

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 59th SESSION

March 1, 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. Kosinski, Mr. Rhoads, Mr. Serpa and Mr. Vergiels.

TARDY: Mr. Hickey.

EXCUSED: Mr. Bode Howard, due to illness.

OTHERS PRESENT: John Dolan, Assembly Fiscal Analyst; Bill Bible, Budget Division; Tom Ballow, Department of Agriculture; Harry Gallaway, Department of Agriculture; Arshal Lee, Department of Agriculture; Dr. John O'Harra, Department of Agriculture; General Floyd Edsall, Department of Military; Bill Hancock, Public Works Board and Robert Gregory, Civil Defense.

S.B. 50 - \$5,821,000. Mr. Glover stated the sub-committee on Capital Improvements met yesterday afternoon. The sub-committee recommends that S.B. 50, as amended, be amended again to \$5,821,800, which is \$75,000 less. The reason for the reduction is because the Warden recommends not constructing the second diagnostic reception building at the Jean facility, but building instead another 50 inmate housing unit. This doesn't change the capacity of the prison but the housing unit is less expensive. Mr. Glover stated it could also save 8% to 10% if the Committee got the bill out immediately and a bid prepared before the other construction is completed.

Mr. Kosinski asked if Mr. Glover had said he was recommending that a diagnostic center not be built, but instead a regular housing unit. Mr. Glover replied correct. Mr. Glover stated that this recommendation developed from Mr. Kosinski's questions during the prison hearing.

Mr. Glover made a motion to adopt the amendment to S.B. 50 with a figure of \$5,821,800; seconded by Mr. Bremner. Motion approved.

Mr. Glover made a motion for a "Do Pass as Amended"; seconded by Mr. Serpa. Motion approved.

PLANT INDUSTRY FUND. Mr. Gallaway stated that the Plant Industry Fund provides the general fund support to the Division of Plant Industry and the division administration. It provides approximately 90% of the general funds for the Division of Plant Industry and the entire funds for division administration. There are no great changes in the budget. There is one vacant existing position (Weights and Measures Inspector I). Mr. Gallaway stated in income there is a balance carried forward of \$13,343. They operate a shipping point inspection program in connection with the potato industry in Winnemucca and the industry pays 100% of its cost. The personnel that are employed in this work do develop a liability of sick and annual leave. This carry forward is the reserve for the annual and sick leave liability earned by these individuals.

Statistical Reporting Service, Training, Feed Labeling, Vertibrate Pests and Pesticide Use are maintained in the budget as a separate category for purposes of accounting on these specific programs that were Legislative enactments by the 1973-1975 Legislatures.

There is one new position that has been approved in the budget, that of an Accountant. Mr. Ballow stated that they did request a full time Accountant for the department. They do not have an Accountant in the department at this time and he feels that they certainly need this kind of professional accounting ability in the department. Mr. Ballow has recommended this for the last two Sessions. The accountant was also recommended by the Legislative Audit of this Department.

Mr. Serpa asked about the Potato Program. Does this require more people and is this a critical area? Mr. Gallaway replied there are five full time positions to give them the base cadre for the inspection program. Beyond that, they use part-time and seasonal help. At the present time there are 11 people working in Winnemucca, full time or part-time. At the present time, there are plans for an additional packing plant for Winnemucca and probably an additional processing plant which will require additional people in the future. This program is 100% self-supporting. The program actually involves inspection of the produce and issuance of certificates of grade and quality for purposes of sale. They inspect the produce that comes from the processing plant and give them a grade on usable percentage of the product based on the purposes to which the product is applied.

Chairman Mello asked for an explanation of vehicle operation. Mr. Gallaway replied that this is for the actual operation and maintenance of their vehicles. For the most part they use pickup trucks. Many of them are specially designed. There are vehicles all the way from Courier half-tons to 60,000 pound diesel truck and trailers. The actual difference between the \$30,045 requested and the \$28,045 the Governor recommended was \$2,000 for the Weights and Measures positions requested that were not allowed. The actual figure was \$28,224 and some of that came about through a work program augmentation due to the shipping claim inspection fees and reimbursement of the cost of expenses that can't be budgeted because they can't anticipate what it will be.

Federal Agency Fees. In the shipping point inspection program, they pay 5% of the fees collected to the federal government. They operate under a federal/state shipping point program with the Agricultural Marketing Service of the federal government. The state actually operates the program and the federal government receives 5% of the fee that is charged for their supervision and overhead. The federal supervisor that they support is stationed in Salt Lake City. He has to make three or four trips a year.

Trucks. Chairman Mello pointed out that they requested \$46,000 and the Governor recommended \$18,000 for the first year of the biennium and stated he thought the \$46,000 was based on new positions. Mr. Gallaway stated yes, and that the \$18,000 is for replacement vehicles.

Specialized Equipment. Mr. Gallaway stated that there is a specialized piece of equipment that is needed for the Weights and Measures program. The air quality standards, especially for Clark County and Washoe County, will in the near future eliminate the use of what you classify as compartment dumping of gasoline. They will have to go to a Baker recovery unit that is self-contained and with this the pipelines will have to be inspected and their meters certified. They do not have the equipment and capacity to handle the meters that they have. This piece of equipment will enable them to inspect the meters that are used at the wholesale level for these pipeline facilities. This equipment will probably be a truck mounted prover that can move back and forth between Reno and Las Vegas.

Mr. Bremner stated that they requested \$13,000 in both years of the biennium for statistical reporting and the Governor recommends \$6,500 which is the actual and the work program. Mr. Bremner asked what kind of new statistical reports they were going to come up with. Mr. Gallaway

replied that the state entered into an agreement quite a number of years ago with the federal government and the University of Nevada. At that time the department's input into it was \$6,500. It has remained at the \$6,500 level since it was initiated about ten years ago. The federal cost and the university costs have increased in that program, so the request for \$13,000 was simply to appropriate or provide the adequate funds that Mr. Gallaway feels the state should be putting into that program for the type of statistical information that is needed. The money provides statistical information on a county basis. The federal government only tabulates it on a statewide basis. There are certain program areas that are in need of statistical information on a county-wide basis for which the state has got to pay the cost. Mr. Gallaway feels that the \$6,500 is inadequate.

Mr. Bremner asked about the Vertebrate Pests and Pesticide Use. The actual for the Vertebrate Pests was \$18,406 and \$12,477 for Pesticide Use, and Mr. Gallaway's request was for substantially less. Mr. Gallaway replied that the difference there is the salary of the man. There was one position created with each one of these. They appear in the salary schedule.

On the Statistical Reporting, Mr. Bible stated that normally when the agency comes in, Budget Division asks them to bring their publications and in this instance, Budget Division found on the very first page that the winter wheat was \$3.85 a bushel in 1974 and then they went to the back page and found that wheat in 1974, the average price was \$3.85 a hundred weight, so that the statistics themselves were 20% off.

Mr. Ballow stated that he took this up with the federal agency and they were quite embarrassed and in checking back found that this error has been carried forward for about eight years.

AGRICULTURAL REGISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT FUND. Mr. Gallaway stated that this is a non-reverting fund derived from monies received or paid to the department for registration of pesticide products being offered for sale in the state, registration of fertilizers and a tonage tax on fertilizers and registration on anti-freezes. It supplies the support for three people in the department: the Chief Chemist who handles the registration project and the Senior Clerk Steno and Agriculturist who work in the pesticide field. The other 10% of the budget is support to the department.

The operational expenses are primarily directed towards the operation of the chemical laboratory for the analysis of pesticides and fertilizers.

The budget does have one problem that is built into the budget and related to A.B. 58, which is a request for increase of fees. This budget will be in a zero balance this fall if A.B. 58 is not approved. There is a \$14,000 anticipated income plugged into it based upon enactment of A.B. 58. Back in 1971, they requested a position to work in the pesticide field which was eliminated from the budget. The industry came to the Legislature and raised their registration fees to provide the position and salary increases since 1972 and have placed this budget in a jeopardy situation. The \$14,000 would bring this budget back into a self-sustaining program without any further increase for at least the next four years.

