

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 60th SESSION

March 27, 1979

Chairman Mello called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Mello, Vice-Chairman Bremner, Mr. Barengo (late 9:10), Mrs. Cavnar, Mr. Glover, Mr. Hickey (late 8:15), Mr. Mann, Mr. Rhoads, Mrs. Wagner, and Mr. Webb.

ALSO PRESENT: Bill Bible, Fiscal Analyst; Judy Matteucci, Deputy Fiscal Analyst; Mike Alastuey, Deputy Budget Director, John Palmer; Budget Office; Noel Clark, Department of Energy Director; Kelly Jackson, Department of Energy Assistant Director; Duane Sudweeks, Division of Colorado River Resources Administrator; Jim Long, Colorado River Resources Financial Manager; Mike de la Torre Director of Law Enforcement; Barney Dehl, Nevada Highway Patrol Colonel; Larry Katzenburger, Las Vegas Policy Department; Jim Wadhams, Department of Commerce Director; and Tom Huddleston, Fire Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Mr. Noel Clark said that this Department was created by the 59th Session of the Legislature with three divisions - Conservation and Planning, Research and Development, and Colorado River Resources - and two advisory boards. Mr. Clark pointed out that there are two unfilled positions: Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, and Senior Urban Planner. He indicated that these are important positions and will be filled when Personnel develops a test.

Mr. Mann asked if the Management Assistant I position was being transferred from Federal Funds. Mr. Jackson said that this position exists as a State funded position in the Nevada State Energy Resources Advisory Board and is requested to be transferred to the Director's office. Mr. Mann also requested information concerning the two unfilled positions. Mr. Clark said that these positions were requested from State Personnel and that it has taken one year for Personnel to develop the positions.

Chairman Mello stated that the United States Department of Energy has said that they get little or no cooperation from the Nevada Department of Energy. Mr. Clark said that there is excellent cooperation with the Department of Energy with a good working relationship. Chairman Mello indicated that he had heard this from DRI and asked if there was a reason why DRI should have given him this information if it had no basis. Mr. Clark said that there had been some differences of opinion over a Great Basin Study which DRI was interested in and could not obtain funding from the Department of Energy. The Governor, at that time, had worked with the DOE to not approve funding for the Study.

Chairman Mello asked the effect on Nevada if the Department of Energy were to be abolished. Mr. Clark replied that Nevada is at least 95% reliant upon imported energy sources and must have an extremely strong research program to develop alternative sources to maintain the present economy. He said that strong energy conservation and research programs are requested for Nevada. Chairman Mello asked if the gaming interests would assist in obtaining sources of energy. Mr. Clark said that the industry does not have the necessary stature in going before Congress or Federal Energy agencies.

Mrs. Wagner asked about development of a petroleum allocation or rationing program and information about alternative sources of fuel. Mr. Clark said that the situation in Washington is rapidly changing which makes any allocation program nothing more than guess work on

the Department of Energy's part. Mr. Clark said that the DOE is working in conjunction with DRI in the geothermal field and in research and development programs. Mrs. Wagner requested some specific information concerning geothermal projects. Mr. Clark said that some mapping programs of resources have been recently completed. Mr. Jackson said that the first step is locating and identifying the resource, developing information on specific uses, and getting the resource owners together with those persons who have the ability to utilize the resources.

Chairman Mello asked if there are areas of duplication between DRI and DOE. Mr. Clark said that DRI is doing solar activity and the DOE is doing geothermal activity. Chairman Mello asked if DRI could perform all the functions of DOE. Mr. Clark said that they could not because the DRI is not promotional in nature but is primarily a research agency. He said DRI does high level research and does some contract work for DOE.

Mr. Webb asked if the Department of Energy is currently working with the Public Works Board regarding future use of solar heating or cooling systems for any buildings proposed to be built by the State. Mr. Clark said that DOE has a contract with the Public Works Board to develop energy standards and has promoted solar energy use, geothermal use, and life cycle costs as part of the building process. Mr. Webb asked if any of the State buildings are seriously considering solar use. Mr. Jackson said that the Public Works Board has not felt that solar use is not economically feasible and has no recommendations in the Capital Improvements requests for this biennium. Mr. Webb stated that the DOE should exercise some power to change to solar or passive systems in all State building programs. Mr. Clark said that the DOE has no rule making power and are requesting legislation requiring every public building to investigate the use of solar or renewable resources before construction is approved.

Mr. Hickey asked if DOE is working with agricultural or conservation district groups regarding other energy sources. Mr. Clark said that work is being done in Northern Nevada concerning use of alcohol through geothermal heat process and that they are working with these groups.

Mr. Vergiels asked the amount of contracts with DRI. Mr. Jackson said the amount is approximately \$15,000 to \$20,000 which was for technical review of applications for funding and for State solar handbooks for use by commercial and industrial concerns.

Mr. Mann said that it seemed to be duplication of effort with DRI and DOE both having funding for research and development. Mr. Clark said that DOE wants to develop what programs DRI has.

Chairman Mello said that the two unfilled positions had been authorized for some time but had not been filled and inquired as to the problem in filling these two positions. Mr. Jackson said that DOE requested classification in April, 1978 and has pressed Personnel to provide a list of applicants and are having interviews for the urban planner and are asking for an emergency hire on the engineering position.

Mrs. Wagner asked if DOE is in any way an advocacy agency. Mr. Clark said that it is in the extent of research and development of natural resources. Mrs. Wagner asked if DOE does anything in the area of information for people regarding insulation or alternative energy sources and getting tax rebates as authorized in 1977 for these expenses. Mr. Clark said that information is distributed to public places such as supermarkets concerning methods of energy conservation.

