassified. Mr. Hall said that in the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, all the division heads are unclassified. The Division of Colorado River Resources has one unclassified Deputy Administrator, and the Division of Water Resources has a supervising Water Commissioner who is unclassified. In Parks, there are two classified Assistant Administrators, one in charge of parks and one in charge of planning and development. What they are asking for is consistency throughout the department. Unclassified status would provide division administrators with people second in charge who were responsive and loyal to the policy of the administrator. Chairman Mello asked if they were equating unclassified status with loyalty, and Mr. Hall said yes. They wanted consistency in the department. Mr. Mello went on to say that he didn't like this idea because he had seen cases where if the Deputy had not been classified, there would have been two new people in the program who knew nothing.

Mr. Mello asked if the gentlemen who would be changed from classified to unclassified were in the room, and Mr. Meder said they were. Mr. Mello asked them how long they had been in their present positions, and Mr. Bill Wood said almost ten years in Parks, and six years with Forestry. Mr. John Richardson said he had been with Parks ten years. Chairman Mello asked if they were in favor of being changed to unclassified status, and they said they were not. Mr. Hall pointed out that there was nothing personal in this request; that these are two good men. Mr. Mello agreed they are good men and expressed concern

about losing them when they were changed to unclassified. Mr. Hall said that the Deputy Attorney General has advised him that there is a Supreme Court case that established that if anyone is in a classified position and it changes to an unclassified position, as long as that person stays in that position, he has the full rights of classified employees. But how long, said Mr. Mello, would they stay in that position once they were made unclassified? Mr. Bible added that the Supreme Court indicated in this circumstance, that if you unclassify a position and the incumbent in the position was classified, he retains his classified status until there is a turnover in the position. Mr. Mello then asked how would you remove a person then, and Mr. Bible said you would have to pursue it in the normal manner in which you generally deal with classified service. Mr. Mello then commented that they're really not making much change then, and Mr. Bible said not in the current instance, but if there is turnover, the positions then would have unclassified status.

Mr. Glover asked how many of the people are compacted under salaries. Mr. Meder said just two at this point, and Mr. Glover asked how much are they losing. Mr. Wood said at one time they were losing around \$1800 per year, but with the proposal to raise Mr. Meder by 10.5%, they will not be compacted.

Chairman Mello asked Mr. Bible if he were in favor of the bill introduced to make the Personnel Administrator unclassified, and Mr. Bible said not necessarily. He said he felt that the administrative person and probably policy people in the agency should have unclassified status. He said he thought Personnel may be a little different because the head of the Personnel system is also head of the state merit system which is classified. Mr. Mello said--so they use different formulas for each problem.

Mr. Glover pointed out that in Conservation the division heads and deputies are unclassified; in Motor Vehicle, the division heads other than Howard Hill and Little are classified. Mr. Bible said in the Department of Commerce, the Director is unclassified, a Deputy is unclassified; and in Real Estate there is an Administrator who is unclassified, and a Deputy who is unclassified. The law provides that each agency can have up to three unclassified.

Mr. Kosinski asked if Mr. Bible were going to provide the Committee with a study as to what exists now throughout the entire Executive Branch on classified and unclassified, and Mr. Mello said yes, but it would take a long time. Mr. Bible asked if they want a recommendation as to what the Budget Office feels the unclassified level should be. Mr. Kosinski said he would request that each of the department heads prepare a short statement as to why they believe it should remain or why they think it should change.

Mr. Rhoads referred to the new position at Red Rock, the park ranger to work with the Bureau of Land Management and asked for elaboration. Mr. Meder said the BLM is talking about building a visitors center and a loop road, and one of the agreements Parks has entered into is that they would help BLM run that facility in addition to the supervision of the road. Bill Wood said Parks purchased Pine Creek, and one of the new roads will be going by the Pine Creek area. This ranger would also control that area, plus regular patrols would be extended. The facility will probably go in toward the end of the biennium, but the road will go in earlier. So at the beginning of the biennium, the ranger would be doing more patrol work than visitor center work. Mr. Glover asked about the half time senior clerk typist if that person were located at Clear Creek. Mr. Meder said it is difficult getting a half time person to drive to Clear Creek.

Mr. Serpa asked about the transfer of the Project Coordinator to the Historic Preservation Program on page 267. Was the person actually laid off, or did they delete a position, or what. Mr. Bible said the transfer had not become effective yet. Mr. Serpa pointed out that the position isn't recommended in their budget (Historic Preservation budget), so is it a fact that the person is being laid off? Mr. Meder said that they hoped that if the Resource Management position is approved, that he would fill that spot. Mr. Serpa asked if this were just another way of keeping a person on by creating this resource management position. He commented that it didn't seem like they were actually losing a position, but that they were shuffling positions around, usually with a raise in pay involved. Mr. Meder said the way the system is set up, he is locked into the salary he has now and that he would not get any increases until the position is reclassified. Mr. Bible commented that he thought there was confusion about the position; that they are recommending that the position no longer be funded simple because they don't have a recognized need for it now. The new position is needed. Mr. Meder said if they were going to keep the Historic Preservation program, they would recommend that he stay where he was.

Mrs. Brookman asked about type and number of uniforms on page 665. Mr. Wood said about 35 and that they issue a uniform allowance of \$60 a year to buy shirt, jacket pants and tie.

Mr. Bremner asked about the difference between the \$56,000 request for training and the Governor's recommendation of \$3,000 on page 665. Mr. Meder said part of this was associated with the number of personnel they had requested who weren't recommended. The big training expense is related to training permanent parks people as peace officers. Mr. Glover asked if they pick up the total cost of post school, or does LEAA give them money, and Mr. Wood said in some areas, they do pay the room and board, depending upon how far they have to travel.

Mr. Glover asked if qualified peace officers are permitted to carry weapons, and Mr. Wood said under certain circumstances they are. Mr. Glover also asked if they enforce fish and game laws, and Mr. Wood said no, a fish and game official has to be called in to enforce these laws. The U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service have to train people specifically to enforce laws, and this is a problem.

Mr. Bremner asked if the current drought continues, are we going to need a park supervisor at Washoe Lake, and Mr. Meder said yes. The facilities approved the last Session are going to be built to provide picnic areas, and they have to have someone there to protect this.

Mr. Glover pointed out that there has been concern expressed in some of the meetings that if the state were to develop the Hobart system and capture all the water on the east slope, this might reduce the amount of water going into Washoe Lake. Are we going to run into a lot of problems with the park service because they're going to invest a lot of money out there, and potentially, is the amount of water in Washoe going to be drastically reduced? Is that going to cause park development problems there; would you like to see more water go into Washoe, or do you care one way or the other? Mr. Meder responded by saying he wasn't sure it was going to have that much of an effect. The best figure he has heard on that Hobart water system is about 1500 acres, and part of that is coming over into this area now. Some of it is obviously going into Washoe Lake or Washoe Valley, so he doesn't know whether it would be that big an effect or not. Mr. Glover said therefore he didn't have to worry about whether their facilities would continue because of the water? And Mr. Meder said, "well, there will be some water."

STATE PARK PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (Page 668)

Mr. Meder said that the funds recommended for this budget are for the planning and development section's daily activities. The section contains clerical, accounting, engineering, landscape architectural, acquisition grants, and statewide studies units.

As indicated earlier, 3½ full-time positions have been transferred to the planning and development section from operation and maintenance because of reorganization. The engineering unit has primary responsibility for the construction drawings, construction administration, consultant administration, construction inspection, technical assistance to political subdivisions considering land and water conservation funds and bicycle path programs. The Landscape Architectural unit is responsible for the potential site studies, master plan, construction drawings, construction administration, construction inspection, technical assistance to cities and counties and state agencies considering land and water conservation programs. The acquisition and grants program is that area primarily responsible for administering land and water funds to the local governments and the administration of that particular program. Mr. Meder said there are no new positions being requested in this section.

Out of state travel is at about the same level it was the last two years. The in-state travel are the funds used to carry out the park improvement marina development programs and during the various stages of development including the pre-design and construction inspections, and post-construction follow-up. The office supplies, operating supplies, communication expenses, and printing and duplicating are at about the same level they were during the last two years with the additional monies that have been transferred over from the operation and maintenance sections. In these accounts, they are larger in the total overall park program, they are about the same as they were, or in a couple cases even smaller.