ALFALFA SEED RESEARCH. Mr. Gallaway stated that these are monies derived from the alfalfa seed industry by their own request and legislation that \$.25 per hundred weight checkoff of all alfalfa seeds produced in the state and is used for the furtherance of the alfalfa seed industry through research and promotion. A.B. 278 would eliminate the Alfalfa Seed Advisory Board and place in the State Board of Agriculture the entire responsibility for the operation of this fund. The industry does have some feelings in this regard that it is their money that they are raising and being spent and they should have a definite input into the manner in which it is spent.

Chairman Mello asked if Mr. Arkell spoke to Mr. Gallaway or anyone else in regard to this Board. Mr. Gallaway replied, yes. Mr. Gallaway got information on the study prior to the time Mr. Arkell wrote up his report. Since then, there has been no contact with Mr. Arkell.

Mr. Rhoads asked Mr. Gallaway if he recommended to Mr. Arkell that he replace this board. Mr. Gallaway replied definitely not. In fact they would definitely recommend that the Board be maintained. It gives a very definite vehicle for the State Board of Agriculture to have the input from the industry but still gives the State Board of Agriculture veto over the expenditures of any of the funds if they should be requested to be spent in an illegal manner.

The Alfalfa Seed Advisory Board is a seven member board made up of representation from the seed growers and the seed industry. They meet quarterly. No member of the board has ever submitted a bill to pay for his expenses in attending a meeting. They are paying for it themselves.

Chairman Mello asked Mr. Bible why Mr. Arkell's office would recommend elimination of the Board. Mr. Bible stated he imagined it is part of Mr. Arkell's general philosophy to consolidate boards. Chairman Mello stated he wished Mr. Arkell would work on more Boards with general fund money instead of those that are self-supporting. Mr. Bible stated that the study was Mr. Arkell's.

Chairman Mello asked Mr. Bible who asked Mr. Arkell to make that study. Mr. Bible replied he believed it was done at the request of the Governor.

INSECT ABATEMENT. Mr. Gallaway stated that this fund was originally established with an Interim Finance appropriation in the amount of \$45,000 for the purposes of enforcement of an insect or noxious weed abatement order when the department, to follow-up that order, has to go in and actually do the work themselves. It is also used to finance the operation costs for the rodent control program to mix and prepare the bait. This is a revolving fund. The work is done at cost and the money is returned to the State Treasurer.

Mr. Glover asked if they were required, when they went in on these programs, to make environmental impact studies. Mr. Gallaway replied no, not as yet. Mr. Gallaway stated that they have made a request to the Department of Interior for authority to be able to do some rodent control work adjacent to the Orevada rodent district on public lands and as part of that request, yes, then it does require an environmental analysis in order to go onto public lands. The work being done under this fund is on private lands.

Mr. Serpa asked if the noxious weed program was just on private land and if they would be reimbursed anywhere they go onto private land with noxious weeds. Mr. Serpa said they were talking to the Agriculture Committee the other day about the county problem with noxious weeds in cooperation with the given counties and asked if this was under this fund also. Mr. Gallaway replied no, that is back under the Plant Industry Fund. Mr. Gallaway stated that this fund is only used for the purposes of providing the materials to prepare toxicant baits for use in rodent control work and then billed to farmers at 100% cost. When they are forced to use an abatement order to bring about control of noxious weeds and are working cooperatively with the individual, then it comes out of the planning district fund money. This is strictly used in regulatory enforcement.

Mr. Kosinski asked if this is still considered an emergency situation. Mr. Gallaway replied it could be. It depends upon if it is confined to a weed that would be classified as noxious and allowed to spread in any great magnitude, then it would have a very detrimental effect. A newly introduced insect pest in the country and became established would be detrimental.

Mr. Kosinski asked if the reimbursements for their expenditures include the time and staff. Mr. Gallaway stated that when they have to go through an abatement procedure then they include 100% of the cost. This is a strong regulatory point when you explain to the person "You can cooperate with us or we have to go through the other procedure. Under cooperation you pay a part of the expenses; under regulatory procedures you pay 100%."

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION FUND. Mr. Lee, Acting Director of the Brand Division, Department of Agriculture, Brand Theft Division, stated that as far as the budget is concerned, he is pretty weak. The Director of the Brand Division passed away some months ago. He stated that he has worked as a District Brand Inspector for 20 years for the department. At the present time they have seven district brand inspectors. There are eight existing positions. The one vacant position at the present time is the Livestock Investigator. The Director's position is also vacant.

In the Reno office, they have an Administrative Secretary and a Brand Clerk who, at the present time, is paid by CETA. Mr. Ballow stated that the income to operate the Livestock Inspection Fund comes primarily from a head tax on livestock and also from fees that are collected for brand inspection work and brand re-recording, transferring of brands, livestock dealers license fees and brand book sales. At the present time none of the funding in this program is from the general fund.

Chairman Mello asked about the part-time help. Mr. Ballow stated that basically these are part-time Brand Inspectors that only work on an actual need basis. There are approximately 60 of these inspectors scattered across the state.

Mrs. Brookman asked how big of an area a brand inspector covers. Mr. Lee said there were seven district brand inspectors and they work primarily two and three counties throughout the state.

Chairman Mello asked if rustling was on the increase or decrease. Mr. Lee said it is on the decrease at the present time.

Chairman Mello asked how many cows are rustled in the state each year. Mr. Lee said it would be hard to put a figure on it. There are many reported losses of livestock, but he doesn't know if they have been rustled or not. There are verified theft reports as high as 100 to 150 head. Chairman Mello said someone told him that there was a big meeting of all the ranchers, and someone said if they locked the doors they could catch the culprits that were stealing all the cows.

Mr. Rhoads said the Livestock Investigator is budgeted at \$16,409 and asked if that came out of the brand inspection fee. Mr. Lee said yes. Mr. Ballow stated this position is now vacant and the money for this position came out of this fund. Mr. Rhoads asked if they will have enough money to hire a new investigator. Mr. Ballow stated they have just completed an analysis of that fund and it does not appear to Mr. Ballow that they will be able to fill the vacancy in the near future because the money won't be available. Mr. Ballow stated the only way they could fill the position would be if they did increase the brand inspection fees.

As to the wild horse problem, Mr. Rhoads understands that in the Idaho wild horse incident, the Supreme Court returned a verdict and declared that the state brand inspector has no jurisdiction over wild horses. He asked if Mr. Ballow saw a problem in Nevada that is going to decrease the power of jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture on wild horses. Mr. Ballow replied that the horse population is a tremendous problem within some areas. At the present time in the state, there are about 36,000 head and they are increasing at about 20% per year. In order for the federal agencies to even stay even on the increase on horses, they would have to remove about 7,000 head a year. Last year they removed around 600. The horses are compounding at a fantastic rate. Mr. Ballow stated that the Supreme Court doesn't understand the problem,

but from a practical standpoint no horse could be shipped out of the State of Nevada without a brand inspection regardless of what the Supreme Court says. The common carrier wouldn't allow the horse to be shipped without a brand inspection because this would be contrary to Nevada State Law. Also, anyone in their right mind would not take a horse without having the proper brand inspection papers. Mr. Ballow, from a practical standpoint, feels Nevada is still in the brand inspection and disease control work on the wild horses. Mr. Rhoads asked even with the ruling of the Supreme Court? Mr. Ballow replied yes.

Chairman Mello asked if Brand Inspectors are allowed to carry sidearms. Mr. Lee replied that District Brand Inspectors all carry sidearms, as well as the Investigators. The Deputies do not carry sidearms. Chairman Mello asked if the Inspectors are under the early retirement plan. Mr. Lee stated they have asked for that, but they are not at the present time. Chairman Mello asked if the early retirement is included in S.B. 173. Mr. Lee said they hope to be; they have asked to be. Mr. Ballow said S.B. 173 is pending before the Senate Finance Committee.