Chairman Mello said that this Department was originally created as a consumer type of agency. Mr. Clark said that the enabling legislation for DOE sets forth that DOE is primarily a research and development agency with conservation planning.

Mr. Rhoads made reference to DOE and other State agencies wasting a great deal of money mailing more than one copy of their various publications to residents. Mr. Clark said that some recent mailings for DOE were done by a contractor who has been told that he will not get paid for the duplications that went out.

Mr. Mann said that he has never seen any of these brochures distributed in Southern Nevada. Mr. Clark could not provide the specific locations.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

This Division is responsible for coordinating Statewide research and development activities, administering the geothermal commercialization program in Nevada and undertaking programs to stimulate solar and other alternate resource development.

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION AND PLANNING

Chairman Mello asked if there is any duplication between this Division and that of State Planning. Mr. Clark said that some of their material is used in development of statistics. Mr. Jackson said that this Division is primarily an implementation agency which does develop State energy conservation plans.

STATE ENERGY RESOURCES ADVISORY BOARD

Mr. Clark said that this board meets every two months, makes recommendations, and reviews some of DOE's work.

Mr. Glover asked if it is mandated that there be fifteen members on this Board. Mr. Clark said that there were originally twelve members but that it was increased to cover everybody in the public sector.

Mr. Mann inquired about implementation of the EME program in the schools. Mr. Clark said that this Board distributes materials and training to Nevada educators. Mr. Mann asked why the Division of Conservation and Planning did not carry out this program. Mr. Clark said that this Board receives the funding for the project. Mr. Jackson said that the EME program was started by energy board members who solicited contributions from a variety of sources, including utility companies, and is operationally located within the Conservation and Planning Division but was funded from this Board originally. Mr. Mann requested a list of the attendance records of the fifteen Board members. Mr. Clark said that he would furnish this information.

Mr. Bremner commented that there are three supervisory positions in the Division of Conservation and Planning budget which seems top-heavy with regard to management. Mr. Clark said that these are working positions and the positions will not be filled unless Federal funding is available.

Chairman Mello said that the total for these budgets is \$281,000 for 77-78 of which \$158,000 is State money, in 79-80 \$666,000 of which \$199,000 is State not including the Colorado River budget. He asked if the Federal funds would be available. Mr. Clark said that it is not definite that the Federal funds will be available.

Chairman Mello said the problem with this budget as well as many others is that the voters want cuts in spending and that energy is extremely important to Nevada. He added that some of the DOE budgets appear to have duplication with other governmental agencies. Chairman Mello suggested that possibly Desert Research Institute could do the work that DOE is currently doing for less money. Mr. Clark said that another agency could probably do the same job but that DRI would take a long time to develop the know-how to accomplish the job.

Chairman Mello asked the length of time before these DOE studies really help the people in Nevada and if the DOE should be "sunsetting." Mr. Jackson suggested the possibility that every State agency, with the exception of regulatory agencies, should be "sunsetting."

WESTERN INTERSTATE ENERGY BOARD/WINEB

Mr. Clark said that this Board undertakes activities related to energy conservation, renewable resource development and fossil fuel development. Mr. Clark furnished the Committee with a handout including the program statement, funding, budget, and fact sheet which is included as Exhibit "A,"

SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET: GRANT PROGRAM FOR ENERGY AUDITS

Mr. Clark said that this program (Exhibit "B") developed after the budget was prepared and would provide energy audits for schools, hospitals, units of local government and public care institutions. The DOE would need administrative funds for the program.

Mr. Jackson explained that the facility has to go through a detailed analysis to determine possible areas of savings and can then apply for funding to help install any devices or appliances to save energy. Mr. Mann said that it did not seem realistic to have the taxpayers pay for an audit of a private institution who should pay for this audit themselves. Mr. Clark said that this hospital is a public sector and not private industry, and private hospitals are not covered in this program.

Mr. Clark said that he was happy that the Committee has taken time to review his budget and said that he did not feel "picked on."

COLORADO RIVER RESOURCES

Mr. Duane Sudweeks said that the Division of Colorado River Resources is responsible for the protection, development, and marketing of water and power resources available to the State from the Colorado River System and other available sources. Mr. Sudweeks furnished the Committee with his testimony and a prepared budget which is included as Exhibit "C." Mr. Sudweeks said that new possible sources of power include Bonneville, Navajo Surplus, and Central Valley, California. Mr. Sudweeks said that this agency is funded from revenues received from an administrative charge added to sales of power and water plus reimbursements from other accounts for salaries and overhead.

Mr. Sudweeks explained that the proposed supplement to the recommended budget on Page 2 of Exhibit "C" is for the purpose of looking for new sources of power to benefit the State as a whole rather than specific contractors of presently available power. Chairman Mello asked if this funding could be found in other areas of DOE budget. Mr. Sudweeks said that these programs are not connected with DOE budgets. Mr. Bremner commented that it would seem more appropriate to use the Research and Development budget than Colorado River Resources budget. Mr. Sudweeks said that CRR would be doing the work and should have the money available in their own budget.

Chairman Mello requested the Governor's opinion of this budget request. Mr. Alastuey said that the Budget Office has no recommendation on this budget as it became available only recently. Chairman Mello pointed out that the material became available more than a month ago - on February 15th. Mr. Alastuey reiterated that they had no recommendation.

