

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETING  
MARCH 7, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 A. M.

Senator Floyd R. Lamb was in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman  
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice-Chairman  
Senator Eugene V. Echols  
Senator Norman Ty Hilbrecht  
Senator C. Clifton Young  
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson  
Senator Norman D. Glaser

OTHERS: Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Deputy, Fiscal Analysis  
Howard Barrett, Budget Director  
Jean Ross, Budget  
Cy Ryan, UPI  
Dr. Hugh Collett, Chairman, Advisory Board,  
Northern Nevada Community College  
Dr. Marvin Sedway  
Grant Anderson, Chairman, Western Nevada Community College  
Neil Humphrey, Chancellor, UNS  
Thomas W. Ballow, Department of Agriculture  
Harry Gallaway, Department of Agriculture  
John Humphrey, Secretary Nevada Sheep Commission  
Lloyd Sorenson, Sheep Rancher  
Glen Griffith, Director, Fish and Game

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Senator Lamb stated that this was a special meeting for the Community College Advisory Boards. He asked the first speaker to introduce himself.

Dr. Hugh Collett identified himself as the Chairman of the Advisory Board of Northern Nevada Community College. He introduced other members of the Board who were present.

Dr. Collett said the purpose of their appearance was to express their views on the programs of the Community College System. He stated that a few years ago there was no Community College System. Within a very few years a very outstanding Community College system has been developed. They are teaching thousands of students each year, who would not otherwise have received this education. The Community College as conceived and financed by previous Nevada Legislatures is the most outstanding educational, legislative, administrative success in the State of Nevada. He felt that no other state could match it in any program and certainly none that have been proposed or consummated by the Federal Government. It seems however, in spite of this tremendous progress, that there is a desire to limit, to almost damage the Community College System, and it is being done in three ways:

1. By the limitation of money to the largest and most important college in the system, namely Clark County. This will be spoken to by others later.
2. By the damaging change in the central office.
3. By the concept of adding additional community colleges to the system. The Community Central office provides many functions for each of the Community Colleges. Functions which the University has neither the money, the manpower or the know-how to carry out.

In addition, they must maintain the integrity of the Community College in the entire University System. The Community College and the University have different purposes, different functions. The Community College is primarily vocational and technical. This program does not work well under the University system. It has been tried in the past with extension courses and they didn't work. In addition, it is absolutely vital in the coordination of these programs in the different Community Colleges to see that programs are not overlapped. The Community College System is very sensitive in that it is very responsive to the needs of the people in the community because it is continually changing - what the people need, changes in technology - these change so rapidly; jobs disappear, new ones occur. The University has to be responsive to this and this is the role of the central office and it is not a role that can be put under another type of institution that doesn't think the way the Community College administration thinks.

Proliferation or the development of new Community Collèges: Dr. Collett said he felt it was very important to maintain and improve the ones in existence. The programs that are offered in the Vocational Technical field are expensive. He felt it was wrong to have the major colleges competing for the money for the programs and competing for the students. The program is important and most of these can be presented in facilities already available in the community as in the high schools and other institutions. The actual construction of the buildings, the cost of maintenance would tend to increase the costs to the whole system. He felt it was much more important to finance the programs already in effect. The only new schools that should be developed are the ones that can be identified on the basis of educational need. Relative to the Northern Nevada Community College, he felt some important programs had been eliminated and Dr. Collett asked that they be restored.

1. A new counsellor to assist in the work load of the one who is presently there.

2. A vocational program that the Committee was planning to institute this year: that is, the associated degree in nursing. They need a staff person on campus in January 1978 to put this program into effect in the fall of 1978.

3. Counsellors to the branch offices in the rural areas such as Winnemucca and Ely; this money has been practically eliminated.

Senator Glaser asked if Dr. Collett felt that the Northern Nevada Community College was serving the people in Winnemucca, Battle Mountain and Ely sufficiently without additional buildings. Did he think that additional buildings would enhance the programs. Dr. Collett said he felt there was not any need at the present time for additional buildings in these areas. Senator Lamb said the conservative tax payer was concerned where all this money was going. Six years ago it cost \$175,000 to operate the Community Colleges, today it is \$8. million. So building the buildings is the cheapest part of it all. He said we have to be careful and we are going to be careful, and we are concerned about new community Colleges. He said he did not see how they could have a completely open door to everyone. He referred to the baby sitting function in Las Vegas and said he didn't think they could afford those kinds of things. They should go back to the concept of what Community Colleges were wanted for and what they were set up to do. Senator Echols asked DR. Collett if he said that the Community College could not work under the UNS. Dr. Collett said he did not say that: he did not think it could work without its own identity without its own approach to education. Senator Wilson asked if he felt the Community College should be autonomous. Dr. Collett said he did.

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Dr. Marvin Sedway, Chairman, Clark County Community College Board introduced members of the Board who had come to the meeting. He said he would like to address his remarks in two areas. He asked for the Committee's support for the restoration of funds for the Central Administrative Division of the Community College System. They felt that the proposed cuts in the Executive Budget would, by necessity, reflect themselves and there would not be the same sort of leadership and guidance that presently exists. He said his main concern was the amount of funding, specifically to the Clark County Community College situation. The dollar figure which was advanced in the executive budget amounted to a total dollar increase of \$10,000 over the last fiscal year which amounted to .3%. As expressed in the budget the support for FTE came to \$970 for C.C.C.C. which under the proposed number of students of 3,800 is an 18% decrease in the amount of monies available for instructional operating purposes. He said they had been mandated to give a raise to professional people of about 7% or 8%, to the classified people 5 1/2 %, with the increased cost of utilities, maintenance, repairs, etc., the Clark County Community College will operate in the negative position. Right now there are approximately 8,000 students attending Clark County Community College in about 15 different places throughout the area which is served, which are Clark, Lincoln, Nye and Esmeralda Counties. With the cost of vocational technical education, which represent about 65% of the courses, they will not be able to provide that type of education. He felt that the budget recommendation was almost punitive-he said he could not understand it, it was an impossible budget. They are doing the best they can; the demand is such if you go down to the college on registration day, you have to be there in the first hour or you can't get into the classes, especially the vocational technical classes. He listed the decrease in the figures since 1971 for FTE to the present figure of \$970 as compared with the national average of \$1,460. There is a need just to fulfill the programs that are presently in existence. All they are asking is to maintain what they have, no new programs, no new campus; they are only asking for help to take the programs which are in existence and maintain them on the level that they are now.