As to the Livestock Investigator, Mr. Serpa stated that he has had some input on this and felt possibly they didn't need a full time Investigator. Is there a possibility they could cooperate with some other agency to share an Investigator inasmuch as there aren't enough funds now for the Investigator? Mr. Ballow stated that from his experience over the past years, they have had a lot more reported thefts than they could clearly investigate with one Investigator. Even if they had one, they would keep him employed full time. It takes a highly specialized law enforcement person to do the final investigations. Mr. Lee stated that they have had so much business in the last few years that the Investigator has been someplace on a case and they have been someplace on other cases. The District Brand Inspectors are primarily covering it. Of course they do go to the Sheriffs and get their assistance and help. They have been able to carry on. He doesn't see how they can possibly get by without the Investigator.

APIARY INSPECTION FUND. Mr. Gallaway stated that this is a non-reverting fund that derives its fees from a registration fee on bees that are imported into the state for pollenization purposes and a head colony tax on resident bees. There is legislation that has been introduced by the industry to raise the fees because this fund is in a tight situation. There is inadequate money to pay what should be an ongoing program. (S.B. 229 will raise \$.10 a colony and would then provide, starting in 1978, approximately \$2,400 additional income which is not plugged into this budget).

Mr. Kosinski asked if the decrease in inspections indicated in the program statement is accounted for by lack of funds. Mr. Gallaway replied, yes. He stated that the program is entirely tailored to the monies available.

Mr. Kosinski stated there has been a lot in the press about a year ago concerning the killer bees in South America and asked if that type of bee is still moving north. Mr. Gallaway replied it is still moving north, but he thinks there is quite a little bit of hysteria associated with it. The bee isn't quite the threat that the news releases would lend one to believe.

Mr. Serpa stated he went to a meeting of the beekeepers and apiary people in Fallon. They were concerned about not having a close rein on the movement of bees and asked Mr. Gallaway if those people had come to him with their program. Mr. Gallaway stated that the theft situation in California has become very serious, but doesn't believe that the theft situation in Nevada has been serious. They have had some theft of colonies. They have had numerous discussions with the industry regarding beefing up controls over the bees. Nothing was ever developed in the way of a concrete plan. Mr. Gallaway doesn't think it is practical to ask a Highway Patrolman to stop bee trucks. It takes special people to work around bees.

VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES. Dr. John O'Harra stated that this is the budget that supports the activities of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. The responsibilities of the Animal Industry are basically along veterinary medical lines involving livestock health, health of companion animals and certain areas in regard to the wholesomeness of animal products for food. They break their operations basically into two categories: (1) Field investigations. Dr. O'Harra works with the livestock industry on miscellaneous diseases that are endemic to Nevada. (2) State/Federal cooperative agreements in the eradication of certain diseases such as Brucellosis, Tuberculosis and Cattle Scabies. In this division comes the diagnostic laboratory for livestock diseases and they do the rabies work for the State of Nevada. This budget is basically, with the exception of a few areas, the budget they have operated on for the past two bienniums with a small cost of living built in.

They are asking for a new Veterinarian to staff the diagnostic laboratory that is being built in Elko. There is one new position in this budget. With the new laboratory facility it will need to be staffed by a Veterinarian.

There is a raise in operating supplies with the addition of the second laboratory in Elko.

They are asking for a four-wheel drive pickup truck with a shell cover on the back to be placed at Elko for use in the field for diagnostic work, investigation and testing. They are asking for specialized equipment. This is a one time request to equip the Elko diagnostic laboratory after it is completed. The initial request was \$26,620 and the Governor recommended \$16,120. That was due to the fact that in their initial request they asked for a pathological waste incinerator. This was found in Mr. Hancock's CIP budget. Dr. O'Harra understands they do have a little problem in completing the building with some options that Mr. Gallaway will discuss.

Chairman Mello asked Dr. O'Harra if he was at the top of his classification. Dr. O'Harra replied yes. He has been at the top for quite some years. Dr. O'Harra is compacted under Mr. Ballow. Chairman Mello asked how many more years it will be until Dr. O'Harra retires. Dr. O'Harra replied probably another three years or so. He hasn't set a retirement date. Chairman Mello stated that he didn't think the state would be able to replace Dr. O'Harra for the price. Dr. O'Harra replied that he was very sure you couldn't. He stated that with the competition for veterinarians today, the salary scale is completely out of line. Chairman Mello commented that in the State of Nevada, it is more difficult to become a vet than it is to become an attorney and a licensed physician. Chairman Mello stated this is what the 95% factor has done to the state in many areas of the budget.

Mr. Kosinski asked if there was ever any thought or is it feasible to combine the laboratory facilities in this division with the laboratory facilities in the Department of Health. Dr. O'Harra stated that this has been discussed in the past, but Dr. O'Harra believes that under the present situation it is more workable because they work in different areas and the Department of Health laboratories are primarily based on strictly human diseases. VMS laboratories are based on animal diseases. Dr. O'Harra doesn't think that either Division would gain by consolidating laboratories.

Dr. O'Harra stated that the Legislature last Session authorized money for building a modest laboratory in Elko. This is a branch laboratory. It is not a full scale laboratory. The main laboratory is located in Reno.

Out-of-state travel. Mr. Serpa pointed out that the agency requested \$3,235 for 1977-78 and asked what that was going to be for (the Governor has cut it to \$5,500.) Dr. O'Harra stated that Nevada is a little unique

in that the fact that they are reasonably well isolated. Their professional people, Veterinarians and Medical Technicians, if they are going to live in a healthy environment and do a good job, need to go to meetings and to learn continuing education and to talk with people in their class. It was Dr. O'Harra's desire that they could make some of these meetings, and it would reflect back on them very well. They are dealing in a medical area that is moving very rapidly. One person at one meeting taking up one technique would pay great dividends.

Mr. Serpa commented that in many agencies we are allowing large out-of-state travel (especially some of the social services), and to Mr. Serpa the agriculture and livestock industry is probably more important to this state. He would like to see that figure brought back up to the agency request. Chairman Mello asked Dr. O'Harra to provide the Committee with a list of the meetings that they would like to attend. (Please see attachment.)

Mrs. Brookman asked how many people would be going to the conferences. Dr. O'Harra replied that their major conference each year is the U.S. Animal Health Association. The American Association of Veterinary and Laboratory Diagnosticians meet at the same time because they have a lot of spin-off for both. It can be held anywhere in the United States on a regional basis. Either one or two people attend.

Chairman Mello asked what the \$2,000 for training would be used for. Dr. O'Harra replied that the federal government each year puts on in depth training in various diagnostic procedures in epidemiology that takes from five to ten days. Some are three week courses. These courses are offered at such places as Ames, Iowa, UC-Davis and UC-Berkeley.

Mrs. Brookman asked about the clothing allowance. Dr. O'Harra stated that it is a modest figure and is for protective clothing and rubber boots.

Mr. Rhoads stated that the livestock industry each year sends a Veterinarian from private practice to one of these conferences and picks up the tab.

Mr. Gallaway told about a problem that they were confronted with Friday from their Elko public works project. When the Public Works Board initially went out to bid, it was over bid. They then did some revising on the program. They went out to re-bid. This time they got a bid that was in their ballpark. Friday, they came to Mr. Gallaway with an option and asked which one of the options they wanted. When they re-bid the program, they placed three items on option. Item No. 3, the fencing for security area to the facilities, which on the attached diagram on the original program was to encompass the area from the rear of the building backwards to give them the security area for their vehicles, Public Works in January thought the best thing would be to bring the fencing to the red lines that are projected on the map to the front of the building. They put the walkin cooler as an option and also black topping of the area. The problem is that Mr. Hancock has been before the Interim Finance Committee for a waiver to be able to shift some more monies and what he actually has is \$8,600. They have to make a decision with Mr. Hancock as to how the \$8,600 is to be spent on these items.