Mrs. Wagner asked if this budget request came about after CRR testified before the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Sudweeks said that at that time the question was raised as to the capability of of the Division to become progressively more involved with obtaining Federal project power resources for Nevada citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. de la Torre said that Nevada does not have a central repository where courts, corrections, gaming, and law enforcement can store criminal justice information and records. He said that an efficient records and informational system is an essential tool of criminal justice and a vital aspect of operational management. Information concerning this system is included as Exhibit "D." Mr. de la Torre said that the present system deals only with criminal records of Nevada and a tie-in with NCIC on a Federal level is necessary. Mr. de la Torre said that with only 650,000 residents an additional 35,000,000 million tourists go through Nevada yearly and that the budget request of \$30,000 would cover research necessary for exploring the most cost-effective design available.

Chairman Mello asked if there are Federal funds available for this study. Mr. de la Torre said that funds are not available at this time and agreed with Chairman Mello that this study should have been done quite some time ago. Chairman Mello said that large amounts of monies had been spent in law enforcement in the past with very little regard to helping the law enforcement officer in carrying out his duties. Chairman Mello said that what this study would accomplish is convincing the Federal government that their funds will be spent wisely. Mr. Katzenburger, Las Vegas Police Department, said that funds would probably be available from the Federal government for implementation of this system but also suggested that Nevada would develop a central depository of criminal records and fund whatever balance remained after Federal funds were used. Chairman Mello commented that this is "seed" money and asked about future availability of Federal funds. Mr. de la Torre said that he had received assurances that funds from the Planning Grant will be available for some of the consulting costs.

Mr. Bible said that the Subcommittee had recently taken some action in the Planning Agency that would create additional savings. Mr. de la Torre said that these savings could be applied to this project.

Mrs. Wagner asked for a clarification of the difference between AB 461 and this appropriation request. Mr. Katzenburger said that privacy and security is a separate concept although they do have some relationship and the request is for a scope operation currently being conducted in Clark County which is inadequate. Mr. Katzenburger said that it is necessary for the smaller agencies to have access to this scope system to check criminal records of individuals while the law enforcement personnel are performing their duties.

Chairman Mello asked if LEAA is suggesting that the State buy this scope system. Mr. Katzenburger said that the study committee would make recommendations as to what is needed. Chairman Mello said that after making this study, the State could then be involved in a project costing millions of dollars. Mr. Katzenburger said they already knew pretty much what the study would say.

Mr. de la Torre said that privacy and security deals with who has access to records such as news media, concerned citizens, and other individuals. Chairman Mello said that this matter would be turned over to the Subcommittee who would report back to the Committee with their recommendations.

FIRE MARSHAL

Mr. Jim Wadhams, Department of Commerce Director, introduced Mr. Tom Huddleston, Fire Marshal, to the Committee. Mr. Huddleston furnished the Committee with a handout detailing functions of the Fire Marshal Division in urban and rural areas (Exhibit "E") and a copy of the budget request. (Exhibit "F") Mr. Huddleston said that all existing regulations had been rewritten and that some of the functions of this department are mandated such as licensing

and regulating the fire sprinkler companies and fire alarm companies. Mr. Huddleston said that there are additional mandates under SB 198 such as providing arson training. Mr. Huddleston said that a grant for \$170,360 is from the Four Corners Regional Commission which will go into the building of a training center.

Chairman Mello asked if additional funding is being requested for this budget beyond that in the Governor's recommendation. Mr. Huddleston explained that SB 198 provides additional mandates that he was not aware of when making out the budget will now be required of this agency but he will perform the necessary functions of this office without additional monies.

Mr. Bremner asked if the fire training grant and the fire training and vocational education is a duplication. Mr. Huddleston said that the fire training grant is for building a physical plant facility located in Carson City consisting of a classroom, outside props, and fire fighting exercises. He added that the fire training service officer under the university system provides training programs for rural departments.

Chairman Mello asked if Mr. Huddleston had assisted in drafting SB 198. Mr. Huddleston said that a committee composed of engineers, fire service personnel, and the Fire Chief's Association drafted the bill.

Mr. Huddleston pointed out the amount requested for in-state travel is larger than the amount recommended in the Governor's budget. He said that the \$12,000 reversion in 1978-79 was returned last year since the agency did not need the funds. Mr. Huddleston said that he had also requested an arson equipped van to have the capability of doing a total arson investigation.

AB 501

Chairman Mello explained that this bill provides that the salary of the State industrial attorney be included in the unclassified pay section of Nevada. Mrs. Wagner made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mr. Bremner. Motion passed.

AB 500

Chairman Mello said that this bill transfers control of Lost City Museum to the Nevada State Museum. Mr. Bremner made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mrs. Wagner. Motion passed. Mr. Glover abstained.

AB 303

Chairman Mello said that this bill makes appropriation to the Nevada Historical Society for preservation of historic photographs. Mr. Bremner made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mr. Webb. Motion passed.

AB 134

Chairman Mello said that this bill increases compensation of witnesses at hearings. The Committee decided to hold action on this bill.

SB 219

Chairman Mello said that this bill makes appropriation to Art Hill, auditor of State Gaming Control board for reimbursement of deductible on his motor vehicle insurance. Chairman Mello explained that some public employees do not have State cars available to perform functions relative to their positions. Mr. Mann made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mr. Webb. Motion passed. Mr. Vergiels and Mrs. Cavnar voted NO. Mr. Barenco made a motion to reconsider passage of this bill; seconded by Mr. Bremner. Motion passed. Mr. Mann, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Rhoads voted NO.

SB 264

Chairman Mello said that this provides for reimbursement to certain public officers and employees of insurance deductible paid because of damages to their private vehicles in certain circumstances. The Committee decided to hold action on this bill.