Mr. Vergiels asked, if the Committee did not approve the entire parks development program as presented earlier on the capital improvements, would there be cuts commensurate with this particular budget? Mr. Richardson said if the cuts were in places of distant travel, it costs them more money to make construction inspections, so the answer is yes.

Mr. Serpa referred to the meeting in Reno and asked if they were considering reorganizing the planning and development department in order to better coordinate with the needs of the people, and Mr. Meder said to some extent, yes, this has started. Mr. Meder added that he thought it's not necessarily a situation of reorganization but a procedural problem with regard to public input. Mr. Hall said they would have a lot of public hearings in order to get public input, and Mr. Serpa asked who's been goofing off before? He said no one in the administrative level had been at the meeting to take the blame besides John Meder, who had an excuse because he's new. Chairman Mello interjected that they haven't had an administrator there for some time; they had one in name only.

Mr. Hickey asked for an explanation of equipment repair, and Mr. Meder said they are asking for \$1,000 each year of the biennium to be used for service and repair of office equipment not under the manufacturer's guarantee. This includes an ozlid machine which reproduces the types of maps reviewed earlier by the Committee, and calculators.

ACQUISITION, GRANTS AND STATEWIDE PROJECTS (Page 671)

Mr. Meder said this is a new title; the old program was called the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The title was changed to reflect the programs that have been added over the last four years. Currently, this budget supports four full-time positions and a part-time public service intern.

The primary responsibilities of this unit are maintenance of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Acquisition (assistance to state agencies, cities and counties); assist in the Park Bond Land Acquisition Program; administer the state Bicycle Path grant program; and coordinate reviews of Environmental Impact Statements, Environmental Assessments, and State Clearinghouse Requests.

Nevada has received over \$16.6 million since 1965 through the Land and Water Conservation Fund which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The BOR projected that Nevada will receive some \$3.1 million in 1977, \$3.7 million in 1978, and \$4.7 million in 1979.

Mr. Mello asked about "Local Reimbursements" and Mr. Meder said that funds to operate this program come from several sources such as State monies and reimbursable funds from the federal government, and what we're looking at here is to charge the local governments, cities and counties for the administration and doing special work with their applications for land and water conservation funds. This would be a service charge that's charged to the local governments for service provided by the state and funded from the General Fund. Most of this would come out of the federal grants, but they are asking for the local support to pay for the planning review.

Mr. Meder pointed out that there are two new positions recommended for the second year of the biennium. These two positions are to help administer the new bond issue (new park bond that was voted for in November) \$10 million that were approved, \$5 million go to the local governments which these people would help administer. They have contacted the locals and felt that these positions are not necessary during the first year in the biennium, especially if the monies from that bond are used only for land acquisition.

Chairman Mello said a subcommittee was appointed to work on the bond issue, and asked what they had done on this. Mr. Vergiels said Mr. Howard was in charge of that when he was taken ill. They have discussed it but haven't done anything. Mr. Mello appointed Mr. Rhoads to take Mr. Howard's place and asked that they get together.

Mr. Meder went on to say that if money could be used strictly for park acquisition, then the local governments could not gear up in time to put an extra workload on his people. If the money could be used for development as well as acquisition, then the workload would be immediate for the next year funding program.

Mr. Mello asked about the current camping fee, and Mr. Meder said \$2. Mr. Meder said that at the December meeting of the Park Advisory Commission, it was decided that rather than issuing a season pass, they would issue \$15 tickets worth \$20 for use at the park. It was felt by the Commission members that a large number of the people who buy a season pass do not get the full benefit out of the \$15. Mr. Mello asked what it would cost his family of four to stay in the park for three days, and Mr. Meder said this would depend upon when they arrive and when they left. Arriving on Friday night and leaving Sunday afternoon would cost \$4. Staying Sunday night would cost \$6 total. Mr. Mello asked if people at the Reno meeting had been upset by that amount, and Mr. Meder said yes. Many of the people there felt that they use the state recreation facilities more than the \$20 and that it was going to cost them additional money. He said they are proposing to take this back before the Advisory Commission meeting March 3 in Carson City and suggest offering the season pass and the script. One of the advantages of the script is that it can be carried over from year to year.

Mr. Bremner asked if there was a time limit for length of stay in state parks, and Mr. Meder said the maximum length in any one state

park is 14 days. Mr. Glover said he thought the Committee should hold this budget until the Park Commission decides to offer both the script and the permanent pass. Mr. Glover then made a motion that the budget be held for this reason, and Mr. Serpa seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Mr. Joe Dini asked about the procedure used by the Park Commission to raise the fee. Is this done by public notice? Mr. Meder said the December meeting was noticed as a public meeting. Items on the agenda are placed in the newspaper. It is not a public hearing in terms of the actions they take. Mr. Vergiels added that on that policy statement they're going to make regarding how they will come to communicate more effectively with the public; this would seem to be included in that. He said he would also like for them to include how they make certain people are aware of the issues and let them know they can arrange to be heard at the meetings.

Mr. Bremner asked when is the date anticipated for completion and approval of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan? Mr. Meder said it is done and BOR has approved it. They got a letter on that last week.

Mr. Richardson asked if he could read a few comments from the Regional Director of BOR, Frank Sylvester, who makes the final determination on the Comprehensive Plan relative to Nevada and all the other states within his region. "I am pleased to inform you that eligibility for the State of Nevada to receive grants-in-aid from the Land and Water Conservation Fund has been re-established to extend to February 10, 1982. This five year eligibility period is the maximum that can be awarded to a state and is a result of the planning effort in Nevada."

Mrs. Brookman asked how many people are on the Park Advisory Commission and asked where do they come from? Mr. Meder said there were seven; four from southern Nevada, two from the Reno area, and one from Elko. They are appointed by the Governor.

YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS (Page 674)

Mr. Meder said this is a program the Park System has been involved with for the last two years. The object of the program is to accomplish needed conservation work on public lands and to provide seasonal employment for young men and women 15 to 18 years of age. By doing conservation work, the participants develop a better understanding and appreciation for our nation's environment and heritage. The projects involved include soil and bank stabilization, installation of guard rails, trail construction, general park cleanup, and maintenance. They have been notified that they have a \$70,000 grant from federal funds this year, and would like to put on seven 10-person crews. There are a couple things coming down the road on this with the new administration in Washington; it appears there may be some additional monies coming in. The Division knows they will have the \$70,000, and it may be more.

Mr. Glover asked if the new administration in Washington does decide to put more money into this program, is the state going to need to give more money to this program? Mr. Meder said it depends what kind of money is available. Mr. Wood indicated that they could survive with in-kind funds up to about \$100,000. If they get much more than that, they would probably be coming back to Interim Finance. But they just don't know anything for sure yet.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE RAILROAD (Page 675)

Mr. Mello said that he wanted the Committee members to first write in the budget books that there is a one-shot on this, \$103,000 on page A22. And there are two bills not found yet--one for this and the other for one-shot for printing, equipment. Bill Bible said he thought they'd both been drafted and that he'd check on it.

Mr. Meder said the one-shot is money that would be used for restoration of some of the Virginia and Truckee equipment, particularly a baggage car, Car 21. They want to restore the exterior and re-build the interior. The total cost of that is \$30,000. What they're getting is a match of federal monies with state money. They are also looking at the restoration of Engines 18 and 22, and to put together a display design in Car 21.

Mr. Kosinski asked if some of this equipment is now out of state, and Mr. Meder said there are two engines at Prometory Point, Utah. Mr. Kosinski then asked if they intend to collect this equipment and display it at one location, and Mr. Meder said a storage facility is being constructed south of Carson. The agreement is that the equipment out of state will be protected and displayed until there is a place for it here. A federal agency is using it as a design to build a replica. Mr. Bremner asked how far along the building near Carson is, and Mr. Meder said it's pretty well constructed. He said if you drive south of Carson City, it's the first big building you run into past the Stewart Street intersection. Mr. Mello explained there is a large storage facility being built on the south end of Carson, and as you're driving that way, it's a large metal frame building with three big entrances.

Mr. Kosinski asked if there were any more cars they plan on refurbishing in the future, and Mr. Meder said they have 23 pieces of equipment; four locomotives, nineteen cars in various stages of disrepair. Mr. Dini commented that perhaps he had missed the overall policy on this. He thought they were just going to store the equipment, not that they were going to have an exhibition. He pointed out that there is a man trying to restore the Virginia and Truckee Railroad in Virginia City; why not leave this to private capital? Chairman Mello explained that this was a topic of lengthy discussion every Session. At one time they had even tried to find someone to take the equipment and couldn't pay to get them to. Many people are insisting that the state take care of this equipment as part of Nevada's heritage.

