

The meeting convened at 8:00 a.m. Senator James I. Gibson was in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator James I. Gibson, Vice Chairman
 Senator Eugene V. Echols
 Senator Norman D. Glaser
 Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson
 Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen
 Senator Clifford E. McCorkle

OTHERS: Mr. Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
 Mr. Eugene Pieretti, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
 Mr. Howard Barrett, Budget Director
 Mr. Bill Hancock, Director of Public Works Board
 Mr. E.H. Fitz, Public Works Board
 Mr. W.G. Flangas, Public Works Board
 Mr. Richard E. Baker, Public Works Board
 Mr. Wesley Wickmann, Public Works Board
 Professor I.J. Sandorf, Public Works Board
 Mr. Frank Caine, Public Works Board
 Mr. Larry Dunton
 Mr. Michael R. Bourn, White Pine County Development Corp.
 Mr. Harvey W. Younger, White Pine County
 Mr. John Polish, Assemblyman, White Pine County
 Senator Rick Blakemore

ABSENT: Senator Floyd R. Lamb

Senator Gibson introduced Mr. Burt Fitz, Chairman of the Public Works Board who introduced other Board members.

Mr. Fitz reviewed Page 5 of the Public Works Board, "Recommended Capital Improvements Program." (Page 5 parallels Page 801 in the Executive Budget.) Mr. Fitz asked Mr. Bill Hancock, Director of the Public Works Board, to advise the Committee of corrections in the Budget.

Project 79-4 - CIP Brochure Page 7; Budget Page 801

Youth Training Center, Elko

Mr. Hancock announced that this correction was not included in the Executive Budget. He corrected the figure \$215 thousand because they now will be able to tie into the Elko sewer system.

Project 79-11

National Guard Armories

Mr. Hancock said this project increases from \$66,700 to \$79,122. The increase is \$12,422. This is the result of a request by the National Guard Bureau in Washington to add to the facility at Stead Air Force Base.

Project 79-25

UNR

The General Fund increases to \$5,642,000. The Higher Education Capital Construction Fund recommendation decreases to \$1,290,000

Project 79-42

UNR

Humanities Addition - There is a total recommendation of \$3,100,000. We recommend that \$2,100,000 come from the General Fund and \$1,000,000 from the Higher Education Capital Construction Fund.

Project 79-34

Historical Society Building, Reno

This is a request for \$577,000. The Historical Society can provide \$50,000 from a grant, therefore the General Fund recommendation would be reduced to \$527,000.

Project 38A (Follows Thirty-eight)

The Board upgraded the priority on two residential buildings which now is given a priority of 38A. It is a recommendation for \$1,169,000. Mr. Hancock added that the project was originally No. 56 in the Board's recommendation, but after a presentation on the need for an adolescent facility, it was elevated.

Mr. Hancock reviewed various projects (beginning on Page 7 of the Public Works Board Capital Improvement Budget). (His remarks which went beyond the description written in their CIP are recorded below.)

Project 79-1

Women's Prison, Carson City

Fire Alarm System - Installation to meet code requirements is needed.
Alternate Fuel System - We want to install a standby propane system.

Project 79-2

Lakes's Crossing Mental Health Institute

Exterior Lighting - Additional normal lighting and lighting to try to prevent escapes are needed.
Enlarge Courtyards - These are too small for recreation without having the area fenced.
Courtyard Security Glass - Originally, inmates were to be kept out of an office area now used for counseling.

Project 79-3

Mental Health Institute, Sparks

This appropriation replaces manholes and lines which have worn out over thirty years.

Project 79-4

Youth Training Center, Elko

We had originally proposed to expand this system, a lagoon system, to comply with health standards but we are advised by the City of Elko that we will be able to tie in with them.

Project 79-5

Carson State Museum

This is in the basement where the Mine Exhibit is and there is a possible hazard of an electrical fire.

Project 79-6

Western Nevada Community College, Reno

This is a request to extend a road from the Desert Research Institute to U.S. 395. The City of Reno required that we build this road to get the permit to construct the building. The State built the road from Sullivan Road up to the Community College and DRI from the East. The City of Reno said due to increased traffic on Sullivan, another road was needed now.

Senator Gibson asked if this road was on dedicated land. Mr. Hancock answered it was all on State land, except the point of connection. He said most of the project was on University property.

Project 79-7
Medium Security Prison, Ely

A copy of the Feasibility Study of the Prison was given to the Committee (See Attachment A). Mr. Hancock said ten different sites were analyzed and the Public Works Board recommends Ely.

Senator Wilson said there is a great deal of public interest in the site of this prison and in capital expenditures, particularly in the selection of the site.

Mr. Fitz said that some of that information is in the Feasibility Study.

Senator Wilson told Mr. Hancock to be prepared at the next meeting to discuss in detail the comparative costs between the Ely site and others. He asked that they go beyond the scope of the summary presented. Mr. Hancock replied that the Budget Office has a study on the operational costs.