Senator Hilbrecht asked about his projected figure for FTE funds per student. Dr. Sedway explained the process by which he arrived at this figure.

Grant Anderson, Chairman of the Western Nevada Community College Advisory Council was the next speaker. He introduced other members of the council who were with him. He said that all the people in the Community College System were in general agreement and it was difficult to add to the comments already made. They were interested in maintaining the Community College at its present level and upgrading it, hopefully, in the future. He said in the communications with the Finance Committee, they had indicated an interest in the Council's views on proliferation and the main office of Community College. He said he felt it was vitally important that the President's office be maintained in the Community College System and leave the administration structure much as it is. The Community College is a much different school than the UNS and as such has concerns that are peculiar to its own system. He wondered if any real savings would be made, if the Community Colleges were brought under the Chancellor's office as was suggested in the Executive Budget. Each of the people concerned were doing a good job and are doing a full time job with a minimum of duplication. These jobs have to be done by somebody, so it would just be a transfer of jobs from one place to another; the work still needed to be done. The recommendation of his Committee was that the administrative structure be maintained much as it is at present so the Community College can maintain a strong identity.

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He said he realized that proliferation would not be as practical as many other things they could do with that money. He felt they should expand and develop the facilities now in use to serve the outlying communities in Nevada. He believed that it was very important that these communities be supported. It is a help to the small community to have some sort of educational equality with the more metropolitan centers. The small communities appreciate the courses offered to them by the Community Colleges. Mr. Anderson felt they could do a great deal to serve the people of Nevada without going to the expense of additional campuses around the state at this time. If studies prove that there should be changes in the future, then changes will have to be made. He thought it was essential that they continue to expand the vocational technical training that was presently being offered. Without these educational opportunities the young people in Nevada are not competitive with people that come in from other areas. The Community College is the vehicle that makes all this possible. He felt they should maintain the strong identity with a president of the Community College and let that office take care of the things that are peculiar to his position and that need to be done.

Senator Lamb asked if he felt the president should answer to the Board of Regents. Mr. Anderson said he felt this was proper. Senator Young asked if he had interpreted his remarks correctly in understanding that he was not in favor of building the Fallon campus at this time. Mr. Anderson said he wondered if this was wise considering the many things that were needed in the other centers. He felt that with the cooperation of the high schools and other facilities they could do an equal job. He said that Fallon had been very generous in community support to the Community College, and he thought this feeling was universal about the state.

Senator Lamb said he would like to ask Mr. Humphrey a question. He wanted to know who the president of the Community College would be answerable to, if it was left with the present administration. Mr. Humphrey said it would be as now, the Community College is one of four divisions of UNS; the presidents report to the Chancellor and through the Chancellor, to the Board. They have direct access to the Board, but through the Chancellor. Senator Gibson said one of the things he heard was the considerable amount of parallel courses between the Community College and the University. He asked if this was so and to what extent was it so. Mr. Humphrey said that something in excess of 30% of the Community College offerings and the University parallel. This is intended to be, in the scope of original planning.

Senator Gibson asked if he looked at this as a duplication of efforts. Mr. Anderson said that a great deal of this college parallel was necessary to train the students for the things or the fields they intended to go into. Mr. Humphrey said there is a need for a certain number of University level courses in the Community Colleges not only for students not admissible to the University but who still wish to pursue higher education, but also as a supplement to students in the vocational technical areas. Senator Lamb said he felt 30% was quite high. Mr. Humphrey referred the question to Dr. Donnelly who said it was not quite 30%, but that includes a third of the course work around the state because those students all have to take English, Psychology, and political science as a part of their course work.

Senator Gibson asked how many Community College students went on to the University. Dr. Donnelly said a very small percentage, about 400 out of 5500. Senator Gibson said he had heard that students took their first year at Community College because they could do this at considerably less expense. Then when they went on to the University

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they proved to be as well prepared as those who spent their first two years at the University. Is this an incentive for this, or is this for those kids who din't know what they want to do. He felt the Committee had to consider this argument that they are duplicating efforts, and look at it because of the contest for the dollar that they have. Mr. Humphrey said that there was a difference in the student fees. Students at UNR will be paying \$22 a credit; UNLV, \$21 a credit; and at the Community College, \$13 a credit. This is typical of what it has been in the past; at the same time the Community College student is going to be paying in excess of 25% more this coming year than he has been paying and he pays more than Community College students do in most states. Students come to the Community Colleges for a variety of reasons: one is location; second, many, many college students are employed full time; they are older and have been out of school; sometimes the student lacks the confidence to start at the University, instead they start at the Community College, do well, and then go on. In other cases there are students right out of high school who are not admissible to the University. Senator Gibson asked if they had tracked these students after they reached the University to see how they stacked up. Mr. Humphrey said they are doing well and there is data available on this. At the same time, there aren't that many going on to the University.

Senator Gibson mentioned that when the Committee met with the Regents they asked to see some advanced projections on the costs of the Community College system after the facilities are put in operation. He asked if Mr. Humphrey had those figures. Mr. Humphrey gave him a letter which he had brought with him that showed these figures. Senator Gibson said that he felt the Committee's concern was on the operating cost of the facility.

Mr. Anderson asked if he could make a statement. He said that the young people from his community who go to Community College feel much more comfortable there, particularly taking these college parallel courses. It isn't such a grand step as from a small town high school to a big college. It gives them a chance to develop and do better. This interim thing helps them to develop and they do well when they get through with it. The faculty in the Community College shows much more concern with these types of students than would be demonstrated if they went straight into the University System.