SB 216

Chairman Mello explained that this bill makes appropriation to Nevada Highway Patrol Division of department of motor vehicle headquarters for law enforcement communications network. Mr. Alastuey said that this project had been funded by a Federal grant that has now expired and the requested appropriation is \$116,177 to continue the network until the highway patrol takes over responsibility for this function in their budget. Mr. Bible explained that this function was originally started in the Department of Law Enforcement Assistance funded with a combination of State and Federal monies. He added that the Governor recommends transfer of this function from LEAA to the Nevada Highway Patrol with General Fund support in the upcoming biennium. Mr. Mann said that is just another program that was started with Federal funds and now the State is being asked to pick up the cost. Mr. Alastuey said that if this bill is not passed there will not be funding to pay the personnel between the expiration of Federal funds now and the beginning of the fiscal year. Ms. Matteucci said that the primary problem would be that the Highway Patrol, DLEA, and Central Data Processing could not continue providing communications services to the local law enforcement agencies and the rural communities would lose communication with the Highway Patrol. Mr. Bremner made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mrs. Cavnar. Motion passed.

SB 109

Chairman Mello said that this bill changes the date for filing certain corporation reports. Mr. Webb made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mr. Bremner. Motion passed.

SB 223

Chairman Mello said that this bill makes appropriation to the Secretary of State to convert certain records to microfiche and replace missing files. Mr. Alastuey said that the original request included funds to convert old microfiche to a new size that would be readable on the new equipment and this bill was reduced \$36,000 to the amount of \$64,000 which will include repair of old equipment. Mr. Bible said that \$25,000 is for copying the corporate records developed since 1973 which are currently on hard copy, \$9,000 for the replacement of missing corporate folders and records, and \$2,000 for the operation and maintenance of future equipment in the Secretary of State's office. Mr. Rhoads made a motion for a "DO PASS"; seconded by Mr. Webb. Motion passed.

CARSON CITY TAXES

Mr. Bible informed the Committee that Senate Finance had closed this budget and provided \$50,085 the first year funded from the highway appropriation, NIC, and General Fund in the same proportion as the Governor's recommendation. He added that the current statutory formula produces \$50,085 and that if the formula did not produce the same amount of money the second year, any excess would revert. If more money is required, existing law provides that Carson City can come to the statutory contingency fund.

Mr. Glover said that Carson City spends over \$200,000 to provide services for the State. He said that some of these expenses are connected with the prison, police department, and the recent protest by the motorcyclists in regard to the helmet bill was due to the legislature being located in Carson City. Mr. Glover said that the MGM in Las Vegas, which generates a lot of people into the city

who spent money, still pays taxes, where the State of Nevada does not pay taxes. Mr. Glover said that the State should recognize their obligations to Carson City and pay some amount of money for extra services provided for the State.

Mrs. Wagner said that there should be some improved formula for basing the amount of taxes to be requested from the State for providing these services. Mr. Glover said that Carson City had agreed with the amount the Governor recommended and had received assurances that he would support the \$150,000 requested. Mr. Mann said that other Nevada cities could also request in lieu of taxes such as Las Vegas where there are State offices.

Mr. Vergiels made a motion to pay Carson City \$50,085 for each year of the biennium; seconded by Mr. Mann. Motion approved; budget closed.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

WESTERN INTERSTATE ENERGY BOARD/WINB

Fiscal Years 1979-80 and 1980-81

I. Program Statement

In 1969, the Legislature approved Nevada's participation in the Western Interstate Nuclear Compact, a voluntary agreement among the twelve Western States to cooperate in the use and development of nuclear energy. The Compact created a Western Interstate Nuclear Board (WINB) with equal representation from each member state.

In 1977, the Western Governor's Conference agreed to expand the duties of WINB beyond the nuclear field. The organization was renamed Western Interstate Energy Board/WINB and now undertakes activities related to energy conservation; renewable resource development; and fossil fuel development and use. In addition, it has continued the functions which the Board has historically performed. The Board serves as the Western States' primary regional energy research and policy organization. The Board surveys regional and national energy developments and serves as a clearinghouse for member states.

The day-to-day activities of the Board are conducted by a fulltime professional staff who carry out the purposes of the Compact and regularly report to the member states.

Noel A. Clark is the present Chairman of the Board.

II. Program Funding

The activities of the Board and its Staff are funded equally by each member state. The Department of Energy believes it is essential for Nevada to continue its participation on the Board.

MEMORANDUM

February 6, 1979

To: Howard Barrett, Director

Budget Division

From: Noel A. Clark *Clark*

Subject: USDOE's grants program for schools, hospitals, units of local government and public care institutions

The following are estimates of overall program funding that will be available to the eligible institutions in the state. The act provides that all approved applications, including administration, will provide for a 50% non federal fund match.

Nevada Program Totals:

FY 78 - \$1,281,500

FY 79 - 1,890,000

FY 80 - 2,200,000

Total Available \$5,371,500 (federal funds to be matched)
to Nevada

Hereinafter are the totals for funds available to be provided by the state for this office to administer the total program. These administrative totals are percentages of the total program funds available from USDOE for this program.

State Administration Totals:

FY 78 - \$ 103,125

FY 79 - 112,250

FY 80 - 110,000

Total Administration \$ 325,375 (federal funds to be matched)
Funds Available

It is estimated that this department will be able to effectively administer this program for approximately \$220,000 during the first two years of the program. Of this amount, \$110,000 would be federal funds to be matched by \$110,000 of state funds. Due to the uncertainties of the proposed regulations and the number of eligible facilities that will participate, the above amount is only an estimate.

In addition, the state, under these proposed regulations, has the obligation to carry the full (100%) cost of administering the program until individual grant applications have been filed and approved by U.S. D.O.E. At the time the grant applications are approved, the State will be reimbursed for 50% of the expenses put forth in said administration.