Project 79-8
Women's Prison, Carson City

Mr. Hancock said these facilities were for an estimated population of two hundred. He reported that the dining capacity is far below this figure, being originally designed for forty.

Project 79-9
Nevada State Prison, Carson City

Mr. Hancock described the advantages of this power system.

Project 79-10
Capital Complex

Mr. Hancock mentioned that the State water distribution system from the State Reservoir System, terminating at the prison, is in need of repair in various spots. He said there are extremely high pressures west of Mountain Street, and then pressure drops to seventy pounds at the Carson Capitol Complex. There are blockages or leakages somewhere in the lines.

Project 79-11
National Guard Armory

Mr. Hancock remarked that this is the Adenda item where they are asking for \$12,000 more than the \$66,000 recommended. He said this will generate about a half million dollars in Federal funds.

Project 79-12
Prison, Carson City

Senator Glaser asked what the difference was between this facility and the Lake's Crossing one. Mr. Hancock replied it was primarily a matter of degree of security. Senator McCorkle asked what the comparative costs were in doing this project or in expanding Lake's Crossing. Mr. Hancock replied that Lake's Crossing was designed as a medium security facility and it had to be closed off to handle some of the inmates with fairly heavy security.

Senator McCorkle said that if it costs less than \$1.3 million, it might be worth considering.

Mr. Hancock said that Lake's Crossing had a capacity of thirty-two. He said it also handles convicted felons, the non-convicted, and people picked up on the street who seem to have psychiatric problems. He specified this project would be only for the convicted felons.

Senator Jacobsen asked if this will take care of the present problems by using Carson-Tahoe Hospital for some of the medical problems. Mr. Hancock replied that the operations would still be at Carson-Tahoe Hospital.

Senator Gibson asked when this is finished, will they take any prisoners to Lake's Crossing. Mr. Hancock replied he did not think so. Senator Gibson remarked that in the beginning that was the only justification for building that.

Mr. Hancock said the facility was based on the non-convicted felon. They needed a place to treat them before trial.

Project 79-13
Mental Health Institute, Sparks

The City of Sparks has changed its fire alarm system, getting rid of out dated street alarm boxes and obsolete fire hydrants and the institute needs to do the same.

Project 79-14
Prison, Carson City

This will double the capacity of the existing educational plant at the Medium Security Prison, originally designed for 342 inmates. The capacity now will approach 700.

Project 79-15
Women's Prison, Carson City

Mr. Hancock again remarked that this is for the planned 200 women facility.

Project 79-16
Sierra Development Center, Sparks

Senator Echols referred to "Operating and Maintenance" in the estimated life cycle costs. He said he was assuming Mr. Hancock was referring to the building only. Mr. Hancock said yes, that it was a non-discounted dollar projection. He said they have not discounted the future dollar, it is a straight line projection. It does not include staff or operational costs for the staffing and operation of the program.

Project 79-17
Las Vegas Mental Health Center

This is for two new buildings and remodeling an existing building. The adolescent program is one of the major problems of the Division of Mental Retardation.

Project 79-18
Prison, Carson City

This is for an addition for more vocational training. This facility was just expanded by adding a 90-man housing unit last year.

Project 79-19
University of Nevada, Reno

Power System - This cost is \$300,000.
Central Heating Plant - This is a minor addition costing \$18,000.
Roof Repair - \$721,000 pays for six buildings.
Handicapped Facility - This is a major item mandated by the Federal Government.
Central Control System - This will add to this system.

Senator McCorkle asked what Professional Services included. Mr. Hancock replied it included soil analyses, architects and engineering design fees, surveys, basic engineering pre-development costs.

Project 79-20
Department of Motor Vehicles

Mr. Hancock stated that the new building will allow the existing building to be converted into a computer and Highway Patrol operation. He said the new building will house more public activities such as the drivers license program. He commented that it is now probably the most over-crowded building in State Government.

Project 79-21
Northern Nevada Community College, Elko

The programs have been expanded so wall partitions are necessary.

Project 79-22
State Office Building, Las Vegas

It needs to be gutted and redone on the inside.

Senator Glaser said that the engineering on some of the professional services for these projects seemed simple. He asked how much engineering expertise did Mr. Hancock and Mr. Fitz have in their own office. Mr. Hancock replied they do about \$3 million worth of in-house engineering every year. It would be fantastically expensive to do all of it in-house and so it is given to private practice. He said the Board limits us to about \$50 thousand projects.

Project 79-23
Nevada Youth Training Center, Elko

This provides track and field facilities. Some of the utility systems need to be redone. He said they plan to replace approximately 50 percent of the high temperature hot water distribution system.