In reply to Senator Gibson, Mr. Humphrey said they were asked to specifically project the West Charleston operating costs forward and in 1980-81, \$501,000 projected forward, the next year \$535,000; then \$570,000; then \$600,000 and in 1984-85, \$650,000. This is for utility and operating costs. He said they assumed that the program operating costs were the same regardless of the facility, the only way they could be projected ahead would be based upon this current year and apply an inflation factor and an enrollment factor. Senator Hilbrecht said perhaps he had misunderstood that the West Charleston campus would somewhat duplicate the physical facility of the existing Clark County Community College - he asked if he was in error or was it more on the scale of Elko than Clark County. Senator Gibson said these figures had been based on student related costs. Senator Hilbrecht said what he was interested in was the bottom line. Mr. Humphrey said he would like to look at that and respond in writing.

Senator Young asked about the recommendation that the office of the President of Community College be abolished and the President and Administrative Secretary be transferred to the Systems Administration of the University, along with other related personnel cuts which the Governor recommended. The Board of Regents said they wanted the Community College to be autonomous. Senator Wilson wanted to know if this meant staying at the status quo or would they be more independent than they are now.

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Mr. Humphrey said this would be status quo. This would mean four separate divisions but all answerable to the Board of Regents. Senator Wilson asked him if he felt that the Community College could be administered as recommended in the Executive Budget: He understood that it would be a substantial saving. He said the big problem is how to provide business services to the Community College Division if the business positions have been deleted. They are still trying to come up with a solution on this. He said Dr. Donnelly and he were working on one solution and all of the presidents and he were working on an alternative. He said they would show their plan to the Committee and the Board as soon as the staff recommendations are ready. At the same time they are trying to finish a study as to the two business centers, north and south, which, by the way, is not a popular idea within the system because in essence, it pulls resources from the two Universities to service the Community College division.

Senator Lamb thanked them all for appearing.

PLANT INDUSTRY FUND: This account provides the basic support to twenty regulatory and service programs administered by the Division. The last legislative session approved the transfer of the Administrative Division from the Livestock Inspection budget to this budget and also added the new programs of Vertebrate Pest control and Pesticide Use. The balance forward represents annual and sick leave earned by employees whose salaries are reimbursed by business served and then reserved for future use if needed.

Mr. Thomas W. Ballow introduced Harry Gallaway to speak on the Plant Industry Fund. He explained the budget and answered questions from the Committee.

AGRICULTURAL REGISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT FUND: This is a non-reverting fund supported totally from registration fees on anti-freeze and pesticides and from registration and tonnage tax fees on commercial fertilizers and agricultural minerals. Mr. Gallaway called the Committee's attention to one thing that is built into the budget, that is there will be a -0- balance by sometime in the fall of 1977. A. B. 58 before the Assembly is a modest raising of the fees and will increase the income into this fund by \$14,000. It will pick up the deficit that the fund will be in and, unless there are unusual developments in the next four years, this budget will be on a self-supporting basis for the next four years.

ALFALFA SEED RESEARCH: The revenue in this fund is derived from a self-assessment tax on all alfalfa seed produced for purposes of seed research and promotion. This is a self-supporting program.

INSECT ABATEMENT: In January of 1972, the Interim Finance Committee approved an emergency appropriation of \$45,000 for insect control. The fund has since operated as a revolving fund in that expenditures made by the Department for insect and weed abatement are subsequently paid back to the Department by the landowner. The fund is also used to purchase vertebrate pest control bait material for which the landowner repays the fund 100% of the cost.

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION FUND: This fund is expended for brand inspection activity, brand recording and re-recording, brand transfers, publication of brand books and supplementals, supervision and licensing livestock sales years, handling stray livestock, livestock theft investigations and related prosecution activities, and licensing and bonding livestock dealers. These activities relate to farm and ranch livestock as well as

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to recreational horses and other livestock purchased or owned by private citizens. Income to support the fund is derived from the following sources:

1. Special head tax on livestock.
2. Fees for brand inspection.
3. Brand recording fees and sale of brand books.
4. Licensing fees.
5. Miscellaneous fees.

It is recommended that this budget continue to be funded 100% by fees and taxes collected, and that any remaining balance at the end of the fiscal year be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

APIARY INSPECTION FUND: This is a non-reverting, self-supporting fund which derives its revenue from the Apiary Bee Tax assessed on all Nevada beekeepers owning five or more colonies of bees and a registration fee assessed on all bees imported into the state for pollinization purposes. The monies provide the seasonal work force for inspection of bees for disease and colony strength and their in-state travel and operating monies. The Apiary Industry has introduced S. B. 229 raising their tax 10¢ a colony which will give about \$2,400 into this fund. The monies are not reflected in this budget.

VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES: This budget is supported by a general fund appropriation. This fund supports the investigation, control and eradication of contagious, communicable and parasitic diseases transmissible to man. These activities also offer protection of the citizen and visitors to the State of Nevada through investigation and regulation of animal food products and the health of companion animals. The Department of Agriculture is required by law to maintain a laboratory for the diagnosis of infectious, contagious and parasitic diseases of livestock. The Animal Disease Laboratory operates from this fund. The demands upon this laboratory for diagnostic procedures increase each year. During the past biennium, 60,430 specimens were processed requiring 116,300 laboratory procedures.

Mr. Ballow spoke of the new veterinarian that is recommended to serve in the Elko area and other requests in the budget. Senator Gibson asked if the livestock industry is continuing to decrease, what is the need for a new veterinarian position. Mr. Ballow said that the last Legislature granted the addition of a branch diagnostic laboratory in the Elko area. The complex is being built now which will house the Department of Agriculture up there with the diagnostic laboratory. If this lab is to function, there will be a need for a veterinarian to staff it. He said he felt the decrease in livestock now was probably seasonal due to the economy and weather conditions. He said that the livestock industry needs all the help it can get.