This department is in the process of making comments on this particular aspect of the proposed regulations in so far as it is an undue burden on the state. We feel that the funds to administer the program should be granted to states prior to, or at the time of incurring these expenses. We are urging U.S. D.O.E. to make these changes in the proposed regulations but it will be at least 30 - 60 days before the final rulemaking is published.

PROJECTED ANNUAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET FOR THE
SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL GRANT PROGRAM

Salary		
- Program Director	\$20,000.00	
- Engineer	23,000.00	
- Clerical	<u>11,500.00</u>	
		\$54,500.00
Travel		
- In state	<u>\$2,500.00</u>	
		2,500.00
Operations		
- Office operations	\$ 5,000.00	
- Materials	10,000.00	
- Contract services-audit	<u>38,000.00</u>	
		<u>53,000.00</u>
	Total	\$110,000.00
Federal share	(50%)	\$ 55,000.00
State share	(50%)	\$ 55,000.00

FACT SHEET

SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND PUBLIC CARE BUILDINGS GRANTS PROGRAM

Background

The National Energy Conservation Policy Act of 1978, (P.L. 95-619), contains major grants programs to promote energy conservation in four sectors of public and private non-profit buildings constructed prior to April 20, 1977. The Grants Programs for Schools and Hospitals and for Buildings Owned by Units of Local Government and Public Care Institutions (Title III, Parts 1 and 2 of the law) are voluntary activities which provide 50% matching Federal grant funds for programs to be administered by energy offices in each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, Guam and American Samoa.

Program Objectives and Activities

Energy will be saved and an ongoing energy "awareness" will be encouraged through four activities which comprise the two major phases of these programs.

The first activity of Phase 1, the preliminary energy audit (PEA), will be a data gathering activity to determine basic information about the number of buildings in each category, number of square feet, primary fuel sources, etc. The second activity, the energy audit (EA), consists of a site visit which confirms and expands on information gathered in the PEA and provides further information to establish a "building profile". The energy audit examines hours of operation, uses of various areas of the building, past energy use patterns and costs, types of windows, etc. This information is used to indicate possible areas for more efficient operation of the building (improved operations and maintenance procedures) and may suggest areas which may benefit from the installation of energy conservation devices.

The first activity of Phase 2 is the technical assistance (TA) audit. This audit consists of a detailed engineering analysis performed by a registered professional, and reports specific costs, payback periods, and projected energy savings resulting from the purchase and installation of various energy saving devices or systems, examples of which would be storm windows, insulation, solar energy systems, automatic setback devices, and so forth.

The TA is the last activity for which local government and public care buildings are eligible.

The final activity, the energy conservation project (ECP) provides for the purchase and installation of energy measures recommended as a result of the TA audit.

Funding

The authorized funding for these programs provides a total of \$900 million for schools and hospitals, and \$65 million for local government and public care buildings.

In Phase 1, the Department of Energy (DOE) will make grants available to each State to conduct a State-wide program of PEA's in all 4 categories of eligible buildings, and to States or units of local government and public care institutions or both for conducting EA's. In both Phases the State will be responsible for the overall planning and administration of the grants.

In Phase 2, grants will be awarded to eligible institutions in accordance with State-wide plans developed by each State energy office and approved by DOE. Grant applications will be submitted annually to DOE through the State energy offices, who will approve and prioritize them for funding and then forward the applications to DOE for final approval and grant award.

Institutions will be able to use in-kind contributions (such as salaries of personnel and building materials on hand, etc.) to make up all or part of their 50% matching funds. New construction is not included in these grant programs.

- Under the law, schools would receive a minimum of 30% of the State allocation and hospitals also would receive at least 30% of the allocated monies. The remaining 40% would be available to schools and hospitals based upon recommendations of each State energy office.
- No State may receive more than 10% of funds or less than 0.5%.

- Funds granted to a State or individual facility must be matched 50/50 from non-Federal funds.
- Funds may not be used to repay money expended for any energy conservation project commenced prior to the effective date of NECPA.
- For schools and hospitals, in cases of hardship (based on financial, severe climate, and fuel availability criteria), 10% of a State's grant allocation will be reserved to pay up to 90% Federal share.
- Up to 100% Federal share grants may be made to States to conduct PEA's/EA's for schools and hospitals.

In order to make the funds under these programs available as soon as possible, the law requires DOE to publish, within 60 days of enactment, final regulations in the Federal Register for Phase 1. Phase 2 final regulations will be published 90 days after enactment.

For further information on these grants programs, contact:

State Specific Programs, CS
U.S. Department of Energy
20 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
STOP 2221-C
Washington, D.C. 20545

Attn: Audit Grants - NECPA

Additional details may also be obtained from Federal Register Notices of December 12, 1978 and January 5, 1979, Parts IV and VII, respectively.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
DIVISION OF COLORADO RIVER RESOURCES

Remarks on 1979-81 Biennium Budget
Presented March 27, 1979

Corresponding Executive Budget Page Nos. 695 & 696

Assembly Ways and Means Committee

Chairman and Committee members, I am Duane Sudweeks, the Administrator of the Division of Colorado River Resources. With me is Jim Long, the Division's Financial Manager.

Before commenting specifically on pages 695 and 696 of the executive budget, I would like to call your attention to the proposed budget supplement attached to this prepared testimony. While testifying before the Senate Finance Committee on February 15, 1979, the question was raised as to the capability of the Division to become progressively more involved with two programs involving federal project power resources of benefit to Nevada citizens. One program involves possible new sources of power such as Bonneville, Navajo Surplus, and Central Valley, California. The second program relates to the renegotiation of contracts for power from Hoover, Parker-Davis and the Colorado River Storage Project (CRSP) current contracts expire during the 1980's.