DAIRY COMMISSION (Page 630)

Chairman Mello first instructed Committee members to write down bill numbers: S.B. 47, A.B. 61, and A.B. 152. These will change the makeup of the Dairy Commission considerably and a couple will eliminate the Commission.

Mr. Clarence Cassidy reminded the Committee that the Dairy Commission receives its funds from assessments on the industry; it does not have any General Fund money. The budget remains the same as in prior years except in four categories. They have asked for the addition of three people. Based on the Legislative Audit Bureau's report, they are apparently not doing enough auditing of out of state firms to ascertain whether they are receiving all the funds they should be getting.

The second increase is in out of state travel. They have been holding that down because they have had objections to going out of state, but if they have to go out of state to audit out of state firms who ship dairy products in here, they will have to have funds to do it.

The third general increase is in equipment. The calculators they use have about 12 to 15 years on them and need replacing.

The fourth increase is in assessments on various products--not milk--most of these products from out of state. A fifth item is the recent fine monies in excess of \$100,000 as authorized to be switched over to the General Fund.

Mr. Glover asked if they anticipate going to Utah and California, and Mr. Cassidy said they have firms coming in from Salt Lake City, Sacramento, Oakland, the San Francisco Bay area, and Los Angeles; no long distance.

Chairman Mello asked, if A.B. 152 passes, how much money will that generate? Mr. Cassidy said somewhere around \$115,000 to \$120,000, most of which will be taken up with the three new positions. He added that in twenty years, this is the first time the Dairy Commission has asked for an increased assessment. They have been living with what was originally given to them.

Mr. Mello asked him to explain the reserve, and Mr. Cassidy said the reserve is the amount of all monies given to the Commission by assessment reverted to a special Dairy Commission fund. If they collect \$200,000 one year and spend \$150,000, then \$50,000 is in the reserve. Their reserves are depleted and they are operating on somewhere between \$30,000 and \$40,000, which he said is pretty tight budgeting. Mr. Mello said the Committee will hold this budget a while.

The following budgets were discussed or closed by the Committee:

Retired Justice Duty Fund (Page 132)

A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mrs. Brookman, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Law Library (Page 130)

A motion was made by Mr. Glover, and seconded by Mr. Hickey, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Library (Page 250)

A motion was made by Mr. Glover, and seconded by Mr. Hickey, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Library Service Improvement Program (Page 253)

A motion was made by Mr. Hickey, and seconded by Mr. Bremner, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Library Cooperation (Page 255)

A motion was made by Mr. Glover, and seconded by Mr. Vergiels, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Historical Society (Page 264)

A motion was made by Mr. Hickey, and seconded by Mrs. Brookman, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

(Mr. Bible said the new position requested is to provide educational material on Nevada history to public schools in southern Nevada and throughout the state.)

National Association of Insurance Commissioners (Page 587)

A motion was made by Mr. Vergiels, and seconded by Mr. Hickey, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed. (Mr. Glover and Mr. Bremner wish to make it clear there is no conflict of interest.)

Prepaid Funeral and Cemetary Fund (Page 588)

A motion was made by Mr. Hickey, and seconded by Mr. Vergiels, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Real Estate Investigative Fund (Page 594)

A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mr. Glover, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed. (Mr. Serpa wishes to point out there is no conflict of interest.)

Real Estate, Education, and Research (Page 595)

A motion was made by Mr. Glover, and seconded by Mr. Bremner, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Real Estate, Recovery (Page 596)

A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mr. Hickey, to adopt Governor's recommendation. Motion passed.

Inspector of Mines (Page 613)

Bill Bible said when the Committee went to close this budget last time, Mr. Bremner asked him about the \$17,000 in vehicle operation. He did contact Mr. Dubois, Inspector of Mines, and he indicated he could get by with \$10,800.

A motion was made by Mr. Bremner to amend the budget to delete the \$17,000 in each year of the biennium and to insert the figure \$10,800 each year of the bienium. The decrease should be pro-rated between the general fund and the NIC funds. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hickey. Motion passed.

A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mrs. Brookman, to pass Governor's recommendation as amended. Motion passed.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

LOWELL V. "Lody" SMITH
State Forester Firewarden



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

February 23, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Norman Hall, Director

FROM: Lowell V. Smith, State Forester Firewarden (LVS)

SUBJECT: RENO BASE RELOCATING

With the construction of the new Reno MGM Grand Hotel, the operation of the Reno Base faces a difficult situation. The main entrance to the hotel will be across the street from the base; the expected 24-hour a day increase in traffic is approximately double. This makes access with emergency vehicles and heavy equipment extremely hazardous.

The Highway Department had a proposal to construct an access road through the property; they then would have had to relocate the facility. However this proposal was denied by the Highway Department on January 20, 1977. This leaves us in this position of being to late to put in for a Public Works Project. Also if we wait until next session, our operations will be severely hampered.

We request a General Fund appropriation of \$746,535 to acquire a site and build a new facility. After completion of the new facility, the old facility can be sold with funds reverting to the General Fund to help defray costs. The existing facility should be appraised and the minimum acceptable bid should be that appraised value.

LOWELL V. "Lody" SMITH
State Forester Firewarden



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

February 23, 1977

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Norman Hall
FROM: L. V. Smith (LVS)
SUBJECT: Reno Base

The following breakdown is the information you requested concerning the Reno Base. These prices are estimates only.

<u>Building</u>	<u>Present Sq. Footage</u>	<u>In Present Capitol Imp. Budget</u>
Office & Conference Room	3,200	
Warehouse	3,899	
Dispatch & Barracks	1,120	
Shop and Parts Room	4,128	4,500 sq. ft. of additional space as approved in Governor's Budget - p. 787
Generator Room	216	
Steam Room	<u>140</u>	
Fire Station & Radio Shop	1,248	
Gas & Oil House	192	
Paint Storage	96	
Tire Storage	<u>480</u>	
Total Sq. Footage	14,719	<u>4,500</u>

GRAND TOTAL SQ. FT. 19,219

\$33.63 per sq. ft. conversion cost
(this estimate is from Public Works
Board) \$646,335

Additional Costs (see attachment) 100,200

TOTAL \$746,535

ADDITIONAL COST

1. Five acres at approximately \$10,000 per acre. Estimated cost for location Zoliezzi Lane and Steamboat	\$50,000
2. Well - need 75 to 100 G.P.M. for fire protection and tanker refilling. (8" well)	6,500
3. Septic system	3,500
4. Blacktop estimate - 50,000 sq. ft. for parking and equipment storage @ .45 per ft.	22,500
5. Two load docks for heavy equipment - estimate:	
1 - 35 " high for loading equipment on low-boy	
1 - 50" high for loading equipment on regular truck	1,000
6. Gas storage and pump	8,000
7. Fence - 2,000 ln. ft. @ \$1.35 per ft.	2,700
8. Radio tower (relocate)	2,500
9. Power hookup cost - estimate:	<u>3,500</u>
TOTAL	\$100,200

The above costs are only estimates and will vary depending on location and design.

LOWELL V. "Lody" SMITH
State Forester Firewarden



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

February 24, 1977

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Assemblyman Donald R. Mello
Assembly Ways and Means Committee Chairman

FROM: L. V. Smith (LVS)

Enclosed is a copy of Bob Long's report on his trip to Israel - he was gathering information on desert species suitable for growing in Nevada.

Assemblywoman Eileen Brookman had an inquiry regarding this at our hearing this morning.

js

Encl.

cc - Norman Hall

LOWELL V. "Lody" SMITH
State Forester Firewarden



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

January 7, 1977

MEMORANDUM

TO: Norman Hall, Director

FROM: Lowell V. Smith, State Forester Firewarden

SUBJECT: Bob Long's Trip to Israel

Bob Long returned from his fact finding trip to Israel on December 16. The majority of his time was spent with Israeli foresters in the Negev Desert, because the area closely resembles Nevada climatic conditions except for cold. The rainfall gradient in the area varies from four to 15 inches per year, which is similar to Las Vegas and the Nevada Pinyon-Juniper areas respectively. Soils vary from sand along the coast to limestone in the mountains to windblown sand silt in the southern desert.