Senator Glaser said, in answer to Senator Gibson's question, that 50% of the cattle in the State of Nevada are in Elko County. If they have an abortion problem in Elko County, if there is a fetus that is dropped prematurely on the ground, the only thing to do right now is to put it into the family deep freeze and freeze it until it can be transported down to the state lab in Reno. This is very cumbersome, particularly with most of the cattle up there, to have to transport this type of biological specimen back and forth. This facility now being constructed will eliminate all these problems. Senator Lamb said that all these things are good and fine so long as they were at the end of the rope. Senator Gibson asked if this would decrease the load on the Reno lab. Mr. Ballow said it

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would probably increase the load on the Reno lab due to the fact that the Elko lab will be a screening area. They will take specimens, do a preliminary and then send it down to Reno for in-depth work on the virus work. So there will probably be more work going to the Reno area than there as been in the past. He felt the Elko area had been depleted of help up there and he recognized that they had not been doing their share of the work in the Elko area because they haven't had materials in from the center of the livestock area. This is a wholly general fund budget. There is no money in this budget from the stock inspection.

Senator Young asked if they would be able to get a veterinary for the sum listed in the budget. Mr. Ballow said it would be very questionable. He said it would be embarrassing to recruit on the figure given. He said they could only hope for a new graduate and they were going to have to give him a lot of training. The other alternative is to find someone who is semi-retired.

PREDATORY ANIMAL & RODENT CONTROL: Predator control programs are conducted only on those lands where requested by the owner, lessee of manager. Losses of sheep, lambs, calves, game animals, poultry and pets to predators have become a serious problem. The State Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Committee cooperates with the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, for the control of predatory animals, crop destroying birds and rodents within the state. This program deals primarily with wild animals not managed by the Nevada Fish and Game Commission and the major emphasis of the program is the control of coyotes and mountain lions to protect sheep and cattle both on private and public lands.

A cooperative agreement between the State Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Committee and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife sets up the operating guidelines. Direct supervision of the field program is provided by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Most of the supervision and related costs are from the federal budget for this program. Part of the field program is also financed by this federal budget and part by the Woolgrowers Predatory Animal Control account. The Nevada Fish and Game Commission contribute \$20,000 annually to the restricted use of chemical toxicants for predator control, effective control is now dependent on an extensive use of traps, ground and aerial hunting and denning at locations where predation occurs. Depredating mountain lions are taken with trained hunting dogs. Joe Miner, from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service acts as program administrator for the program. He discussed the budget. On their aircraft operation they use both the helicopter and the fixed wing aircraft. This is one of the major tools in this program. This is more acceptable to environmentalists but it is expensive, unfortunately. He said the price of furs has helped some. This figure shows up more in the Wool Growers budget. They take coyotes mostly from the aircraft. Last year they took 1,325 with fixed wing aircraft and 1,922 with helicopter. By trapping they got 1,568 coyotes. The total take of coyotes was 5,447. There were 29 bobcats and 20 lions. The depredation of lions is much less in the winter time, so that is a slack time and a man is assigned to work with Fish and Game tagging and investigating populations on the various ranges.

Senator Hilbrecht wondered if they could undertake a program to have some of these animals that are native American animals that are threatened with becoming an endangered species moved out from where they are causing trouble. Mr. Minor said, the problem becomes, where do you release one.



Senator Gibson asked if this yield went up or down. Mr. Miner said it had been about average for the past two or three years. Senator Glaser asked if the yield on coyotes was about static; did that mean they were keeping the population in check or are the sheep men experiencing increasing losses. Mr. Miner said he thought they might have gained a little on the livestock losses, particularly the sheep losses. However, they do not have much effect on the population. The program has zeroed in on the livestock ranges; even the public lands do not give large bumper areas outside the actual grazing allotments to work on. The service is restricted unless there is a request and need for services. He did not feel there was a capability with this program to significantly reduce the population. They do not have access to the surrounding country.

Senator Lamb asked Lloyd Sorenson, a sheep rancher, for his experience during the past couple of years. Mr. Sorenson said they have cleaned the coyotes down in his particular area where there has been much less loss than in prior times. Senator Lamb asked about the private trappers. He felt the furs were worth a lot of money. Mr. Sorenson said they have done a lot of work there, especially in his area. But the pilot has done an outstanding job in flying the mountain ranges where they haven't been able to get them prior to this time. He said this resulted in much less lamb loss in the summer time. Mr. Miner said, in reply to Senator Young, that \$250 was a good average for a bobcat and the coyotes average about \$50.

WOOLGROWERS PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL COMMISSION: Funds for this budget are derived from a twenty cent per head tax on sheep. The tax and the animal damage control program for which funds are spent are approved by the Nevada Woolgrowers at their annual meeting. The program financed by this budget is a cooperative one managed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service under terms of the cooperative agreement with the Woolgrowers Predatory Animal Control Committee. All administrative costs and some field program expenses are from federal funds. The balance remaining at the end of each year is carried forward into the next year to support the program. Fur sale receipts in the amount of \$20,000 per year are anticipated additional sources of funding

Mr. Miner said there is a larger amount of money that they are working with this year, mostly because the expenditures in the previous year were very low. They had a windfall appropriation from the federal government last year and this was used for aerial hunting rather than either of the other two budgets so money was saved in both budgets. This is why there is a larger carry-over in this budget. They expect to use a fairly large amount for aerial hunting out of this wool grower's budget and cut it back to where they don't have quite as much carry-over for another year. Mr. Miner said the aircraft was vitally important to this program. The man on the ground, depending on the 4-wheel drive in the winter time just is not able to get around and keep traps set.

SHEEP INSPECTION FUNDS: The Sheep Commission operates on funds received from a direct tax on sheep only. Its primary function is to protect the Nevada sheep industry from communicable sheep diseases. Since the markets for Nevada sheep and lamb products are mainly in other states, it is important that the Commission make periodic health inspections of all Nevada sheep in order to assure the livestock sanitary officials of other states that Nevada sheep are in a healthy condition and pose no threat in interstate movement.