Since additional federal project power will primarily benefit the State as a whole rather than specific contractors of presently available power, it seems proper to fund these programs from General Fund appropriations rather than the administrative charge collected from present contractors. We suggest that a new budget account be established in Fund 296 to account for these proposed activities. Any unspent and unencumbered money at the end of each fiscal year would revert to the General Fund.

The proposed supplemental budget includes three new positions - a Power Marketing Engineer, an additional attorney for 1/2 year during 1979-80 and the full year 1980-81, and a Senior Legal Stenographer. The budget assumes that travel would be necessary, both in-state and out-of-state. Eight in-state trips are included for 1979-80 and ten trips in 1980-81. Twelve out-of-state trips are anticipated during 1979-80 and 15 trips during 1980-81. Appropriate operating expenses and office furniture and equipment for the three new positions is included in the proposed budget.

Finding and negotiating for new and additional sources of relatively inexpensive federal project power requires considerable expertise and effort. Competition will be formidable and intense. We fully expect litigation and congressional action to become involved. The remaining competing Colorado River Basin states are expected to employ every legal, political and economic resource available to them to maximize their share of available power. Nevada must do likewise if she is to realize her fair share. We believe this proposed supplemental budget will provide the necessary financial resources to allow the Division to do the necessary groundwork to protect and enhance Nevada's interests.

Returning now to pages 695 and 696 of the Executive Budget, I have only a few comments supplementing the program statement contained therein. No General Fund appropriations are requested. These ongoing programs of the Division are funded by an administrative charge collected from power and water contracts plus reimbursements from other accounts, principally the Southern Nevada Water System, for salaries and overhead properly allocable to those accounts. The administrative charge paid by power contractors was increased on July 1, 1977, from .1 mills to .127 mills per kilowatt-hour to provide a fair share of additional revenues necessary to fund the 1977-79 budget. This was the first increase imposed since early in 1970. We believe this rate is sufficient to fund the 1979-81 budget without further increase and leave a reasonable fund balance on June 30, 1981.

Unlike the proposed supplemental budget discussed earlier, this fund balance, which is labelled "Reserve" on the next to last line on page 696, is carried forward each year and is available for subsequent year's budgets.

No additional personnel positions are requested except for those included in the supplemental budget discussed earlier. The legal and court expense line item has been increased to allow the Division to reimburse the Attorney General's account for the services of a full-time Deputy Attorney General who has been serving the Division on a one-half time basis. Three current court actions, legal considerations relative to construction of the second stage of the Southern Nevada Water System, and preparation for Hoover, Parker-Davis and Colorado River Storage Project power contract renewal negotiations, require the services of a full-time Deputy Attorney General.

During the biennium, construction activities will continue for Stage II of the Southern Nevada Water System. Completion is scheduled for late 1981. In-house activity on this program has been, and will continue to be, accomplished with the present staff. S.B. 61, which amends Chapter 482, Statutes of Nevada 1975, authorizing the construction and financing of Stage II, was introduced this session. It has been passed and signed into law by the Governor as Chapter 14, Statutes of Nevada 1979. No General Fund monies are requested for this activity. Construction and related activity will be funded from bond sale proceeds.

Mr. Long and I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have.

Proposed Budget - 1979-81 Biennium
Supplement to Governor's Recommendations
Presented March 15, 1979

<u>NEW POSITIONS:</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
Power Marketing Engineer (Pay Grade 43)	\$22,104	\$23,209
Attorney	16,000 ⁽¹⁾	33,600
Senior Legal Steno (Pay Grade 25)	9,796	10,286
Total Salary	<u>\$47,900</u>	<u>\$67,095</u>
Salary Fringe Benefits (15.7%)	7,520	10,534
TOTAL PAYROLL	<u>\$55,420⁽²⁾</u>	<u>\$77,629⁽²⁾</u>
 (1) 1/2 time first year of biennium; full time second year. (2) Does not include cost of living salary increases for 1979-81 biennium.		
<u>TRAVEL:</u>		
In-State (8 trips 79/80; 10 trips 80/81)	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,700
Out-of-State (12 trips 79/80; 15 trips 80/81)	3,696	4,920
Total Travel	<u>\$ 4,976</u>	<u>\$ 6,620</u>
Operating expense and overhead (21% x salaries)	\$10,059	\$14,089
Office Furniture and Equipment	\$ 4,226	-0-
TOTAL	<u>\$74,681</u>	<u>\$98,338</u>
ROUNDED TO	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$98,000</u>

March 26, 1979

MEMORANDUM

TO: Assembly Ways and Means Committee
Senate Finance Committee

FROM: Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections
Michael A. de la Torre, Director

SUBJECT: DEVELOPMENT OF AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TO CENTRALIZE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND RECORDS

Presently, each agency and discipline of the Nevada criminal justice community is engaged in developing its own individual records and informational services. This results in a variety of systems, with increased costs to the taxpayer.

It is proposed that funds be appropriated to allow the Crime Commission to develop an implementation feasibility study to centralize all criminal justice information and records in a dedicated computer system. The research would include exploring the most cost-effective design available and avenues of funding to minimize the financial impact.

NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION SYSTEM - An efficient records and informational system is an essential tool of criminal justice and a vital aspect of operational management.

A good information system serves the following purposes:

- Acts as a general communications device in agencies which must operate around the clock, every day of the year.
- * Serves as the processor and storage point for the basic criminal justice records system.
- * Serves as the vehicle for the investigation of crimes and the apprehension of criminals.
- * Permits the identification of individuals and determines their status.