Planted trees depend on soil type, purpose, climate growth rate, drought factors, form and wood properties. The Israelis over the past thirty years have developed the historically abused and barren desert into thousands of acres of beautiful forests with good economic return and gainful employment. In fact many of their wood products are now sold to European and American markets.

Bob said it was very interesting to see the peoples perseverance in applying scientific techniques to force the barren desert to bloom to a point that one-third of the wood product needs of the country are met locally and international wood specialty markets are being developed.

Some of the techniques used are applicable to Nevada and includes:

(1) Using single row windbreaks that are dense and of uniform height instead of multiple row windbreaks. Less land and water is needed and greater efficiency is obtained. Protecting man, livestock and plants by windbreaks has important advantages - reducing wind up to 50%, evaporation 55%, improving temperature ranges up to 10°F and retaining snow pack. As a result crop yields can be increased up to 162%; fertility of saline soils are enhanced; dam and canal

silting is reduced; soil moisture protected; home heating and cooling requirements reduced; livestock are fattened more economically; early lamb season losses are reduced; and wood products are provided.

(2) Stabilizing blowing sand through proper planning, species selection, planting; succession acceleration soils can be held in place, and stabilized by creating a vegetative sponge layer to hold precious water. This technique could be used to protect roads, waterways, plants, animals, improvements and create wooded areas.

(3) Afforestation of favorable sites to create and improve recreation, wildlife habitat, range, wood product and water values. In Israel this has been done on poor soils with as little as 12" of rainfall around Jerusalem. One technique called "deep planting" breaks planting tradition. A hardwood of 5' - 7' is planted two-thirds underground. This places the roots 4' - 5' below the ground level and helps them maintain a strong position in the little soil moisture that exists. The big advantage is that with a fast growing species forests can be created where they are needed (e.g. near population centers) and thereby maximize benefits.

(4) Gully stabilization techniques can be implemented to reduce soil erosion and improve water quality. There are many areas of the State that could use this treatment. In Israel this technique is used often to restore valuable destroyed agricultural and watershed land. Through a special technique of bulldozing and smoothing gully sides and bottoms an ideal tree planting situation is created. The results - soils remain in place.

(5) Making limens. Properly planned and constructed small earthen dams are used to grow trees where it is too dry, using conventional techniques. Natural watersheds are used as collecting areas. The water is picked up at a point of collection (e.g. culvert or ravine) and diverted to impoundment area. Using a ratio of approximately 20:1 - collection area to delivery point, enough water is provided to grow trees without additional water. Limens create an oasis in the desert, a welcome site to the weary desert traveler. There is substantial applicability of this system to Nevada because of the strong recreation oriented economy and long driving distances. This system was used 2,000 years ago by Nabatean and Byzantine farmers and is used today by Beduin to grow vegetables, fruit trees, and grains. Possibly it could be used for limited agriculture in Nevada. Archeologists in Israel estimate that this system used in early times on ten acres supported a family of 4 - not bad for areas with 10 or less inches of precipitation.

Mr. Long visited Avdat, a 2,000 year old city the size of Carson City that depended on this type of agricultural practice. He will prepare a technical report on his trip and outline the techniques that can be adapted to Nevada. This report with selected bibliography will be published in approximately two months. A copy will be provided you at that time.

bka

LOWELL V. "LODY" SMITH
State Forester, Firewarden



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

February 24, 1977

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Assemblyman Donald R. Mello
Assembly Ways and Means Committee Chairman

FROM: L. V. Smith (LVS)

In answer to an inquiry by Assemblyman John Serpa during the Assembly Ways and Means Budget Hearing on February 24, please find attached Exhibits "A" and "B".

Exhibit "B" shows how the tree prices were derived for 1976-77. Prices charged for trees cover total cost of production except for a \$9,000 federal subsidy to the program. In some years, federal money may reach \$12,000. There is no state subsidy.

Exhibit "A", items 1-4, covers the Division's policy on tree sales to prevent purchaser abuses. Incoming orders are carefully checked to see if they conform to items 1-4; if not, they are rejected. This policy minimizes retail nursery competition in urban areas which is the sales target for commercial nurseries.

js

Encl.

cc - Norman Hall

"E T A"

NEVADA DIVISION OF FORESTRY
1977 SPRING PRICE LIST OF NURSERY STOCK

IMPORTANT

- ✓ 1. To purchase stock, one acre is necessary. Two adjacent owners, whose aggregate is one acre may qualify.
- 2. The property must be outside of the city limits of incorporated areas.
- 3. The minimum order is 25 of one species.
- 4. Nursery stock must be used for conservation purposes.
- 5. Complete the application and sign it. Please write legibly.
- 6. If you are interested in having your County Agent pick up your stock, contact him before ordering and indicate this on the face of the order blank.
- 7. Payment by check or money order to the Nevada Division of Forestry.
- 8. Stock is guaranteed to be in live, healthy condition when it leaves the nursery or is shipped by Division carrier. The Division does not extend this warranty to stock no longer under our control.
- 9. Plant materials should be ready between March 15 and April 15 for pick-up.
- 10. If further information is desired, contact your County Agent, SCS District Conservationist, U. S. Forest Service District Ranger or a Forester of the Nevada Division of Forestry.

NEVADA STATE TREE NURSERY, 160 BOYNTON LANE, RENO, NEVADA 89502. PHONE 784-6286, MAILING ADDRESS: ROOM 330, NYE BUILDING, CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

NURSERY HOURS: 9:00 - 12:00 AND 12:30 - 3:30 P.M. DAILY. CLOSED ON WEEK-ENDS.

ELMO J. DeRICCO, Director
Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN
Governor

Address Reply to
Nye Building
201 S. Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
885-4350

LOWELL V. "Loby" SMITH
State Forester Firewarden

Reno Nursery File



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

October 4, 1976

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: L.V. Smith
FROM: Roy Trenoweth
SUBJECT: Nursery Tree Sale Justification

1976-1977

Reno Tree Sale Justification

Expenses

Salaries (Matt, Berg and Kirk)	\$44,476	(less Israel
	\$20,000	trip and CM-4
Total	<u>\$64,476</u>	money)

Income

CM-4 Reimbursement	\$4,500
Projected Tree Sales	<u>45,000</u>
Total	\$49,500

Short \$14,976 to be self sufficient.
Prices for trees are now \$5, \$7 and \$8 - need to raise prices to
23.23% this year to make expenses.

\$5.00 to \$6.25
\$7.00 to \$8.50
\$8.00 to \$10.00

With the above increases (\$6.25, \$8.50 and \$10.00) and based on prior
year sales the nursery should be self sufficient.

cc: Matt

Bob

Reno Nursery File

829

NEVADA DIVISION OF FORESTRY
1976-77 SPRING PRICE LIST OF NURSERY STOCK

ITEM NO.	SPECIES	SIZE	PRICE PER 25
<u>SHRUBS</u>			
1.	Bladdersenna	16"	\$ 8.50
2.	Caragana	16"	8.50
3.	European Sage	24"	10.00
4.	American Plum	16"	8.50
5.	Sand Cherry	10-16"	6.25
<u>DECIDUOUS TREES</u>			
6.	Green Ash	16"	8.50
7.	Siberia Elm	12-16"	8.50
8.	Honey Locust, Thornless	10-16"	6.25
9.	Italian Hybrid Poplar	24"	10.00
10.	Lombardy Poplar	24"	10.00
11.	Golden Willow	16"	10.00
12.	Russian Olive	24"	8.50
<u>EVERGREEN TREES</u>			
13.	Austrian Pine	6-10"	8.50
14.	Jeffrey Pine	6-10"	8.50
15.	Scotch Pine	8-10"	8.50

ALL TREES AND SHRUBS LISTED ABOVE ARE BAREROOT ONLY.

CONTAINER STOCK

In addition to bareroot trees, the Nevada Division of Forestry also makes available container grown nursery stock of many of the same species. This material is available at the Nursery, 160 Boynton Lane, Reno, between June and October (inclusive) every Thursday and Friday, except holidays. Nursery hours are 9-12:00 and 12:30-3:30. The same basic conditions as to land and location apply. Minimum sale is 10 plants of any one species, selling price is \$1.00 each. Container grown plants offer a chance to plant trees at some other season of the year than early spring with a good survival rate.

Container plants are to be sold in outlying areas in cooperation with the County Extension Agents. For these sales, publicity about the conditions, dates and location of sale will be circulated well in advance of the sale.