Due primarily to a combination of economic factors, Nevada's sheep population has been on the decline for the past few years. The reserve carried as a balance forward is not budgeted and it is

assumed that in case of an emergency through outbreak of disease, this will be available for use. This reserve fund also acts as a buffer in case tax collections do not cover current expenses until the tax rate can be adjusted. The Commission has standby cooperative agreements with both federal agencies and the Nevada Department of Agriculture which become operative in the event of a sudden outbreak of contagious disease and an annual contribution is made to the Woolgrowers Association to help support their program.

John Humphrey spoke on this budget.

GRAZING BOARDS CONTRIBUTIONS: This budget account represent funds from State Grazing Boards which are to be used for support of the Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Program. This money is derived from grazing fees and leases received by the state under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act, and allocated to the counties in each grazing district. Previously, these monies were shown as a line item in the Woolgrowers Predatory Animal Control Commission budget. Senator Lamb asked what they were spending money in the Las Vegas area for. Mr. Humphrey said that the Utah sheep were there for a part of the year.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Sorenson if he had any comments on these budgets. He said he felt most of these programs seemed to end up as all chiefs and no Indians. Mr. Sorenson said they have done a much better job the last few years than has been done in a long time. They have had more money, but they have also had better personnel. They have been able to get out and do a job. With all the help they have ever had, they have not been able to go out and eliminate the coyotes. He said the coyotes were smarter than men. But the men are limited to certain areas where they can work and they have done a good job there. He said the Ruby Mountains area is a hard place to hunt. During the past two years, the snow conditions have been such that they could go up there in the wintertime with helicopters and get the coyotes during that season. Many years they are not able to do that. They have concentrated right in the area where help was badly needed.

S.B. 229: Increases special tax and registration fee for bees and apiaries.

Senator Gibson moved the Committee do pass; Senator Young seconded and the motion passed.

FISH AND GAME FUND: Under Nevada statutes, wildlife in the state, not domesticated and in its natural habitat, is part of the natural resources belonging to the people of the State of Nevada. The preservation, protection, management and restoration of wildlife within the state contributes immeasurably to the esthetic, recreational and economic aspects of those natural resources. The Fish and Game Commission establishes policies and adopts regulations necessary for the preservation, protection, management and restoration of wildlife. The Department was created under the statutes to administer fish and game laws and Commission policy. Within this budget account are the budget groups of Administration, Game, Fisheries, Law Enforcement, Public Information, which includes Hunter Safety, and Commissioners and Boards. Revenue to the Fish and Game Fund is derived from licenses and tag fees, miscellaneous receipts (grazing fees, sale of hay, refunds, publications, etc.), gifts and grants, federal aid reimbursements and transfers from the boat account to offset costs. Gifts, grants and federal aid are used in the year received. The licenses, tag fees and miscellaneous receipts and

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are deposited, as collected, in a bank of the State of Nevada at interest and used in the following year. The interest paid on deposits is transferred to the Fish and Game reserve fund and may be expended as deemed necessary by the commission for programs connected with Fish and Game management. Glen Griffith, Director of Fish and Game read from a prepared statement, copy attached. In his statement there was a recommendation that during the next biennium the Legislature consider implementing an interim study. They asked for a determination of whether or not Fish and Game should be a general fund agency. He said there were differences of opinion on this subject and they wished a clarification. If the philosophy prevails that it should be a general fund agency there would have to be revisions in the statutes.

A general discussion followed on the areas where the big horned sheep and deer could be found in the state. Mr. Griffith said the burros in the state were a source of concern with regard to the big horned sheep. They are in direct competition for water, particularly. The burro is a very aggressive animal and the sheep do not get the water they need. The burro is multiplying and the water supplies are decreasing and this affects the big horned sheep. He said they were trying to distribute the water in an attempt to increase the sheep distribution. In other areas the sheep are doing very well. However, in several mountain areas the situation with regard to the big horned sheep is very critical.

Senator Glaser said he was concerned at the numbers of supervisors in the programs. He felt some of the positions should be consolidated so there was an opportunity for more workers. He asked for the specific work assignments for some of the supervisors. Mr. Griffith said the areas in question were big, significant programs and he detailed the work done by these men.

Senator Lamb expressed his concern for the deer population. Mr. Griffith said their surveys indicated that this year there were about 80 fawns per 100 does in the northern part of the state in the primary deer areas. He said they were hoping they would be able to hold these figures through the spring period. Senator Glaser said he had noted a notable lack of deer in his area. Senator Lamb questioned the uses the farms that the department had taken over were being put to. He noted the decrease in the quail population. He felt this was due to lack of farming, the seed which the quail feed on plus a lack of predator control. He said the skunk and the bobcat take pheasants and quail. He felt if grain was grown on the farms which are under the Fish and Game jurisdiction, this would be a help in restoring these birds. Mr. Griffith said they were growing grain on some farms. Senator Wilson asked what the bottom line answer was to the question of why the deer herds had been depleted. Mr. Griffith said there were several reasons; transition in range, losses of browse, predators. Senator Lamb said the real answer as to what had happened to wildlife was wild horses and wild burros. Considerable discussion ensued as to the damage done by the wild horses and burros, depleting the feed which the deer, antelope and livestock normally grazed upon. He said until people recognized the area of priorities which were essential to the economy of the state and the maintenance of the wildlife in the state, there would be serious problems. The wild horses and burros contributed nothing but they were driving out those forms of wildlife and livestock upon which the state depended for a substantial part of its revenue.

Mr. Griffith answered other questions relative to the duties performed by personnel listed in his budget. Senator Hilbrecht questioned the need for \$150,000 worth of "chiefs" in the budget. Mr. Griffith gave statistics on this funding. The committee felt all the supervisors were not needed and much of their work could be consolidated into fewer positions.