- * Supplies strategic information for the needs and deployment of manpower.
- * Serves as a supervisory device for determining the quality and quantity of work performed.
- * Provides measurements of accomplishment.
- * Provides data to assist in the development of criminal justice strategy and makes possible vigorous follow-through procedures.

ADVANTAGES OF CENTRALIZATION - Centralization avoids duplication of equipment and efforts. A well-administered central records system ensures needed coordination and offers many other advantages. Records activities are concentrated in the hands of a smaller number of individuals who can develop skill in performance. Concentration also permits greater specialization in work with consequent increase in efficiency. Training, supervision, control, and the placing of responsibility are simplified; inaccuracies resulting from lack of skill, deliberate efforts to distort, or an unconscious desire to make favorable returns are diminished. Information obtained by one agency can become the common knowledge of all when records are suitably integrated. Success in dealing depends upon the coordination of all records operations in a single records repository. Finally, a more uniform classification of information is ensured. To be of any value records must be accurate.

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Exhibit "D"

THE PRIMARY SYSTEM NOW IN USE - Nevada presently depends upon Clark County's SCOPE computer system (Shared Computer Operation for Protection and Enforcement). SCOPE is inadequate to meet the needs of the users and is dependent upon Clark County's ability to upgrade the system. There is no backup support system for SCOPE and the various criminal justice agencies must compete for computer space with all the other governmental agencies.

THE USERS OF THE CENTRALIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM - The users of the proposed system will include: Gaming Control Board; Department of Corrections; Parole & Probation; Highway Patrol; Courts, Prosecution, as well as, Sheriff and Police Departments.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN WILL BE DEVELOPED BY REPRESENTATIVE GROUP - The implementation plan for a centralized system will be developed by an ad-hoc committee made up of persons from the various users of the system, who have particular expertise in criminal justice records, needs, and systems. This ad-hoc committee will be appointed by and responsible to the Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. The Crime Commission is comprised of 17 members, who are representative of criminal justice agencies and units of general government throughout the state.

TIME NECESSARY FOR AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - It is estimated it will take approximately two years to properly develop the implementation plan. This time period will allow full development of the design and other factors. The plan will then be presented to the State Legislature at the start of the next biennium.

COSTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - It is estimated that approximately \$30,000 will be required to cover necessary costs for the ad-hoc committee to properly accomplish its mission.

BUDGET

	<u>Fiscal Year 1979 - 1980</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1980 - 1981</u>
Salaries	None	None
Out-of-State Travel	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,000
In-State Travel	3,500	3,500
Operating:		
Contract Services	2,000	2,500
Printing/Supplies	750	1,250
Telephone/Computer Costs	4,000	4,000
Miscellaneous	250	250
TOTAL	\$14,500	\$15,500

INTERFACE STATE FIRE MARSHAL DIVISION
URBAN--RURAL AREAS

The following functions and services are provided to urban and rural departments throughout the state. These services are provided primarily on a request basis. Our functions in urban areas are provided in varying degrees depending on local capability; for example, the city of Reno does not require our physical involvement to the same degree as Carson City. Many of the services provided to urban areas are for the sake of uniformity or providing statewide or national coordination. Rural areas require our physical involvement by virtue of the fact that they cannot financially support the needed level of expertise based on individual frequency of incident as it relates to code enforcement, fire investigation, and other numerous services.

URBAN

1. Coordinate arson information and suspect information on request.
2. Coordinate inspections, licensing, and all paperwork for health care facilities.
3. Provide funding to local urban fire departments to conduct staff training in health care facilities.
4. Assist in arson investigation upon request.
5. Coordinate, review and approve all construction plans for schools, health care facilities, state capital improvement projects, and state buildings.
6. Coordinate and participate in inspections of all state owned buildings including university and community college campuses.
7. Interpret and advise local urban fire and building departments on all state adopted codes and standards.
8. Consultant to architects, engineers, contractors, etc., in code interpretation and matters relating to building design.
9. Consultant to purchasing agents and specification writers on materials and equipment.
10. Provide listings of approved fire-related equipment that may be sold or used in the state to both local urban departments and the general public.
11. Notify both local urban departments and the general public and act to control dangerous fire related equipment and appliances.
12. Coordinate public fire education programs.

Exhibit "E"

13. License, regulate, test, and inspect all fire extinguisher, sprinkler, and alarm companies.
14. Conduct investigative and formal hearings concerning allegations of misconduct on the part of regulated industries.
15. Adopt and provide uniform codes and regulations for use of urban departments.
16. Provide public education and arson awareness programs.
17. Provide statewide computerized fire data collection system, interface on national level, and provide feedback to local departments.
18. Act as focal point as requested by U. S. Fire Administration for federal grants throughout the state.
19. Act as coordinating agency for reports and claims made under federal programs for fire-fighter life loss while on duty.
20. Represent local departments on national code writing groups such as Western Fire Chiefs, International Conference of Building Officials, National Fire Prevention Association; coordinate proposed code changes to national codes.
21. Provide and maintain research library on all fire related matters; provide research reports to local departments on problems, new products, and fire service equipment.
22. Provide coordination of information exchange between local departments.
23. Keep local departments abreast of new methods, products, equipment, legislation, and related matters throughout the world that impact the fire service.

RURAL

All services provided to urban areas are provided to an even greater degree in rural areas.

1. Act as project director and grant applicant for multi-county training facility being built in Carson City to provide fire suppression and prevention training for the surrounding areas.
2. Do inspections, license, and train all health facilities in rural areas.
3. Investigate all suspicious fires in rural areas.
4. Provide code enforcement in any buildings in rural areas.
5. Provide plans checking service on all buildings in rural areas.
6. Provide fire prevention training classes for rural departments.
7. Assist rural areas in code adoption and drafting of local regulations.
8. Assist local rural governmental bodies, such as grand juries, county commissioners, etc., in assessing rural fire-fighting capabilities, needs, programs, and

laws, and make reports and recommendations.