Item No. 1 and No. 2 are mandatory. The electrical facilities have got to go underground. Without the cooler, the laboratory can't function well. Without the fenced security area, there is no place to keep the vehicles. The black topping would be desirable for a paved parking lot in front. It is not absolutely crucial to the program because the area will be gravel. As Dr. O'Harra mentioned, originally in the budget proposal and from previous discussions with administration, the incinerator has since been put into Mr. Hancock's CIP budget. Dr. O'Harra stated that if consideration could be given for some assistance on the fencing and the black topping, it would make the unit much more workable. Chairman Mello stated that the sub-committee will be working with Mr. Gallaway.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY. General Edsall explained to the Committee the current biennium projects under Capital Improvements. No. 1 covers

the present Headquarters building on South Carson Street which was finished in June of 1975. No. 2 is the United States Property and Fiscal Office and Warehouse that will be built just south of the Headquarters building. There is a federal expenditure of approximately \$525,000. That was a 100% facility. No. 3 is the Aviation Support Facility that was in the last budget, but due to the fact that the Army, by way of the National Guard Bureau, was delayed in giving them the necessary helicopters to qualify for a full facility, the project was delayed and it has been increased from the original amount of approximately \$600,000 to \$1.1 million. That will give them the full allied shops for the facility. The reason this was delayed is because without being able to meet that criteria they would have had only part of a maintenance facility. That is what an aviation support facility is. It is primarily your maintenance hanger and the allied shops to do the sheet metal work and take care of the batteries, rotor heads, blades and props, etc. That is why this project has changed in scope and why it was delayed. This project is contained in SCR 13. Chairman Mello stated that SCR 13 is now in the Committee and he would like this to go along with the sub-committee. The building is 100% federal except for site preparation money, and General Edsall sees no reason to change the \$27,800 because it is still the same size.

Capital Improvements.

(77-6, Page 782) Las Vegas Armory Parking Lot. The relocation of the parking lot and landscaping at the Las Vegas Armory is most critical. People there have to back out into Eastern Street, which is a very heavily traveled street. The Public Works Board visited the Armory and concurred with the relocation. This is 100% state money because it is a state armory.

North Las Vegas Armory (77-35, Page 789). This would be built in 1979. They are requesting a 150 man armory in North Las Vegas to house I Troop, 3rd Sqdn, 163 ACR. This would be a 75/25% venture. There will be \$166,626 state money and \$318,878 federal money. That includes for the state the site preparation money which is 100% state. The lack of room that they have in the present leased facility is the reason they have placed this so high. This is a large unit. It is growing in strength and they hardly have room to get everyone indoors when they hold their formations. The leased facility costs them \$600.00 per month. They would ask the Committee's assistance for the building of this Armory because the armory is badly needed in order for that unit to meet its training needs, which in turn will meet its readiness level.

General Edsall stated that they have secured ground on the Kyle Ranch property on Commerce Street. North Las Vegas has given them authorization for just over a five acre site.

Mr. Bremner asked about the authorized strength. General Edsall replied the authorized strength will be about 151 officers and men. The present level is 85. The unit was moved into the area about a year and a half ago. General Edsall said they had a minor reorganization a year and a half ago and that unit was moved from the Elko-Winnemucca area.

General Edsall stated that the medical unit was moved from the Reno area out to fill the Winnemucca/Elko situation. They were able to secure a small headquarters unit that was put up in Elko which now gives them headquarters in the Reno, Las Vegas and Elko areas. That gives them a little bit closer command and control.

Mr. Bremner asked what they do when they move a unit from Elko/Winnemucca to North Las Vegas. General Edsall stated that in the southern part of the state, because they had two other troops already, they were able to move a few NCOs and a few officers to begin a cadre. But basically you do start from scratch. With the people up in the Elko area, they had one small medical section of about three people. That was the only nucleus they had to build around. The answer to the question is yes, they have started from scratch and you do have to start training people in their primary military occupational specialities which takes about three years to bring a unit to its readiness level.

Mr. Rhoads stated that in Elko there are at least two federal agencies in offices that have been built by private enterprise and they seem to have a very successful working relationship. He asked if the National Guard has ever explored this avenue. General Edsall stated, frankly, they have not. He thinks that probably from the state's standpoint, it is really a better operation to go the way they do because of the 75/25% money involved. He thinks it would take a long time to amortize that kind of an approach. Even on the Air side, where they lease with the Air Force, they still build the buildings and retain control of them. The other aspect would be if they were federalized, they certainly would not want to be fussing around with any rental situations. The buildings also are designed for military use. There are some peculiarities to the buildings that are different from the normal office type building.

Sparks Armory (77-36, Page 790). This project would begin in 1979. It would house a 60 man plus Headquarters unit of the 150 Service Bn. and the 20th Army Band which is authorized 31 people. The City of Sparks has provided a site just off of Baring Boulevard, behind Reed High School in the recreational complex of 52 acres. This armory will be tied in with some of the recreational activities where possible when not being used as an armory with the City of Sparks. This armory will be somewhat specialized again because of the uniqueness of the Band and will have some special rooms for practice, plus a concert room.

Mr. Vergiels asked why you would want to put an armory in a recreational facility. General Edsall stated that they did have some ulterior motives. The unit, being a Band and Headquarters unit, will only have five vehicles. There will not be a lot of vehicles outside. The uniqueness of the area puts them in what they think is a growing part of the community. They are fairly close to a high school and an intermediate school. They are involved in a recreational area where you have young, vital people that they are interested in. The vehicles will be fenced and not available to the children. They also have a certain amount of security and have good access to Baring Boulevard and to the north-south freeway that gets them into their Stead area fairly easy.

Chairman Mello stated he received a letter from the Mayor of Sparks, and Sparks is very enthused over this program (Letter is attached).

Chairman Mello said that the question that came up during their joint meeting with Senate Finance was that they were wondering why an armory was needed at Stead and at Sparks. Why not just expand the one at Stead? General Edsall replied that it has been proven throughout all of the states that you don't want too many units in one area just from the standpoint of the ability to recruit to them. In this particular instance, the primary reason was the fact that you have such a diverse activity in each armory. If you are looking at it from a standpoint of saving dollars, the savings would not be there and all you would do would be to make it more difficult for them to do their job and also to recruit.

Putting aside for the moment the agreement with the City of Sparks, Mr. Kosinski is concerned about taking land off the tax rolls. It would seem to Mr. Kosinski that when building an armory they might best consider the possibility of placing it out on land that is not developable or at least land that would not be immediately developable rather than what Mr. Kosinski considers putting it on prime land in the City of Sparks.

General Edsall replied that in this case the five acres is part of the City of Sparks and is off the tax rolls now. The same thing is true in the case of the property at Kyle Ranch and with the Armory at Stead. From the standpoint of taking anything off of the tax rolls, in General Edsall's memory, they have never taken anything off the tax rolls. General Edsall stated that this ground is on what appears to be an extinct volcano and the area they are taking probably wouldn't be too developable for much of anything else. In the discussions that have taken place, Sparks had originally thought of just landscaping this area with some type of a desert landscape.

Mr. Kosinski asked if the Department of Military, under federal guidelines, was able to enter into agreements with other government bodies for the use of these facilities. General Edsall replied if you are referring to the recreational use, yes. They can do it, they do do it and will do it in Sparks through an Armory Board. The City will have a member on the Armory Board.

Mr. Kosinski stated that it seemed the prime time the public would want to use the facilities would be on weekends, which is when the Department of Military would have it tied up for military affairs. General Edsall stated the facility would be used one weekend a month by the Department of Military.

Mr. Kosinski asked if there would be any guns at the Armory. General Edsall stated nothing except individual weapons. They are secured in a vault.

General Edsall stated that the Band has been in existence about six years. The 150th Service Bn. has been in existence at least nine or ten years.