STOCK DESCRIPTION

1. BLADDERSENNA, *Colutea arborescens*, is a multi-stemmed, shrubby plant growing 5-8 feet tall. It is fairly cold and drought resistant. This plant is useable in erosion control and is an excellent game cover. It is effective in shelterbelt plantings when planted in the outside row with taller species. Yellow flowers in late spring are followed by swollen pods in the summer. Place in first row, six feet apart.
2. SIBERIAN PEA, *Caragana arborescens*, is an introduced shrub that has been extensively planted for shelterbelts. It is cold drought resistant and grows about six to 10 feet tall. It is used for erosion control, game cover, windbreaks, and shelterbelts. In a windbreak, plant this shrub in the first row about six to eight feet apart.
3. EUROPEAN SAGE, *Artemisia abrotanum*, is also known as Southern wood and worm wood. It is a fleecy, fast growing, many stemmed shrub which grows successfully at elevations between 3,000 and 5,000 feet. The plant has an expected life of about 15 years. It will reach a height of four to six feet and is frost resistant, which makes it useable in frost pockets. Rabbits and sheep will eat this plant if it is not properly protected. It is very good for erosion control, small game and upland bird cover. Plant four feet apart in the first row and it will form a tight dense hedge, especially if trimmed occasionally.
4. AMERICAN PLUM, *Prunus Americana*, is a shrub or small tree to 15 feet that is very useful for wildlife habitat where water is available. It also is valuable in windbreaks when used in combination with other plant materials. The plant can be used for environmental plantings, however, it is prone to aphid infestation in the early spring and requires some control measures. The fruit is a small, tart plum that is useable for preserves. Place in second row, 8 feet apart.
5. SAND CHERRY, *Prunus besseyi*, is a shrubby plant native to the central plains of the United States. Growing to a maximum of three feet in height, it has a value in soil erosion control and because of heavy crops of small cherries is valuable as a game cover. Sucker growth helps to spread the plant over the soil surface. Place first row, four feet apart.
6. GREEN ASH, *Fraxinum lanecolata*, is a large hardy tree with a tall stout trunk, its spreading, often drooping, branches form a round-topped to pyramidal shape 50 or 60 feet tall. It is a native of the eastern U.S. and will persist on dry, sterile soils when established. The tree is exceedingly hardy to climate extremes. It is relatively free from insect and fungus attack, but the thin barked young trees are highly susceptible to fire danger. Because of its high stumpage value it should be encouraged in farm woodlot management. Place in second or third row, ten feet apart.

7. SIBERIAN ELM, Ulmus pumila, is a fast growing tree and can be used to create a quick screen or windbreak. It grows to a height of 55 feet and does well in some of the poorer soils of the state. This tree is hardier and more resistant than most elms. Place in second or third row, ten feet apart.
8. HONEY LOCUST, Gleditsia triacanthos enermis, is a large hardy tree, with very hard and tough wood. It grows on various kinds of soils. It is more adapted to higher elevations and poorer soils than the black locust, but it does not grow as fast. (The thornless variety is raised at the nursery). This native to the eastern U. S. grows to a maximum height of about 90 feet, making a large, towering, spreading tree. When grown in a woodlot of the same species or with other hardwoods, it will produce desirable wood for farm use because of its strength. This tree is not subject to chlorosis or yellowing as are many of the hardwoods. Honey locust is intolerant of shade and needs full sunlight. Place in third row, twelve feet apart.
9. ITALIAN HYBRID POPLAR, Populus hybrid, this welcome addition to the trees useable in Nevada is a very rapid growing, spreading tree that seems to be more resistant to the usual Poplar diseases than other hybrids. Growing up to 6' each year, very little time is necessary to have a respectable windbreak. It is fairly tolerant of soils, but an adequate supply of water is necessary for best growth. This tree may prove a good source of wood fiber in farm woodlots. Place in third row, twelve feet apart.
10. LOMBARDY POPLAR, Populus nigra car. italica, is a slender tree often reaching 50-70 feet in height. It is a very cold hardy tree and does well on high water tables. The tree grows rapidly but is short-lived, being subject to insects and diseases. Place in third row, ten feet apart.
11. GOLDEN WILLOW, Salix alba vitellina, is a small tree, recommended for windbreaks and shelterbelts on irrigated or swampy lands and for planting along stream banks to prevent erosion. It will grow in alkaline soil and survive up to 6,000 feet elevation. This tree derives its name from the golden or yellow color of the branches and young shoots, which gives it a very outstanding appearance. It grows to a height of about 30-40 feet. The branches grow quite long and have a tendency to droop, giving a semi-weeping effect. Place in second or third row, ten feet apart.
12. RUSSIAN OLIVE, Elaeagnus angustifolia, is a hardy, Asiatic tree that was introduced into the United States for planting under rather extreme conditions. It is a rather low growing tree with a tendency to branch out. The branches are thorny and the wood is strong. The fruit is eaten by song birds, quail, and pheasants. The olive is extremely hardy, being able to adapt itself to either wet or dry sites and to grow on good or poor soils up to about 6,000 feet in elevation. Its branchy growth conforms particularly well to windbreak or hedge plantings. Place in second row, eight feet apart.

13. AUSTRIAN PINE, Pinus nigra, is an import from Eastern Europe that has good potential for evergreen windbreaks in Nevada. The branches are dense with heavy foliage and resistant to wind breakage. This pine tolerates a wide range of soils, sand to clay, the root system being fibrous and capable of stabilizing loose soils quite well. Austrian Pine is finding wide use in the United States as an ornamental tree reaching a height of 100 feet. Growth is moderately rapid for conifers, one foot per year. Place in second or third row, ten feet apart.
14. JEFFREY PINE, Pinus jeffreyi, is a large pine tree common in the Sierra Nevada that is very similar in appearance to the Ponderosa Pine, however it is more tolerant of alkali and heavy soils. Jeffrey Pine is more frost hardy than Ponderosa, especially when young. Place in second or third row, ten feet apart.
15. SCOTCH PINE, Pinus sylvestris, this pine of European origin tolerates a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. This species attains a height of 60-90 feet. The needles occur in clusters of two and are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It does reasonably well on poor sites. Place in second or third row, ten feet apart.

NEVADA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

STATE TREE NURSERY

Mail this order with a check to:
 Nevada Division of Forestry, Tree Nursery
 201 S. Fall Street
 Carson City, Nevada 89710

FOR NURSERY USE ONLY
 Purchase order number.....
 Date received.....
 Date shipped.....
 Handled by.....

PLEASE PRINT:

Name..... Phone.....
 Street..... Zip Code..... Public land
 City..... County..... State..... Private land
 Number of acres.....

Please refer to current year price list for stock available and price.

ITEM NO.	SPECIES	NO. OF TREES	COST	F/NURSERY USE
TOTAL				XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ship trees at my expense Will call at nursery County agent will deliver

The seedlings will be planted at.....
Specific Location

Purpose of Planting

STATEMENT OF USE OF PLANTING STOCK OBTAINED FROM STATE TREE NURSERY

I hereby certify that the planting stock in this order is to be used in the manner provided for by the C-M4 Act or NRS 528.105 which restricts planting for the following purposes. No planting stock purchased hereby will be resold nor will it be used for purposes other than those listed below: Please check intended use.

- Farm or home windbreak Soil erosion control Watershed protection Farm woodlot
 Beautification of public property (not private) Reforestation Wildlife protection

The nursery will not be responsible for condition or survival of plants after date of shipment from nursery. **WE REQUEST** that, if possible, you **PICK UP YOUR ORDER** to eliminate the hazards of the shipping process.

Nº 13619

**RETURN ALL COPIES TO
 ABOVE ADDRESS**

.....
 Signature

LOWELL V. "Lody" SMITH
State Forester Firewarden



STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY

CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

February 24, 1977

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Assemblyman Donald R. Mello
Assembly Ways and Means Committee Chairman

FROM: L. V. Smith (LVS)

I am enclosing copies of correspondence between the Division of Forestry and the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation relating to a grant of \$25,000 which we received for our solar greenhouse project in southern Nevada.