9. Provide focal point for fire equipment availability, exchange, cost, and specification writing.

10. Provide extensive research and development assistance on any fire related subject.

FIRE MARSHAL
101-3816

	1977-78 <u>Actual</u>	1978-79		1979-80			1980-81				
		No. <u>Pos.</u>	Work <u>Program</u>	No. <u>Pos.</u>	Agency <u>Request</u>	No. <u>Pos.</u>	Governor <u>Recommends</u>	No. <u>Pos.</u>	Agency <u>Request</u>	No. <u>Pos.</u>	Governor <u>Recommends</u>
Regular Appropriation	\$ 30,314		\$ 83,035		\$147,941		\$ 96,795		\$139,396		\$ 98,605
Reversions	- 12,582										
Book and Pamphlet Sales	121		100		100		100		200		200
Licenses and Fees	7,852		6,000		20,360		20,360		22,396		22,396
Transfer Health Division	9,082		6,270		13,000		14,328		15,000		15,011
Fire Training Grant			170,360								
Interim Finance Allocation	82,035										
Total Funds Available	<u>\$116,822</u>		<u>\$265,765</u>		<u>\$181,401</u>		<u>\$131,583</u>		<u>\$176,992</u>		<u>\$136,212</u>
Existing Positions											
State Fire Marshal		1.00	\$ 24,976	1.00	\$ 29,832	1.00	\$ 26,500	1.00	\$ 31,907	1.00	\$ 26,500
Management Assistant I		1.00	12,153	1.00	13,342	1.00	9,796	1.00	13,342	1.00	10,227
Assistant State Fire Marshal		1.00	23,071	1.00	23,160	1.00	23,160	1.00	23,160	1.00	23,160
Administrative Aid II, Range B		1.00	8,223	1.00	9,780	1.00	8,611	1.00	10,213	1.00	8,988
Deputy State Fire Marshal		1.00	19,153	1.00	19,226	1.00	18,264	1.00	19,226	1.00	19,226
Total Existing Positions	<u>\$ 79,103</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>\$ 87,576</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>\$ 95,340</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>\$ 86,331</u>	<u>5.00</u>	<u>\$ 97,848</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>\$ 88,101</u>
New Positions											
Deputy State Fire Marshal			\$	1.00	\$ 13,957		\$	1.00	\$ 14,603		\$
Industrial Insurance	\$ 1,061		\$ 1,124		\$ 1,464		\$ 1,157		\$ 1,732		\$ 1,357
Retirement	6,193		5,254		8,744		6,906		8,996		7,048
Personnel Assessment	816		591		984		777		1,012		793
Group Insurance	1,641		1,930		3,504		3,504		4,030		4,030
Payroll Assessment	181		132		219		173		225		176
Unemployment Compensation	164		263		437		345		450		352
Board Salaries	360		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000
Salary Savings			- 21,894								
Salary Adjustment Need			- 3,490								
Longevity			850								
Terminal Annual Leave	2,163										
Total Salary-Payroll	<u>\$ 91,682</u>		<u>\$ 73,336</u>		<u>\$125,649</u>		<u>\$100,193</u>		<u>\$129,896</u>		<u>\$102,857</u>
Total Out-of-State Travel	\$ 846		\$ 1,150		\$ 1,177		\$ 1,000		\$ 1,272		\$ 1,050
Total In-State Travel	\$ 8,538		\$ 8,201		\$ 13,163		\$ 10,250		\$ 14,613		\$ 10,750

Exhibit "F"

F

FIRE MARSHAL - Continued

	1977-78 Actual	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81					
		No. Pos.	Work Program	No. Pos.	Agency Request	No. Pos.	Governor Recommends	No. Pos.	Agency Request	No. Pos.	Governor Recommends
Office Supplies and Expense	\$ 405		\$ 468		\$ 504		\$ 466		\$ 543		\$ 503
Operating Supplies	940		721		1,013		1,081		1,091		1,167
Communications Expense	3,701		3,404		3,670		4,256		3,956		4,596
Printing, Duplicating, Copying	2,063		2,142		2,632		2,372		2,837		2,562
Insurance Expense	369		302		396		396		427		427
Contractual Services	754										
Other Contract Service			117		175		126		188		136
Equipment Repair	712		185		1,500		819		1,617		885
State Owned Building Rent	3,446		3,996								
Other Building Rent	1,467				11,928		6,840		13,717		9,000
Taxes and Assessments	28				30		30		32		32
Dues and Registrations	539		343		675		620		675		670
Buildings and Grounds Improvements	338										
Total Operating Expense	\$ 14,762		\$ 11,678		\$ 22,523		\$ 17,006		\$ 25,083		\$ 19,978
Trucks	\$		\$		\$ 12,500		\$		\$		\$
Office Furniture and Equipment	246				1,831						
Other Furniture and Equipment			670								
Specialized Equipment	284				2,600		2,600		4,000		1,000
Total Capital Outlay Equipment	\$ 530		\$ 670		\$ 16,931		\$ 2,600		\$ 4,000		\$ 1,000
Training	\$ 464		\$ 370		\$ 1,958		\$ 534		\$ 2,128		\$ 577
Fire Training Grant			170,360								
Total Agency Expenditures	\$116,822		\$265,765		\$181,401		\$131,583		\$176,992		\$136,212

Exhibit "F"
(Page 2 of 2 Pages)

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