Mr. Vergiels asked if the building was going to look like a recreation center rather than some of the stereotyped military buildings that you can tell are military buildings. General Edsall replied that in about the last four years, Department of Military has recognized that problem. The Armory in Henderson was the first armory that they were able to shade the design to esthetics. They can now spend a certain amount of money to build the building the way the general people in that area would like to have it.

Chairman Mello asked what the color of the Armory is going to be in the Sparks Armory. General Edsall replied that in discussing with the Sparks City Council and with the recreation people and with the Washoe County School Board, they indicated that whoever the architect is that he would shade the appearance of that building to blend in with Reed High School, which is the nearest public building.

Mr. Glover asked if the armories were used for Junior ROTC or things of this nature. General Edsall replied that they have their own facility. To actually drill at the armory, they would probably treat them like anyone else who would come and ask for the armory.

Elko Armory (77-37, Page 790). This is a 1,000 square foot addition to the Elko Armory and is requested for Fiscal Year 1978. In this case, they do have a new Bn. Headquarters that is just a little over a year old and the additional space is needed because about 18 years ago, this armory was built and it was under quite different criteria than we have now. The Headquarters unit in itself, because of the fact that there are more administrative-type things going on as well as a detachment from the medical company, has some additional requirements especially for administrative space.

Chairman Mello asked how many armories are in the state. General Edsall replied 11: Reno, Carson, Fallon, Yerington, Hawthorne, Winnemucca, Elko, Ely, Las Vegas and Henderson. The one in Henderson is a two unit armory. They also have the leased facility at Stead.

Mr. Bremner asked who determined that the state needed a new Battalion Headquarters. General Edsall replied primarily himself, but he has discussed this with the Director of the National Guard Bureau and with the Governor. All of this was approved by the Governor before they made any moves with the Guard Bureau.

Mr. Bremner asked how many men the state has in all the armories and in all the units. General Edsall replied that if all the slots were filled they would have 1,493 on the Army side and 937 on the Air side.

General Edsall stated that when he came on board ten years ago, the State of Nevada's army guard was very small in comparison to any other state. They are still the smallest but they have reached parody. There

will be no more push on General Edsall's part for additional units. General Edsall stated that he feels Nevada has reached a level that they can support and a level that gives them the kinds of things that are needed both for their state mission and certainly to handle their share of the federal mission.

Mr. Bremner asked if the federal people give the state any guidelines as to the number of people required. General Edsall stated that the determination comes from within. The feds would limit the state if the state reached a point where they were oversaturating. The government will occasionally come and ask if the state wants something. Several years ago they discussed with Nevada a missile battalion, but there was no way a missile battalion could be brought in because Nevada couldn't support it.

Aviation Armory (77-34, Page 789). This is a 60 man plus armory located at Stead that will house an aviation evac. detachment and a detachment from the 163rd armored cav. regiment. Because of the peculiarities of the flying program, you have all of your aircraft together in the one facility for maintenance and for training and then they support the units on weekends. They are asking for the armory at this time because they have a need now for an armory, and they have again a leased facility at Stead that they are using at the present time. This will be located on the same site as the Aviation Support Facility at Stead and will be a part of the 10 acres they are getting on the west side of the old runway. This will house the unit and give them their maintenance capability in one spot.

Organizational Maintenance Shop - Carson City (77-38, Page 790). This is an organizational maintenance shop that supports the 150th maintenance company in Carson City and has been here for many years. It also supports the administrative vehicles and the tactical vehicles for the state headquarters. It is presently located at 2nd and Pratt Streets on property that was given to Department of Military by Carson City. They will be evacuating a part of that property upon completion of the U.S. Property Fiscal Office and Warehouses. At the completion of this, they would then be able to evacuate the rest of that property which would probably be turned back to Carson City. They would then have their operation and maintenance shop out with the units that they are supporting.

General Edsall stated there is one project they are asking for in the next biennium in their long range program, which is a unit training equipment site at Indian Springs.

Mr. Serpa asked if the federal government helps at all on the maintenance of these buildings after they are constructed. General Edsall replied, they do in the operational maintenance shop. Once the armories are completed and Mr. Hancock and his people get the building accepted by the federal government, at that time the building becomes state property, with the exception that the federal government retains a vested interest in that building for 25 years. At the end of the 25 years, the state can do whatever they want. Prior to that time, they would have to buy out the federal vested interest.

General Edsall stated that each armory, depending on its size, has custodian assistants. In the smaller armories they are quarter-time individuals.

Chairman Mello pointed out that Agriculture was in and discussed the animal disease lab in Elko and asked Mr. Hancock to comment on that. Mr. Hancock said he though Interim Finance gave them the authorization to expand that project up to financial maximum. Mr. Hancock said he would get back to the Committee as soon as possible.

CIVIL DEFENSE. Mr. Gregory stated that the Civil Defense budget is actually comprised of a \$.50 on the dollar request for the Civil Defense Agency. The other \$.50 is coming from the federal government. There are three 100% federal contracts in the budget and two flow-through accounts. They have continually improved their capabilities throughout

the state as far as CD is concerned. They have updated the equipment and Mr. Gregory stated without equivocation that the taxpayer has been getting "a bang for his buck." Mr. Gregory provided a brief, concise handout to the Committee (Please see attachment).

Mr. Glover asked if there is a problem in getting surplus materials these days. Mr. Gregory replied that through the Civil Defense channels, they are restricted much more than say HEW or some of the other federal agencies. Anytime you get any surplus through Civil Defense, the organization that gets it must certify that they are using the materials for an emergency function. The equipment itself is still available. He stated that in the last few years they have been authorized to pickup excess property. This is property that is excess from the Department of Defense which is in much better condition than surplus property ever was.

Mr. Kosinski stated there has been a lot of press recently regarding the Civil Defense program that may or may not be going on in the Soviet Union and if so does Mr. Gregory expect increasing federal dollars into this program. Mr. Gregory replied yes. Under the new administration, the House is going to approve a \$10 million supplementary appropriation for the Civil Defense budgets which rights now stands at \$82.5 million. The \$10 million to the Civil Defense program in Nevada would be significant in that they would have additional funds for hardware and for training which was eliminated during the last budget.

Mrs. Brookman asked if Civil Defense was involved with the energy program. Mr. Gregory replied no.

Mr. Serpa asked if Civil Defense worked in cooperation with the Air Guard and asked if there was some duplication. Mr. Gregory stated that the Air Guard provides the state with a photo reconnaissance capability. Mr. Gregory doesn't feel the Air Guard provides the state with the equipment or the instruments to make a determination of whether or not Elko County is full of radioactive fallout nor do they provide you with a protective fallout shelter or with the training capabilities for local firemen and policemen to handle peacetime radiation incidents.

Mr. Hickey stated that there is a problem with flood control in southern Nevada and asked if Civil Defense was involved in this. Mr. Gregory replied that on this program they are writing a plan for the state in conjunction with all the communities in order for them to be able to adequately and knowingly ask for federal assistance should they need it. Mr. Hickey said there was a meeting in southern Nevada regarding the flood control and one of the problems has been that both county and city entities have not come together to really start flood control. Mr. Hickey asked what Civil Defense is doing about this. Mr. Gregory stated Civil Defense is making a hazard analysis of all communities. This analysis is being done by experts in the field and will be presented to Clark County with the recommendations for the mitigation or correction thereof. What Clark County does with it after that is strictly up to Clark County. The report will be ready by October of 1978.

Mr. Bremner stated that it seems a few years ago that the public was really becoming aware of Civil Defense and were building bomb shelters and stockpiling food. Recently, especially in urban areas, it seems that the public has become very blase about Civil Defense's particular function and asked if the state had a big disaster in an urban area, are people educated enough to react properly in some organized manner or would there be mass chaos? Mr. Gregory replied that firemen, policemen, public works people, elected officials and appointed officials have been trained in emergency procedures. They are all very familiar with the Civil Defense program. They have the plans and the standard operating procedures in order to implement the plans. The public in general, Mr. Gregory would say that most of them probably wouldn't know. Mr. Gregory is still getting letters and phone calls asking where to go to register for the draft. 10% of the people don't get the word no matter how well it is put out.