Mr. Griffith said they felt that the biggest control on predators was being contributed by the trappers. Senator Glaser said he felt Fish and Game were in charge of deer herds and they were in trouble; he said he was running livestock and he was in trouble. He said the first thing a rancher had to do when he was in trouble was to cut back on his labor force and he felt the same law applied to the Fish and Game Department. Senator Hilbrecht asked Mr. Griffith to list the positions in his budget that he would consider as priorities. Senator Lamb assured Mr. Griffith that there was nothing personal in the questions, it was just that they were not happy with his program. He said his big concern was the deer and antelope herds. He said recently he had driven 30 miles and counted 3,800 head of wild horses. Every water hole they saw had 500 or 600 head of wild horses. He said this was in deer country. He felt the Commission and the Fish and Game were not taking a strong stand on the wild horses and he didn't understand why they were so nervous about it. Mr. Griffith said they were not nervous about it at all, they were in fact very critical. He said they had 640,000 acres of wildlife management refuge in range and they thought the wild horses should be removed. He recognized that the wild horses were in direct conflict with what they were trying to accomplish, but he didn't know what they could do about it. He said they had tried to provide influence and effect.

Senator Glaser asked if he had met with BLM on the horse situation. Mr. Griffith said they had, they had added one new job in an attempt to do something about these areas that are in conflict. He said they were not satisfied with the programs they presently had. He said they needed more room for the expansion of deer. Senator Glaser said he had not seen any resolutions from the Commission relative to this problem. He was under the impression that it was the cowboys, the sheep herders and the miners who did all the hollering about the over grazing of the horses. He said they were looking for all the allies they could get and he didn't feel they got much vocal support from the Fish and Game people. Mr. Griffith said they had developed a very good presentation which they gave in Elko County. This program was developed in conjunction with the sportsmen in Elko County. This had wide distribution and pointed out the error, not from an emotional standpoint but from a clear, factual presentation.

Senator Wilson said he didn't think the Committee was being critical of Mr. Griffith. They were speaking of the Fish and Game Commission. He asked if they had developed a policy on the matter.

FISH AND GAME NEVADA BOAT ACT: Under Nevada statutes, fees collected for certificates of number and certificates of ownership of boats are deposited in the Fish and Game Fund and expended only for the administration and provision of Regulation of Watercraft. Other revenue to this account is derived from an allocation of motor vehicle fuel tax under NRS 365.535, gifts, grants and federal money. The revenues from motor vehicle fuel tax and the certificates are deferred income and are spent the year following receipt. The other income is direct and is used as received. Mr. Griffith explained some of the items in the budget that might not be easily discernible.

S.B. 136: Establishes state duck stamp program.

Mr. Griffith said there is annually a sale of 12,000 duck stamps, it has gone as low as 4,000 or 5,000 in a real drought years in the early '50s. What would probably be derived from this is about \$20,000. There is a federal duck stamp costing \$5.00. Senator Young said this was a meritorious bill, this is acquisition of habitat within the State

of Nevada. If you don't have habitat you are not going to have waterfowl. Senator Lamb said he didn't think they would use the money to do anything if they had it, any more than they are doing a proper job with the farms they have. Senator Young said this would be for places like Humboldt Sink, where you have some railroad property and some BLM land. If you don't acquire land and get the habitat it is going to private clubs. He said this would go for habitat, not for administration. Senator Glaser said they had much the same problem up in Elko County. The Federal Fish and Waterlife acquired the Ruby Marshes some time past and now they won't even let the people go out there and boat on it or fish, They just want to raise the ducks. Senator Young said that was not entirely accurate, because they are boating and fishing out there. There is a conflict though between the refuge managers who say that certain types of activity interfere with the primary purpose. You can't deny that the primary purpose of that was for nesting for the redheads and the canvasbacks. He said that he was not defending their administration, he was simply saying if you don't have the habitat you are not going to have the water fowl. The Ducks Unlimited program has raised millions of dollars. These people will raise that. This would provide the money to do essentially the same things in Nevada that Ducks Unlimited is doing in Canada.

Senator Young moved the bill be approved; Senator Wilson seconded and the bill was defeated with Senators Echols, Gibson, Glaser and Lamb voting against it.

A. J. R. 22 OF THE 58th SESSION: Proposes to amend Nevada Constitution by removing fish and game fines from state permanent school fund. Senator Gibson asked how much money was involved. Mr. Griffith said he thought it would average around \$65,000. Last year it was \$74,000, but activities were up last year. It has been running over the last 10 years \$60,619. Possibly a way would be to have these funds go to help defray the costs of subsidized licenses for the elderly, for the Indians. Senator Lamb thanked him for appearing.

Mr. Sorenson asked if he might say something with reference to the wild horses. He said this was a problem that affects all the economies in the state. It is a serious problem and something has to be done about the wild horses. They are no good and they are taking all of the feed. We are losing 50% of our permits because of them. The BLM is standing right with these people and it is a serious problem. He said he hoped all the Committee understood what they were doing to the economy of the state. They are putting the livestock people out of business. Senator Hilbrecht asked what could be done about it. He asked if Mr. Sorenson had any recommendations. Senator Lamb said he took on a BLM man one time, at the request of the Governor, and it cost him at a minimal figure, 200,000 acres of range. He said the man from BLM told him the state had the wild horse act and they were going to have to live with it and like it. Mr. Sorenson said about the only way to get them was to get the predators where the wild horses were. Senator Lamb said they would get a certain number of the colts, but the mountain lion is in the mountains and the horse is a desert animal. Mr. Sorenson said he felt that Mr. Griffith and the Fish and Game could give them a lot more support than they do. Mr. Griffith said that at hearings in Washington he had sent a letter saying that the state had a significant problem and that something had to be done. There was a direct conflict. There were deer and antelope in this area and the whole situation was exerting a very deleterious influence on sage grouse. He said the whole project ended up in a mess so it defeated what they were trying to do, but they recognized the problem. There is more land used by horses now than all the big game species combined in this state and it has to be corrected.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETING  
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PAGE FOURTEEN

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Senator Lamb thanked them for appearing. Senator Lamb asked them what their pleasure was on A.J.R. 22 of the 58th session. Senator Hilbrecht moved that it be indefinitely postponed; Senator Wilson seconded and the motion passed.