This was requested by one of your committeemen, Assemblyman Alan Glover.

js

Encl.

cc - Norman Hall
Mrs. Jean Ross

September 15, 1976

Mr. Julius Bergen, Chairman
Max C. Fleischmann Foundation
P. O. Box 1871
Reno, Nevada 89505

RE: # 7183-A

Dear Mr. Bergen:

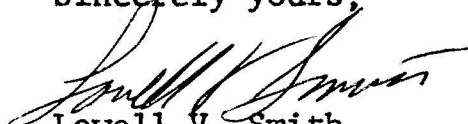
Please accept our most sincere thanks for the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation grant of \$25,000.

The Foundation's support will assist us in constructing a solar green house, which in turn will help us complete our desert forestry project and tree nursery at Tule Springs. This project has been in the development stage for many years and was first conceived by now retired State Forester, George Zappettini.

The \$25,000 is being deposited in a separate account in the State Treasury, and progress reports will be sent to the Foundation as the money is expended. A final report will be made when the project is completed.

Again, thanks to all who made this grant possible.

Sincerely yours,


Lowell V. Smith
State Forester

bka

MAX C. FLEISCHMANN FOUNDATION
SUITE 309, SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA BUILDING
ONE EAST LIBERTY STREET
RENO, NEVADA

TRUSTEES:
JULIUS BERGEN, CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS R. BREEN
THOMAS L. LITTLE
WALTER ORR ROBERTS
SESSIONS S. WHEELER

September 14, 1976

Mr. L. V. Smith
State Forester Firewarden
Nevada State Division of Forestry
Nye Building
201 South Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Our Reference: #7183-A

Dear Mr. Smith:

In response to your letter of September 13th and pursuant to the terms of our grant award, enclosed you will find the Foundation's check in the amount of \$25,000 toward the construction of your solar greenhouse.

Please note paragraph 15 of the enclosed leaflet in regard to a report, in due course, on the expenditure of the funds granted.

With all good wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,


JULIUS BERGEN
Chairman

JB/cr

Enclosures: Check No. 11073
f56

AT

September 13, 1976

Mr. Julius Bergen, Chairman
Max C. Fleischmann Foundation
P. O. Box 1871
Reno, Nevada 89505

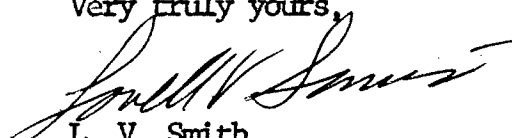
Dear Mr. Bergen:

In follow-up of your January 21, 1976 letter (#7183A) we are requesting the \$25,000 authorized by the Fleischmann Foundation for a Nevada Division of Forestry Solar Greenhouse.

State appropriations for the greenhouse and supporting facilities such as water, shadehouse, fencing, and service building will total \$80,000. This meets the terms of your January 21 letter.

Attached please find a scope of work prepared by Public Works. We are therefore requesting your \$25,000 before we can proceed. The solar greenhouse will be a first of its kind, taking advantage of Nevada's high number of cloud free days. Solar heating and cooling will be very efficient through a rock bed energy reservoir.

Very truly yours,


L. V. Smith
State Forester Firewarden

bka

Enclosures

January 23, 1976

Mr. Julius Bergen, Chairman
Max C. Fleischmann Foundation
One East Liberty Street
P.O. Box 1871
Reno, Nevada 89505

Dear Mr. Bergen:

Thank you very much for your generous offer of \$25,000 toward a solar greenhouse in southern Nevada.

Since the legislature does not meet until January 1977, the only other way we have to raise the remaining \$75,000 needed is to explore federal and private sources. We will start on this immediately and keep you informed as to progress.

Thank you again for your kind consideration, we certainly appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

George Zappettini
State Forester

js

cc - Lodi Smith
Bob Long

MAX C. FLEISCHMANN FOUNDATION
SUITE 309, SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA BUILDING
ONE EAST LIBERTY STREET
RENO, NEVADA

TRUSTEES:
JULIUS BERGEN, CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS R. BREEN
THOMAS L. LITTLE
WALTER ORR ROBERTS
SESSIONS S. WHEELER

January 21, 1976

#7183-A

Mr. George Zappettini
State Forester
Nevada State Division of Forestry
Nye Building
201 South Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Zappettini:

This will advise you that the Foundation trustees have now acted on your application of December 2nd.

They found themselves unable to grant your request in full, but they did vote to offer you \$25,000 toward the construction costs of a solar greenhouse, to be payable when an additional \$75,000 has been secured in cash, with the understanding that this offer will expire December 31, 1976.

Awaiting your further advices, we are

Sincerely yours,

Julius Bergen
JULIUS BERGEN
Chairman

JB/cr

AT

DIVISION of FORESTRY
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
RECEIVED
JAN 22 1976
Ans'd.....

December 2, 1975

Julius Bergen, Chairman
Max C. Fleischmann Foundation
P. O. Box 1871
Reno, Nevada 89505

Dear Mr. Bergen:

Enclosed please find seven copies of a Solar Heated Greenhouse Grant proposal for our new plant materials facility in Tule Springs which was authorized by the 1975 Legislature.

Very truly yours,

George Zappettini
State Forester

bka

Enclosures

PROPOSAL:

SUBMITTED TO THE
FLEISCHMANN FOUNDATION

BY:

NEVADA DIVISION OF FORESTRY

FOR A DEMONSTRATION/PRODUCTION
GREENHOUSE FACILITY:

A SOLAR HEATED GREENHOUSE
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CONSERVATION
PLANT MATERIALS IN THE LAS VEGAS AREA

GEORGE ZAPPETTINI - STATE FORESTER
ROBERT LONG, ASSISTANT STATE FORESTER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

201 SOUTH FALL STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

ABSTRACT

1. A proposal for a solar heated greenhouse to be operated by the Nevada Division of Forestry, funding for construction by the Fleischmann Foundation.
2. Energy savings in fossil fuels for the unit proposed would be 200 million b.t.u.'s.
3. The demonstration of operability would have broad application in the commercial greenhouse industry.
4. The total cost for the project is estimated at \$100,000.00.
5. The need for a greenhouse facility at the Las Vegas Nursery, Nevada Division of Forestry would be met.
6. The facility would become an integral part of the Desert Forestry studies to be conducted by the Nevada Division of Forestry as authorized by A.B. 220 by the 1975 Legislature.
7. A saving in water consumption for landscape use could result in water savings of 30% by using adapted plants.

1. NARRATIVE

This proposal is directed towards a joint effort, funding by the Fleischmann Foundation, a private entity, and operation of the facility by the Las Vegas Nursery, a unit of the Nevada Division of Forestry.

The people of the State of Nevada have become very concerned about the increase in water consumption and the finite amount of this commodity that is available for the multitude of uses, shortage is expected by 1990 in the Las Vegas area. One recognized area of luxury use is landscaping practices that use plant materials not suited to the climatic area. Such plant material uses 30 percent more water than plants tolerant of drought. The 1975 Legislature responded to this concern by the passage of A.B. 220 which recognizes the reality of Desert Forestry as a valid branch of Forestry. This bill charges the Nevada Division of Forestry with the responsibility of identifying plant material with low water requirements and producing these plants for conservation purposes throughout the state. In addition this bill authorized the establishment of a plant materials center in the southern Nevada to include an arboretum, research unit on plant adaptability and a production nursery to grow and distribute plant materials for conservation purposes. Various production methods are available and one recently developed system shows great promise in reducing the time needed (and cost) while enhancing the survivability of the plant, containerization. It has been shown in the areas of the United States that the time period necessary to produce a plant ready for out-planting can be as little as 90 days if the

entire process were to be under controlled environmental conditions.

It is proposed that a controlled environment unit be constructed at the Las Vegas Tule Springs Nursery for the purpose of growing conservation plants. The use of a conventional unit would have a relatively low initial cost, however, the continual expenditures of funds for fossil fuels would, in time, become a rather large figure. The Nevada Division of Forestry wishes to take advantage of preliminary design work and feasibility studies done by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and Industrial System Engineering, Incorporated, a private engineering firm pioneering in the application of solar energy and construct a solar heated, semi-automatic, controlled environment production unit at that site. Such construction will reduce the dependence on fossil fuels to the few days of overcast weather in the area.

Fuel savings are estimated from data used for a proposed facility in the Albuquerque, New Mexico area having a similar climate. The number of b.t.u.'s to be saved would be approximately 200 million, enough to heat 1.6 average size homes with natural gas. Although this does not seem to be a large figure, this saving is from a unit of only 2,000 square feet of floor area which can handle 24,000 plants in 3" containers at one time. Under ideal conditions, then, 96,000 plants for windbreaks, soil erosion control, watershed management and other conservation purposes can be produced in one year with savings in conventional fuel and water use.