Mr. Bremner asked if we should re-emphasize public education. Mr. Gregory stated that educating the public never ceases with Civil Defense. They have a disaster plan and a personal family survival plan in all the public schools. Up until the federal government cut their contracts this past year, they had a contract with the University. Hopefully out of the \$10 million appropriation from the federal government, they will get some of that money back and be able to do a better job of public education. Civil Defense provides a lot of educational films for TV for the public service announcements.

P & A PROGRAM. Mr. Gregory stated that the P & A program is provided by the federal government and is matched by the state agencies and by the counties and cities.

Mr. Kosinski asked if Mr. Gregory monitored the counties' and cities' use of the funds. Mr. Gregory replied, yes. Everything that comes through his office is audited.

RADEF PROGRAM. Mr. Gregory stated this program is 100% federally funded. There are two people on board: a Radiological Training Officer and a Principal Clerk Steno. The training officer maintains, repairs and distributes some 2,000 instruments throughout the state. He also trains some 700 firemen and policemen how to handle peacetime radiation incidents and how to utilize the instruments. There is a training course for the Highway Patrol.

The new position is for the year 1979. The reason it doesn't show in 1977-78 is because the federal government wouldn't go along with the money for the request. They hope to request that money again next year when they present the federal budget.

FDAA PROGRAM. Mr. Gregory stated that this is a federal disaster assistance administration program under the Department of HUD and Public Law 93-288, the Disaster Act of 1974, that was authorized to provide each state \$250,000 as a planning grant to develop a natural disaster plan for the state. This was started in October of 1975. There are three professionals and an administrative secretary on board. They just got permission to pick up an intern to do some work for them. This is a 100% federally funded program. They are on target and on time with the program. They should have a completed document published by the close of 1978. The intern is shown under contractual services.

Chairman Mello pointed out that in the second year of the biennium they were \$2,000 over the 1976-77 program and asked why. Mr. Gregory stated that in the second year they carry a line item on the contractual services in this program. They want it there in case they have some unforeseen circumstances. They have the authority as far as the federal government is concerned, if they need the services of say, Dr. Riles, out of the University, that they could draw up a contract with him.

Mr. Bremner stated that the program statement states this particular program is scheduled to expire September 30, 1978 unless it is renewed with federal funds. If it is not renewed is the program important enough to come to Interim Finance and ask for the money? Mr. Gregory stated that the law provides the federal government will match up to \$25,000 a year to continue this program. Mr. Gregory feels a program of this type, once it has been completed, to just sit it on the shelf would be a waste of money.

HARDWARE PROGRAM. The Hardware Program is a flow-through account. There are never any funds kept in this account. As an example, if a community wants to build an EOC, they provide 50% of the funds and the government provides 50%. The funds on all these federal programs are reimbursable. When the Hardware Program makes an application to the federal government, they send a check and then of course state and federal regulations require that it be deposited with the State Treasurer or some other responsible official. This money is deposited in the program and they draw a warrant against it to pay the county or city.

SURPLUS PROPERTY CIVIL DEFENSE. This is another flow-through account.

CD & DISASTER AGENCY EMERGENCY PLANNING PROGRAM. Mr. Gregory stated that this program at the present time is involved in the Nuclear Civil Protection program. Basically what they are doing is developing a crisis location plan. The Department of Defense has decided the country has some high risk areas. In Nevada there are two category 2 areas and three category 3 areas. Las Vegas is a category 3 because of the population, as well as Reno, Sparks and Lake Tahoe. Fallon and Hawthorne are military installations. This plan gives the community and the Governor an option. Time permitting, between negotiations until somebody presses a button, the community and the Governor would have to make a decision on whether or not they felt, as an example, the Las Vegas Area was the target around Nellis Air Force base and the dam, whether to move the people into host areas as opposed to staying in the city and trying to find enough bomb proof shelters to protect themselves should a bomb be dropped on the City itself.

Mr. Bill Hancock spoke about the Animal Disease Laboratory in Elko. He stated that presently unencumbered in that account is \$20,455, \$3,600 of which is pledged for furnishings and which conceivably could all be put towards the options. He frankly had not seen this proposal. Items 1, 2 and 4 he would seriously question the necessity or the desirability of the underground electrical and phone service. This site is on the side of the Elko Community College and until such time as they get their entire utility system put together, he thought it would be a little foolhardy to go underground for this particular building. At the present time, Mr. Hancock feels that they are adequately financed.

Mr. Bremner asked if he had heard wrong that they had to have underground electrical and phone, that that was mandatory. "He said he had to have No. 1 and No. 2" (Please see attachment).

Mr. Hancock stated they are serviced overhead now. He will double check and get back to the Committee. Chairman Mello told Mr. Hancock that he could work it out with the sub-committee.

The meeting adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

STATE OF NEVADA PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

CHANGE ORDER PROPOSAL

Date 2 / 18 / 77 /

Project name: Animal Disease Lab, DefA, Elko, NV number: 75-45

Proposal Number: 2

Description of work: (attachments, as required)	ADD
1. Underground electrical & phone in lieu of overhead	\$ 1,350.00
2. Relocate electrical & phone service, including 4 GFI breakers & conc transformer pad	600.00
3. Extend fencing & gates easterly per 1/10/77 sketch	3,625.00
4. Carpet(not in Hall 15) in lieu of <u>vinyl asbestos</u> tile	772.00
5. Walk-In-Cooler	5,091.00
6. Blacktop paving per 1/10/77 sketch	7,200.00
7. 20 day extension of time per 1/15/77 Ormaza letter	<u>-0-</u>
	\$18,638.00
Contractor's OH, Profit, etc. @ 15%	<u>2,795.70</u>

Amount. \$ 21,433.70 ADD

Architect/Engineer Recommendation:

Approval Disapproved

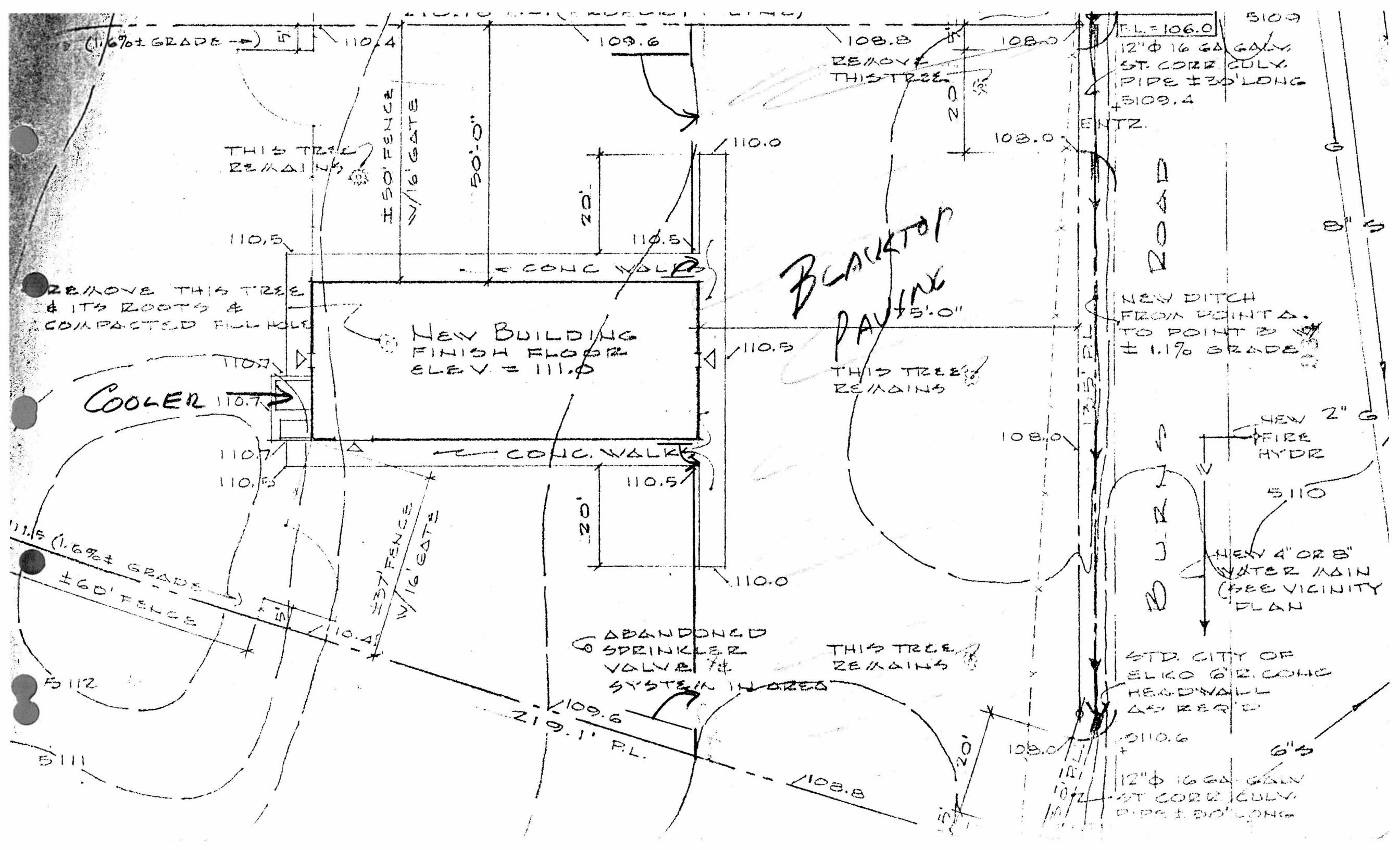
by *Gene W. ...* date 2 / 18 / 77 /

Public Works Board Action:

Approved Disapproved Other (see comments)

by _____ date ___/___/___/

Comments:



(1.6%± GRADE →) 5'

110.4

109.6

108.8

108.0

FL=106.0 5109

12"Ø 16 GA GALV ST CORR CULV PIPE ±30' LONG ±5109.4

REMOVE THIS TREE

THIS TREE REMAINS

±50' FENCE W/16' GATE

50'-0"

20'

110.0

20'

108.0

ENTZ

D
↓
D
↓
D

REMOVE THIS TREE & ITS ROOTS & COMPACTED FILL HOLE

110.5

110.5

CONC WALK

BLACKTOP PAVING ±5'-0"

NEW BUILDING FINISH FLOOR ELEV = 111.0

110.5

THIS TREE REMAINS

NEW DITCH FROM POINT A TO POINT B ±1.1% GRADE

COOLER 110.7

110.7

110.7

110.5

CONC. WALK

110.5

108.0

NEW 2" FIRE HYDR

5110

NEW 4" OR 8" WATER MAIN (SEE VICINITY PLAN)

11.5 (1.6%± GRADE) ±60' FENCE

±37' FENCE W/16' GATE

ABANDONED SPRINKLER VALVE & SYSTEM IN FLOOR

THIS TREE REMAINS

STD. CITY OF ELKO 6" R. CONC HEADWALL AS REQ'D

109.6 219.1' P.L.

108.0

±5110.6

6"±

12"Ø 16 GA GALV ST CORR CULV PIPE ±50' LONG

108.8

20'

5112

5111

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT REQUEST

CURRENT BIENNIUM PROJECTS:

1. The Headquarters building was completed in June of 1975.
2. The United States Property and Fiscal Office and Warehouse final plans have been submitted to the National Guard Bureau for final approval. Construction of this facility at the Military Department Complex should start in early summer. Federal expenditure on this facility is estimated at \$525,000.
3. The Army Aviation Support Facility to be located at Stead has been approved for design. Federal cost allocation is \$1.1 million. The last legislature session approved \$27,800 in State funds to support site development for this project. A request for an increase in the scope of the building has been submitted but no request for additional State funding has been submitted.

REQUESTS FOR 1977-1979 BIENNIUM:

The below described projects have been requested by the Military Department for funding in the 77-79 Biennium. 77-6 P.782

1. Las Vegas Armory Parking Lot. Relocation of Parking Lot and Landscaping at the Las Vegas Armory.

(a) The present private vehicle parking lot is too small and dangerously located. Vehicles must back out onto Eastern Ave., one of the major arterials in the Las Vegas area, in order to exit the parking area.

(b) Although we have greatly improved the appearance of this facility by repainting, it is still one of the most unattractive armories in the state. There is no landscaping at the site. Since nearly half the people in the state never see any other armory, we feel it is very important that this armory, more than any other, have a good presentable appearance.

77-35 P.789

2. North Las Vegas Armory. Request a 150 man armory to house "I" Troop, 3rd Sqdn, 163 ACR. This unit is presently in a short term State leased facility in North Las Vegas. The Federal Government would provide 75% of the armory criteria construction costs. The City of North Las Vegas is in the process of donating a site for this facility. The lack of room at the Las Vegas Armory site prohibits expansion of the existing armory to house this unit. It is envisioned that the new armory would also have uses as a community recreation/meeting facility.

77-36 P.790

3. Sparks Armory. Request for a 60 man plus armory to house the HQ, 150th Service Bn and the 20th Army Band. Many of the members of these units currently reside in Sparks. The City of Sparks is in the process of providing a site for this facility. The size of the Reno Armory site prevents the expansion of that facility to house these units. The new facility would be used as a community recreation and meeting place.

77-37 P.790

4. A 1,000 sq. ft. addition to the Elko Armory is requested for FY 78. A new Bn Hq has been assigned and more space is needed.

77-34 P.789

5. Aviation Armory. Request a 60 man armory be constructed in conjunction with the Aviation Support Facility. This Armory would house all the Army Aviation units in the State. This armory must be located at the airfield as most of the training involves operations and maintenance of aircraft. Unit equipment must be stored at the armory and moves of any distance for operations during a drill would be impractical (i.e., move large mechanics tool sets from armory to aviation facility).

77-38 P.790

6. A new Organizational Maintenance Shop for Carson City is requested. The Federal Government will pay all building costs up to NGB criteria, excluding site work. Construction is planned for FY 79 at the

Military Department Complex. This facility will replace an aging facility currently located in Carson City.

PROJECT	STATE	FEDERAL	COST	CONST. DATE
1. Las Vegas Parking Lot	\$57,600	- - -	\$57,600	FY 78
2. North Las Vegas Armory	\$166,626	\$318,874	\$485,500	FY 79
3. Sparks Armory	\$136,338	\$265,162	\$401,500	FY 79
4. Elko Addition	\$19,994	\$27,106	\$47,100	FY 78
5. Aviation Armory	\$85,139	\$147,561	\$232,700	FY 79
6. Maintenance Shop	\$21,358	\$133,142	\$154,500	FY 78
TOTAL	\$487,055 (35+%)	\$891,845 (65+%)	1,378,900	



JAMES C. LILLARD
Mayor

CITY OF SPARKS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

City Hall: 431 Prater Way, Sparks, Nevada 89431

Area Code 702 - 359-2700

February 17, 1977

*Copies to
Floyd Lamb
Ron Mello ✓
m*

The Honorable Mike O'Callaghan
State Capitol Building
Governor's Office
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Governor O'Callaghan:

The purpose of this letter is to heartily endorse the proposal to build a National Guard Armory in Sparks.

For several months the Sparks staff has worked with General Floyd Edsall and his staff regarding the city donation of a five acre site. Our Park and Recreation Commission and a Joint City/Washoe County School District Committee has recommended leasing a five acre site at the city's new 52 acre park in east Sparks. The City Council unanimously approved the concept of leasing this site for an Armory.