PLANT INDUSTRY FUND BUDGET: Senator Glaser moved that the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Hilbrecht seconded and the motion passed.

AGRICULTURAL REGISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT FUND BUDGET: Senator Wilson moved that the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Gibson seconded and the motion passed.

ALFALFA SEED RESEARCH BUDGET: Senator Hilbrecht moved the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Wilson seconded and the motion passed.

INSECT ABATEMENT BUDGET: Senator Hilbrecht moved for approval; Senator Echols seconded and the motion passed.

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION FUND BUDGET: Senator Glaser moved that it be approved as the Governor recommended; Senator Echols seconded and the motion passed.

APIARY INSPECTION FUND BUDGET: Senator Lamb said this would change a very little, about \$2,400 a year, due to S. B. 229 which had been passed earlier at the hearing. Senator Gibson moved the Committee approve; Senator Echols seconded and the motion passed.

VETERINARY MEDICAL SERVICES BUDGET: Senator Glaser moved the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Echols seconded and the motion passed with two dissenting votes by Senators Lamb and Hilbrecht.

PREDATORY ANIMAL & RODENT CONTROL BUDGET: Senator Wilson moved that the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Echols seconded and the motion passed with Senator Hilbrecht dissenting. Senator Hilbrecht said he had been advocating for years that they try managing cats by moving them around rather than just killing them as he felt they were a small part of the problem, and secondly he felt they might be used to advantage some place. He thought perhaps the way to handle the situation was by a bill or letter of intent. He felt if it was this serious a problem they ought to have some kind of interim study and see if something can't be done. He thought perhaps they should have a resolution.

WOOLGROWERS PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL COMMISSION BUDGET: Senator Gibson moved the Committee go with the Governor; Senator Echols seconded and the motion passed with Senator Hilbrecht dissenting.

SHEEP INSPECTION FUND BUDGET: Senator Young moved the budget be approved; Senator Gibson seconded and the motion passed.

GRAZING BOARDS CONTRIBUTIONS BUDGET: Senator Echols moved for approval; Senator Glaser seconded and the motion passed.

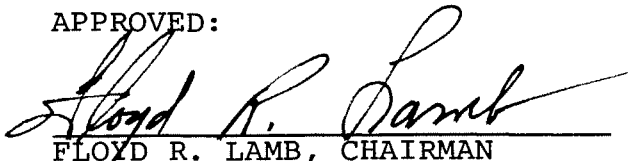
The meeting adjourned at 10:40 A. M.

RESPECTULLY SUBMITTED:



MURIEL P. MOONEY, SECRETARY

APPROVED:

  
FLOYD R. LAMB, CHAIRMAN

SENATE BILL NO. 229—SENATOR DODGE

FEBRUARY 16, 1977

Referred to Committee on Environment, Public Resources  
and Agriculture

SUMMARY—Increases special tax and registration fee  
for bees and apiaries. (BDR 49-913)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.  
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: Yes.



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to bees and apiaries; increasing the special tax and registration fee; revising terminology; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 552.085 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
2 552.085 As used in this chapter:  
3 1. "Apiary" means any hive or other place where bees are kept,  
4 located or found, and all appliances used in connection therewith.  
5 2. "Appliance" means any implement or device used in manipulating  
6 bees or their brood, including honey-extracting equipment, and any con-  
7 tainer thereof.  
8 3. "Bees" means honey-producing insects (*Apis mellifera*), and  
9 includes adults, eggs, larvae, pupae, and all material, excluding honey and  
10 rendered beeswax, that is deposited into beehives by the adults.  
11 4. "*Colony*" means the bees, comb and honey contained in the hive.  
12 5. "Colony strength" means the potential of a hive of bees to pollinize  
13 horticultural or agricultural crops.  
14 [5.] 6. "Department" means the state department of agriculture.  
15 [6.] 7. "Destroy" means to burn a subject in its entirety.  
16 [7.] 8. "Disease" means any condition adversely affecting bees, or  
17 their brood, which may become epidemic, including American foul brood  
18 and acarine disease (*Acarapis woodi*).  
19 [8.] 9. "Hive" means any receptacle or container made or prepared  
20 for the use of bees. [ , or of which bees have taken possession.]  
21 [9.] 10. "Inspector" means any person authorized by the depart-  
22 ment to enforce the provisions of this chapter.  
23 [10.] 11. "Location" means any place where an apiary is located.  
24 [11.] 12. "Person" means any [individual,] natural person, part-  
25 nership, association or corporation.

Original bill is 4 pages long.  
Contact the Research Library for  
a copy of the complete bill.

F I S C A L   N O T E

BDR 49-913  
 A.B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 S.B. 229

Date Transmitted February 18, 1977

• S T A T E   A G E N C Y   E S T I M A T E S      Date Prepared February 18, 1977

Agency Submitting Agriculture

<u>Revenue and/or Expense Items</u>	<u>Fiscal Note 1976-77</u>	<u>Fiscal Note 1977-78</u>	<u>Fiscal Note 1978-79</u>	<u>Continuing</u>
Revenue (4102)		None	600.00	600.00
(4581)		<u>900.00</u>	<u>1,800.00</u>	<u>1,800.00</u>
TOTAL		900.00	2,400.00	2,400.00
Expense				
Seasonal Help		300.00	1,400.00	1,400.00
Operating Cost		<u>100.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total		400.00	2,400.00	2,400.00

Explanation (Use Continuation Sheets If Required)

Increase of registration and colony tax 10¢ per colony. Tax on resident colonies (6000 x 10¢ = \$600.00) not collected and available until FY-79. Registration fee for FY-78 estimated at (9000 x 10¢ = \$900.00) thereafter (18,000 x 10¢ = \$1,800.00).

Local Government Impact YES  NO   
 (Attach Explanation)

Signature *W. H. ...*  
 Title Executive Director

• DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMENTS      Date February 24, 1977

The revenue and expenditure projection appears reasonable.

This is a non-general fund budget in which fees are used 100% to fund the apiary inspection program. The increase in revenues would be offset by additional costs and are not included in the Executive Budget, page 688.