The use of solar energy in heating greenhouses would not be limited to state agencies. The entire greenhouse industry would benefit from the knowledge gained in the operation of a solar facility by the Nevada Division of Forestry. The large number of days without impairment of the sun by cloudiness would make the Nevada area attractive to commercial operations. There is an added benefit from studies performed by the University of Arizona that clearly show the feasibility of crop production with low water consumption in an entirely controlled environment.

There have been proposals to modify conventional greenhouses by placing heat collectors outside of the greenhouse. The system proposed by I.S.E. Inc., however, approaches the problem by recognizing the heat collecting ability of the greenhouse itself. Their design proposal utilizes the greenhouse as the collector and the storage is a rock bed incorporated into the structure. This concept minimizes heat loss and places the concept of solar heating into the realm of reality. Because the entire unit is self contained, other factors necessary in the establishment of a controlled environment are more easily incorporated into the structure.

2. JUSTIFICATION

The facility described above would be an integral part of the two-fold program to be undertaken by the Nevada Division of Forestry in fulfilling the provisions of A.B. 220. The area devoted to the production of plants will be ample to fill the immediate needs of the southern area of the state.

3. COST

a. Greenhouse	\$ 94,000.00
b. Design Engineering	4,500.00
c. Site Preparation	<u>1,500.00</u>
TOTAL	\$100,000.00

4. TENTATIVE SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

January 1, 1976	Proposal to Fleischmann Foundation.
February 1, 1976 \$4,500.00	If acceptable to Foundation, Design contract.
March 1, 1976	Contract award
March 15, 1976 \$1,500.00	Site Preparation
April 1, 1976	Begin Construction.
June 1, 1976 \$90,000.00	Construction Complete.
June 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976 \$4,000.00	Shakedown period. Check of instrumentation
October 1, 1976 Operational funds of Nevada Division of Forestry.	Begin regular cropping.

5. OPERATIONS:

The facility would be operated as a part of the Las Vegas Nursery, Nevada Division of Forestry. Operating funds would be budgeted in a manner consistent with the practices within the Division. Operational expenditures should be reduced because of the reduction in the use of fossil fuel.

6. FINANCING AND FACILITIES:

a. Funding

100% Fleischmann Foundation

b. Facilities

Nevada Division of Forestry

1. Water

2. Electricity

3. Land

4. Access

5. Landscaping

MAX C. FLEISCHMANN FOUNDATION
SUITE 309, SECURITY NATIONAL BANK OF NEVADA BUILDING
ONE EAST LIBERTY STREET
RENO, NEVADA

TRUSTEES:
JULIUS BERGEN, CHAIRMAN
FRANCIS R. BREEN
THOMAS L. LITTLE
WALTER ORR ROBERTS
SESSIONS S. WHEELER

*Called
10/20
for info
bulletin,
they will send
OK from Beth*

October 16, 1975

NEVADA DIV. OF FORESTRY				
	INFO	ACTION	INITIAL	DATE
SF	1		JB	
DSF	2		JB	
AS				
FS	3			
FM				
AO				
CLK				
RNO				
LV				
EKO				
FILE				

Mr. George Zappettini
State Forester
Nevada State Division of Forestry
Nye Building
201 South Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Mr. Zappettini:

This is in response to your inquiry of October 14th.

It is impossible to indicate in advance what the trustees may or may not be able to consider, but you are certainly not precluded from submitting a formal application.

It should be stated that this does not indicate the probable success of your application, due to the great number of competitive proposals constantly before the trustees.

Sincerely yours,

Julius Bergen
JULIUS BERGEN
Chairman

JB/cr

DIVISION of FORESTRY
CARSON CITY, NEVADA
RECEIVED
OCT 17 1975

Ans'd.....

October 14, 1975

Mr. Julius Bergen, Chairman
Max C. Fleischmann Foundation
P. O. Box 1871
Reno, Nevada 89505

Dear Mr. Bergen:

This is a letter of inquiry concerning the possibility of the Nevada Division of Forestry obtaining a Max C. Fleischmann Foundation grant to build a solar greenhouse at our new Tule Springs plants materials facility in Southern Nevada. The cost of a solar greenhouse would be approximately \$75,000.

The 1975 Legislature enacted a broad ranged environmental law which defined "desert" and "urban" forestry and placed the development of the concept under the jurisdiction of the State Forester. In addition, \$148,000 was authorized over the next two years for the establishment and operation of a tree and shrub nursery. The proposed nursery is a unique concept which includes a three phased operation including a plant production center, plant research center and arboretum.

The Nevada Legislatures action followed a 18 month legislative study which concluded, that the vast majority of nursery materials in Southern Nevada were being imported from commercial nurseries in Southern California.

Because of different soil and climatic conditions, upwards to 50% of this stock was not surviving in Nevadas' desert environment. In addition, the study concluded that 30% of Southern Nevadas' water consumption was used for high comsumptive landscape watering. A water shortage is predicted in Southern Nevada by 1990.

Mr. Julius Bergen, Chairman
Max C. Fleischmann Foundation

Page -2-

Nevada's new law is the first statutory definition of desert forestry in the world. This law charges the State Forester with researching and germinating native and non-native desert species for use in highway beautification, government building landscaping and parks and recreation development. Eventual acquisition of knowledge of desert plant production by commercial nurseries for resale to residents, to be used for ornamental landscaping is also anticipated. The NDF will cooperate closely with the U.S. Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service on this project.

When the budget for this new nursery was planned two years ago the technology for practical solar greenhouses was almost non-existent. Consequently the NDF did not budget for one. Today good solar greenhouses are available. A solar greenhouse in Southern Nevada will be very practical because of the high number of clear solar days. In addition, the dependency on high cost and sometimes unavailable fossil fuels could be avoided. Solar greenhouses cut fuel costs 70-80% compared to conventional greenhouses. They also cut time required to produce a usable plant by 50%.

Therefore, consideration of the feasibility of the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation making such a grant would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

George Zappettini
State Forester

bka

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The funds recommended in this budget are for the Planning and Development Section's daily activities. This section contains Clerical, Accounting, Engineering, Landscape Architectural, Acquisition, Grants and Statewide Studies Units. The Acquisition, Grants, and Statewide Studies Unit's budget is presented in budget account #4190. Three full-time positions and a half-time position have been transferred to the Planning and Development Section from the Operations and Maintenance Section. The responsibilities of this section are more specifically defined as follows:

Clerical Unit

Provides the section's typing, dictaphone, telephone, Ty-Data and reception service.

Accounting Unit

Maintains budget control, payroll, personnel work, and billings.

Engineering Unit

Primarily responsible for construction drawings, construction administration, consultant administration, construction inspection, and technical assistance to political subdivisions concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund program and the Bicycle Path program.

Landscape Architectural Unit

Responsible for potential sites studies, master planning, construction drawings, construction administration, consultant administration, construction inspection, and technical assistance to cities, counties, and state agencies concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant program.

Acquisition, Grants and Statewide Projects Unit

Primarily responsible for statewide planning concerning the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; Bureau of Outdoor Recreation programs; grants administration of Land and Water Conservation Funds and Bicycle Paths; technical assistance; and the land acquisition program. This budget will be further explained in budget account #4190.

EXISTING POSITIONS

Existing personnel include the Assistant Administrator, who is responsible for all the section's work; a Supervising Landscape Architect, responsible for all landscape architectural works developed in the section; two Senior Landscape Architects; and one Park Landscape Architect. The Supervising State Park Engineer is responsible for all engineering work in the section. Assisting him is one Senior Park Engineer and one Construction Engineer. The Principal Clerk Typist is the supervising secretarial position. Assisting her is one Senior Clerk Typist (half-time); and one MT/ST Operator, Range B. The Principal Account Clerk is responsible for all the section's accounting, payroll, and personnel work. The recommendation is for \$204,292 in FY 1978 to support the existing positions and \$207,458 for FY 1979.

TOTAL OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL

The recommendation is for \$500 for each fiscal year which is the same level as the last two years.