We have found General Edsall and his staff to be exceptionally cooperative in establishing an optimum. Our primary enthusiasm for leasing the National Guard this prime five acre site is the opportunity to use the Armory as a community center during times when it is available.

Again we enthusiastically support the above mentioned proposal. We would be happy to provide any additional information which would result in the proposed Armory receiving favorable consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim
JAMES C. LILLARD
Mayor

JCL/mp

CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY

AUTHORITY

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended.
 .L. 81-920.
 .L. 85-606.
 Nevada Civil Defense Act of 1953, as amended - NRS
 Chapter 414.

FUNCTIONS

prepares and maintains plans for protecting Nevada residents during a war-caused or natural disaster. Coordinates same with those of adjoining states, the Federal Government, and political subdivisions of the State.

Coordinates and supervises all civil defense organizations within the State.

Allocates and administers Federal funds provided for State and local-jurisdiction civil defense.

Administers the civil defense excess and surplus property programs, Statewide.

Provides liaison between local jurisdictions and Federal agencies, in natural-disaster situations.

Provides training programs, procures supplies and equipment, and takes all preparatory steps possible to prevent, or mitigate, loss of life and property damage, from natural, war-caused, or man-caused disasters.

PERSONNEL

Federally-funded contract personnel	8
Personnel funded 50% State, 50% Federal	<u>5</u>
	13
Personnel in local jurisdictions, 50% Federally funded	29

EXCESS PROPERTY PROGRAM - 1975 & 1976

Equipment and materiel having an original value of approximately \$550,000 was acquired for State agencies and local jurisdictions during the past two years. Total value of property acquired since inception of this program amounts to more than \$4,000,000.

SURPLUS PROPERTY PROGRAM - 1975 & 1976

Over 775 applications for surplus property were processed. The value of the equipment obtained was approximately \$1,055,000, bringing the total value of equipment obtained through the program to \$7,500,000.

HARDWARE PROGRAM - 1975 & 1976

Federal funds in the amount of \$92,297 were received and disbursed for purchase of new equipment needed to improve emergency-response capabilities at State or local levels.

PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAM - 1975 & 1976

A total of \$584,315.15 in Federal funds ^{were} ~~was~~ received and disbursed for salaries and administrative expenses incurred - \$464,110.36 went to local jurisdictions, and \$120,205.79 to the State Agency.

COMMUNICATIONS

The State microwave system has been extended, to connect Las Vegas, Reno, Carson City, Elko, and Ely. The remainder of the backbone circuit will be completed by mid-1977, with spurs to Lovelock, Winnemucca, and Austin completed by the end of this year, and spurs to ten other cities and towns in Nevada added as funds permit. Approximately \$400,000 in Federal funds has been provided, through civil defense channels, to support construction of this system.

100% FEDERALLY-FUNDED PROGRAMS

1. Radiological Training - 1975 & 1976 Contract \$79,555.54

During 1975 and 1976, 47 courses were held, covering radiological monitoring, peacetime radiation incidents, and hazardous materials. A total of 682 persons attended these classes. This program also maintains and distributes some 1750 measuring instruments throughout the State.

2. Emergency Planning - 1975 & 1976 Contracts, \$57,706.00

This program has prepared new shelter plans for all Nevada communities, to provide protection against nuclear fallout. Planning for relocation of people, from areas expected to be nuclear targets (high risk) to areas which are expected to be "low risk". The overall State plan and 15 interim county-level relocation plans have been completed.

3. Natural Disaster Response

This program was initiated on a Federal grant of \$250,000, from the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA). Its purpose is to improve the disaster-response capability in the local jurisdictions, through analysis of local hazards, advance planning, and recommendations for actions which would prevent, or mitigate, the effects of a natural disaster.

c. Weather modification

It was the general view of those involved in this review that the major bottleneck impeding development of useful deliberate weather modification techniques is the lack of an adequate scientific base. A few of the discussants were of the opinion that another important consideration was the lack of an adequate organizational base for effective weather modification research. Most past cloud seeding experiments have been supported by only rudimentary concepts as to how the seeding was conceived to achieve the desired ends.

A second point emphasized was that seeding trials which have measured only the end product, such as surface rainfall, without corollary data to help establish cause and effect relationships, have rarely answered key questions. It was the general view that the possibilities for deliberate weather modification are just as exciting as they were in 1946 although we have come to realize that we must be more careful as to where, when, how, and what types of clouds are to be seeded.

Most cloud physicists agree that certain seeding experiments have demonstrated the feasibility of enhancing precipitation in certain combinations of seeding technique and meteorological conditions. Many, if not most, also agree that a few experiments have demonstrated rainfall decreases, again in particular combinations of seeding technique and cloud conditions. However, it is felt that the *majority of past seeding operations have been too crude to allow separation of effects of opposite sign that may have occurred on different days in differing meteorological situations.*

Although this cloud physics review did not have as a goal the assessment of the current status of efforts at deliberate weather modification, various discussions produced general agreement with the conclusion of the 1973 National Academy of Sciences report on *Weather and Climate Modification*, that "the recent demonstration of both positive and negative treatment effects from seeding convective clouds emphasizes the complexity of the processes involved. The effects indicate that a more careful search must be made to determine the seedability criteria that apply to the convective clouds over various climatic regions. The economical exploitation of these weather modification techniques depends to a large measure on the development of such seedability criteria based on the dynamics and physics of convective precipitation."

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It is recommended that:

- 1) *Research programs in cloud physics emphasize work in those areas identified as crucial scientific problems such as the interactions between cloud microphysics and cloud dynamics, and the physics of cloud glaciation;*
- 2) *Research programs in weather modification include a significant effort to define the mechanisms by which the modification occurs;*
- 3) *Operational programs in weather modification, and weather forecasting, seek to incorporate the results of recent cloud physics research, e.g. in cumulus modeling and in remote sensing;*
- 4) *Planning of atmospheric and environmental research programs involving clouds and weather, such as GARP or climate research, include the participation of cloud physicists.*

were singled out as deserving of special attention at the present time.

It is recommended that we consciously stress research aimed at:

- i) *Expanding our understanding of the interactions between cloud microphysics and cloud dynamics.*
- ii) *Unraveling the issues of the origin and initial growth of ice in natural clouds and the need for developing more realistic measures of ice nuclei.*

Concerning the first of these two problems it was pointed out that the field of cloud physics has progressed to the point where a key problem slowing progress on understanding of clouds and the practical utilization of such knowledge is our lack of information about the interaction of cloud microphysical processes with the cloud dynamical framework in which they are embedded. The most fruitful approach probably will be through combined high quality observational studies and realistic numerical modeling, backed up with good laboratory investigation of microphysical parameters and processes.

In the second of these two problems, a major deficiency is the scarcity of good observational data on cloud glaciation, taken in experiments in which the evolution of the cloud is documented so that account can be taken of all relevant factors—ice nucleus concentrations, droplet spectra, cloud duration, etc. It is likely that success in meeting the objectives of this recommendation will require improved understanding of the physical and chemical characteristics of natural aerosols, the physics of interception of aerosols by droplets, and the elucidation of the basic physics of various devices used for detecting nuclei.

An understanding of natural cloud glaciation and the development of realistic measures for ice nuclei are fundamental to the development of a firm scientific base and rational operational plan for weather modification. In addition it appears to be a prerequisite for proper programming of the effects of glaciation upon cloud dynamics into cloud models.

2. It has been pointed out that many properties of clouds make them unique as objects of study in the physical sciences. They are short-lived, ever-changing and of infinite variety. The result is that every cloud physics experiment involves a new and different subject, un-specifiable in advance and impossible to replicate with confidence. In short, like other geophysicists, the cloud physicist must take what nature provides for his experimentation. It is not surprising then that as we have advanced various segments of knowledge about clouds; integration of these into coherent generalizations and testing these through predictions and deliberate cloud modification has required more and more complex field programs involving large and expensive facilities.