Signature *H. B. ...*  
 Howard E. Barrett  
 Title Director of Administration

• LOCAL GOVERNMENT FISCAL IMPACT      Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 (Legislative Counsel Bureau Use Only)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_



STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, before getting into specifics, I feel it is necessary to apprise you of our over all concern.

Revenue from hunting and fishing sources increased each year from 1971 to 1974. There was a slight drop in sales in 1975, then an increase in 1976 and we are now estimating that 1977 income will be down at least \$210,000 possibly more depending on fishing interest between January and June.

The drop is due primarily to a restricted resident/nonresident deer season. For example there were 4,000 nonresidents in 1974, 3,056 in 1975 and 1,758 in the 1976 season.

The Department, therefore, will have to further reduce its annual work program below that in the executive budget to fit funds available or rely upon the Fish and Game Reserve Fund as provided under NRS 501.358. The same holds true in the second year of the biennium.

Many legislators, familiar with fish and game, have been aware of the collision course we have been on in trying to stretch the weakening dollar to cover increased resource demands.

As you know the 58th Session of the Legislature recognized this fact in Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 47 when it said that "the present system of funding the Nevada Department of Fish and Game from license fees and federal funds is becoming increasingly inadequate for the purpose of protecting the wildlife of the state;"

While we reduce expenditures over the next two years to achieve balanced work programs, we would like to recommend that during that period you consider implementing an interim study that goes one step further than ACR 47. We feel it would be advisable, once and for all, to determine if Fish and

Game should be a general fund agency. We know there are differences of opinion ranging from no general fund support at all to support only if fish and game is a general fund agency.

If the philosophy prevails that Fish and Game should be a general fund agency there are several critical areas of consideration and some 24 sections of the Statutes to change. Thus our recommendation for the study.

724

(REPRINTED WITH ADOPTED AMENDMENTS)

FIRST REPRINT

S. B. 136

SENATE BILL NO. 136—SENATORS YOUNG,  
RAGGIO AND BRYAN

JANUARY 25, 1977

Referred to Committee on Environment, Public Resources  
and Agriculture

SUMMARY—Establishes state duck stamp program. (BDR 45-694)

FISCAL NOTE: Local Government Impact: No.  
State or Industrial Insurance Impact: No.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to fish and game; establishing a state duck stamp program;  
and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,  
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 502.035 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
2 502.035 Licenses, state pheasant stamps, *state duck stamps* and per-  
3 mits granting the privilege to hunt, fish or trap during the open season as  
4 provided in this Title shall be issued by the department, upon payment of  
5 the fees required under this Title.
- 6 SEC. 2. NRS 502.300 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
7 502.300 1. It is unlawful for any person, except a person under the  
8 age of 12, as provided in NRS 502.010, to hunt: [any]  
9 (a) Any pheasant unless at the time [of such] *he is hunting* he carries  
10 on his person an unexpired state pheasant stamp validated by his signature  
11 in ink across the face of the stamp.  
12 (b) Any migratory game bird, *except jacksnipe, coot, gallinule, western*  
13 *mourning dove, white-winged dove and band-tailed pigeon, unless at the*  
14 *time he is hunting he carries on his person an unexpired state duck stamp*  
15 *validated by his signature in ink across the face of the stamp.*
- 16 2. State pheasant stamps and state duck stamps shall be sold for a  
17 fee of \$2 each by the department and by persons authorized by the  
18 department to sell hunting licenses as provided in NRS 502.040. The  
19 department shall issue [such] stamps only to holders of valid hunting  
20 licenses. The form of [such] the stamps shall be determined by the  
21 department.
- 22 SEC. 3. NRS 502.310 is hereby amended to read as follows:  
23 502.310 All funds derived from the sale of state pheasant stamps

Original bill is 2 pages long.  
Contact the Research Library for  
a copy of the complete bill.

**A. J. R. 22 of the 58th Session**

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22—ASSEMBLYMEN  
WEISE, HOWARD, JACOBSEN, YOUNG, MOODY, GETTO,  
DINI, MELLO AND FORD

APRIL 1, 1975

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Proposes to amend Nevada constitution by removing fish and game  
fines from state permanent school fund. (BDR C-1496)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is material to be omitted.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Proposing to amend section 3 of article 11  
of the constitution of the State of Nevada, relating to the state permanent  
school fund, by excepting fines collected for fish and game law violations from  
moneys otherwise pledged for educational purposes.

1     *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly,*  
2     That section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State of Nevada be  
3     amended to read as follows:  
4     【Section】 *Sec. 3.* All lands, including the sixteenth and thirty-sixth  
5     sections in any township donated for the benefit of public schools in the  
6     act of the Thirty-eighth Congress, to enable the people of Nevada Terri-  
7     tory to form a state government, the thirty thousand acres of public lands  
8     granted by an act of Congress, approved July second, A.D. eighteen hun-  
9     dred and sixty-two, for each senator and representative in Congress, and  
10    all proceeds of lands that have been or may hereafter be granted or appro-  
11    priated by the United States to this state, and also the five hundred thou-  
12    sand acres of land granted to the new states under the act of Congress  
13    distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several states of  
14    the union, approved A.D. eighteen hundred and forty-one; provided, that  
15    Congress make provision for or authorize such diversion to be made for  
16    the purpose herein contained; all estates that may escheat to the state; all  
17    of such per centum as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands;  
18    all fines collected under the penal laws of the state [;], *except fines col-*  
19    *lected for violations of the laws relating to fish and game;* all property  
20    given or bequeathed to the state for educational purposes, and all pro-  
21    ceeds derived from any or all of said sources shall be and the same are  
22    hereby solemnly pledged for educational purposes, and shall not be trans-  
23    ferred to any other funds for other uses; and the interest thereon shall,  
24    from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties as the leg-  
25    islature may provide by law; and the legislature shall provide for the sale

Original bill is 2 pages long.  
Contact the Research Library for  
a copy of the complete bill.