TOTAL IN-STATE TRAVEL

The recommendation is \$12,500 for FY 1978 and \$13,200 for FY 1979. These funds would be used to carry out the Park Improvement and Marina Development programs during their various stages of development including predesign and prebidding meetings, construction inspections, and postconstruction follow up. Funds also are requested to carry out the potential sites studies and other work as directed.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

The recommendation is for \$3,300 for each fiscal year for office supplies, i.e., pens, pencils, paper clips, typewriter ribbons, stationery, envelopes, to carry out the day-to-day production of work assignments and projects.

OPERATING SUPPLIES

The recommendation is \$772 for FY 1978 and \$714 for FY 1979 for supplies, i.e., small office equipment, books, publications, Ty-Data cassettes.

COMMUNICATIONS EXPENSE

The recommendation is \$1,000 for communications expenses for FY 1978 and \$1,050 for FY 1979. These funds will be used to mail plans, specifications, master plans, contract documents, vendor checks and correspondence. Approximately 50 percent of our mail is standard one-ounce mail and the other 50 percent is heavy mail.

PRINTING, DUPLICATING AND COPYING

The recommendation is \$5,840 for each fiscal year for printing, duplicating, and copying. These funds would be used for Xerox, printing and reproduction, photo-copying, and the operation of the Ozlid machine.

INSURANCE EXPENSE

The recommendation is \$65 for insurance expense for each fiscal year. These funds would be used for liability and bond insurance through General Services Accounting.

OTHER CONTRACT SERVICES

The recommendation is \$2,407 for each fiscal year. Funds requested are to make monthly payments on the Ty-Data Selectric Power Typewriter.

LEGAL AND COURT EXPENSES

The recommendation is \$500 for each fiscal year for legal and court expenses necessary for filing and recording fees, legal documents, court hearing transcripts, etc.

EQUIPMENT REPAIR

The recommendation is \$1,000 for each fiscal year for equipment repair. Funds would be used to service and repair the office equipment not covered under manufacturer guarantees or service agreements. This would include the survey instrument, the Ozlid machine, cameras, and calculators.

MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

The recommendation is \$500 for FY 1978 and will be used to complete the shelving and cabinets for the storage room.

CDP SYSTEM PROGRAM FACILITY CHARGE

The recommendation is \$500 for each fiscal year for the CDP systems program facility charge. These funds are necessary to continue using the personnel time and activity coding for the retrieval of federal funds on qualifying projects.

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE

The total funds recommended for FY 1978 are \$15,884 and \$15,376 for FY 1979.

CAPITAL OUTLAY EQUIPMENT

The recommendation is to purchase filing cabinets, a replacement typewriter, a bookcase, additional chairs for the conference room, and two calculators.

TRAINING

A total of \$500 is recommended each fiscal year for training purposes. This will keep the 11.5 staff people current on development of special technical systems concerning the Park Improvement program and day-to-day responsibilities. This will also be used to update clerical and accounting skills.

The total amounts recommended for the Planning and Development budget for FY 1978 are \$235,201 and \$237,734 for FY 1979.

ACQUISITION, GRANTS AND STATEWIDE PROJECTS
101-4190
Pages 671-673

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The Acquisition, Grants and Statewide Projects budget is the new title given to the old Land and Water Conservation Fund Budget. The title was changed to reflect the programs that were added to the program over the past four years.

Currently, this budget supports four permanent full-time positions and the part-time Public Service Intern. The primary responsibilities of this unit are maintenance of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP); Land and Water Conservation Fund (L&WCF) grant acquisition (assistance to state agencies, cities and counties); assist in the Park Bond Land Acquisition program, administer the state Bicycle Path grant program; and coordinate reviews of Environmental Impact Statements, Environmental Assessments, and State Clearinghouse requests.

Nevada has received over \$16.6 million since 1965 through the Land and Water Conservation Fund which is administered by the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR). The BOR projected that Nevada will receive some \$3.1 million in 1977, \$3.7 million in 1978, and \$4.7 million in 1979.

Program responsibility under the Governor's recommendation would be expanded to administer the recently passed park bond issue.

REGULAR APPROPRIATION

General Fund monies need to carry out these program responsibilities includes \$78,261 for FY 1978 and \$100,353 for FY 1979.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Projected income to this budget from Land and Water Conservation Funds is \$32,692 for FY 1978 and \$26,700 for FY 1979. These funds are reimbursable matching funds available to the State.

LOCAL REIMBURSEMENT

Some \$10,000 is the projected income for each fiscal year from cities and counties for services rendered by State Parks concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund grant project review, which includes, but is not limited to, plan review, appraisal review, site inspection, and general engineering review.

TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE

Total funds recommended for the various programs listed above are \$120,953 for FY 1978 and \$137,053 for FY 1979.

EXISTING POSITIONS

The four existing full-time positions and the part-time Public Service Intern are currently engaged in the work outlined in the program statement. Funds required to support these positions are \$60,499 for FY 1978 and \$61,847 for FY 1979.

NEW POSITIONS

The recommended new positions will be needed by July, 1978, to handle increased work loads generated by the 1976 bond issue. We contacted local political subdivisions regarding available funds and it was determined that the work load would not require new positions until that time if the bond money can be used only for land acquisition. The positions needed for FY 1979 include a Projects Specialist I, who will assist in administering the bond monies, and a Senior Account Clerk, who will help with project billings, auditing, and fiscal management.

The total amount requested for salary, including payroll costs, is \$71,578 for FY 1978 and \$94,637 for FY 1979.

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL

The \$600 recommended for each fiscal year is to consult with the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Office for planning and grants administration.

IN-STATE TRAVEL

For in-state travel the recommendation is \$6,000 for FY 1978 and \$8,025 for FY 1979. The funds are to administer the grants to local subdivisions; update the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan; contractual administration; the administration of the various bond issues and other projects listed in the program statement.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The recommendation is \$200 for FY 1978 and \$350 for FY 1979 for routine office supplies.

COMMUNICATIONS EXPENSES

The recommendation is \$300 for each fiscal year for communication expenses. These funds are for extra large or special mailings that are associated with the grants administration and the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) update.

PRINTING, DUPLICATING, AND COPYING

The recommendation is \$800 for FY 1978 and \$1,380 for FY 1979 for printing and duplication of manuals, publications, special studies, and update of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

PROGRAM STATEMENT

The funds recommended for this budget are for administering the three district offices and maintenance shops (Clear Creek near Carson City, Panaca and Las Vegas), for the operation and maintenance of the 17 parks and recreational areas, and for the Administrative and Operation and Maintenance Sections in the State Office. Due to the increased number of State Parks and recreation areas, the increasing visitor use, the type of sophisticated equipment needed to meet water quality, quantity and sanitary standards, and resource management problems, the role of the Operations and Maintenance Section is changing. In addition to park maintenance, rangers must be trained to meet safety, communication and law enforcement demands. Park Rangers, after completing the 120-hour Peace Officers' Standard Training Course, are designated State Peace Officers. Also, most rangers have completed the Emergency Medical Technician Training Course.

SALARIES

Salary increases are for new personnel which includes: a resource manager to administer a growing resource management program; a radio technician to maintain the park system's 96 pieces of radio equipment, a treatment plant operator to coordinate operation of the existing sewer plant at Lake Tahoe and the sanitation systems to be built at Lahontan and Washoe Lake; one park supervisor for Washoe Lake because of facility development, security and law enforcement; one park ranger at Lahontan to provide supervision for seasonal employees and to perform additional patrol duties as well as to assist in law enforcement; and one park ranger at Red Rock for additional patrol and to assist in staffing a facility to be constructed by the Bureau of Land Management.

In addition to existing seasonal employees, new seasonal positions are for the Valley of Fire, Washoe Lake, Lahontan and Red Rock. In the second year of the biennium, additional seasonal positions are for the new facilities at Spooner and Cave Rock at Lake Tahoe.

TRAVEL

Travel funds are for park inspections, trips for administrative staff, park personnel travel and travel expenses for the Park Advisory Commission.

OPERATION

Funds are for maintaining new facilities to be constructed and for maintaining existing levels of operations of current facilities with inflation factors considered.

EQUIPMENT

Trucks

This request is for buying trucks for new positions plus replacement vehicles for Fiscal Years 1978-1979.

Office Equipment

Requested funds are for the purchase of replacement and new pieces of office furniture and equipment for the State, District and Park Offices.

Other Furniture and Equipment

This request is for purchasing communication and law enforcement equipment; first-aid equipment; general tools; and equipment.

TRAINING

Monies are to provide special training opportunities to operating and maintenance personnel.