Project 79-24
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

This is a major project on the UNLV campus for Hotel and Business Administration. There was a question as to why such a project was necessary with decreasing student enrollment. Figures show that student population dropped about 4 percent in the Fall semester, which is about 180 FTE's but there has been no drop in the Business and Hotel curriculum.

Senator McCorkle asked why the building costs \$100 per square foot. Mr. Hancock replied prices are high and it includes a lot of specialized facilities like food preparation, similar to a science lab. Mr. Hancock said the food service activity was part of the construction cost.

Senator Wilson asked how many students and faculty are presently involved in that program at University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Mr. Hancock replied he did not know.

Project 79-25
University of Nevada, Reno

This will provide a new facility for the Mackay School of Mines plus 10,000 net square feet for the Military Department. The existing Mining School building is very old and contains antiquated laboratory facilities. This is a major project.

Senator Glaser remarked that in this case Mr. Hancock did not project a life span. Mr. Hancock replied, they should have.

Senator Glaser asked what value is it to the Committee to project a life span and an estimated operating maintenance cost for 60 years. Mr. Hancock replied they were asked to do so in the last legislative session.

Senator Gibson said he thought it came from the State having given a facility such as the Medical School which is a free gift. However, it is not free. He said, as you can see from some of these projects, such as Project 79-24, Operating Maintenance Costs over the years of life is more than construction.

Senator Gibson asked, regarding Mackay School of Mines, if this figure was based on actual need or has this been restrained from what Mr. Hancock originally started out to provide. Mr. Hancock replied no, this was based on a study commissioned by the University of Nevada.

Project 79-26
Facility for Abused Children, Las Vegas

Mr. Hancock said this project was not in the Governor's recommendations. He said it will provide a facility for twenty children. Clark County recommended that the State take over this program.

Senator Wilson asked why it was not included in the Governor's Capital Improvements. Mr. Barrett answered that the building was not included because they did not include the program. He said they recommended that the program itself stay with Clark County.

Senator Wilson asked why. Mr. Barrett answered, to keep our operating budget as low as possible.

Senator Wilson asked if Mr. Barrett could give the Committee some idea of priorities. Mr. Barrett replied that Clark County was now doing it and all the other counties were also.

Senator Wilson asked what were the arguments pro and con for the State assuming the program. Mr. Hancock said the recommendation that he had from the County was that they were not financially able to handle it at the expanded level now required and it was very similar to the State Children's Home, which is for abandoned children as opposed to neglected children. He said they were told the courts were going to mandate that the State take it over.

Senator Wilson said there was a conflict in the recommendation of priorities. He said he assumed there would be a hearing on this. Mr. Barrett pointed out that the law makes it a State function. He said the county has assumed that function and his office was just recommending that the law be changed to let it stay as it is, a County function.

Senator McCorkle asked Mr. Hancock to describe his prioritizing procedure. Mr. Hancock said that the Board receives recommendations from various agencies as to what projects they feel are appropriate. Projects are prioritized by the agencies themselves, within the agencies. He said they then have hearings with the agencies and the Board gives highest priority to keeping the existent physical plant in operation. The capability to handle wards and inmates is probably the second general priority. Expansion to meet existing programs would be third. Future projects would be last.

Senator Wilson, referring to Project 79-26 which was not included in the Governor's Budget, said he would like to hear the rationale on the question of priority, the Board versus the Governor's recommended Budget. Senator Wilson asked Mr. Barrett why the administration doesn't agree with the Board. Mr. Flangas remarked that if this was a State function, that is where it should be. If it becomes a County function it would be deleted from our list. This is not a question we address.

Senator Echols asked if the facility for abused children was a flow-through facility, where children go through to another facility, or was it permanent. Mr. Hancock replied it was a short term facility.

Senator Jacobsen asked if any of these projects dovetail together so that if one is not approved it affects the whole priority system, for example the prisons. Mr. Hancock said no, each project is independent of the other.

Project 79-27
Rural Clinic, Elko

Mr. Hancock said a site must be acquired; there is no site in the Elko area. This will provide a Center for Northeast Nevada. There are comparable facilities in Reno and Las Vegas, but not in the Northeast.

Project 79-28
Desert Development Center, Las Vegas

This will house 12 severely handicapped people.

Project 79-29
Western Nevada Community College, Fallon

Mr. Hancock said he has handed out a copy of the Feasibility Study for Community Colleges (see Attachment B). He said they had found that in Fallon the school district does not have the capability of providing assistance to the Community College. The people of Fallon have provided a site with utilities to it, and this allocation will construct a building with 5,000 square feet of classrooms and 5,000 square feet of vocational facilities.

Project 79-30
Warehouse, Reno

This provides for miscellaneous remodeling.

Project 79-31
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

These facilities are presently housed in part in Grant Hall, originally designed as a classroom building, and really not adequate.

Project 79-32
Computer Facility, Carson City

The acquisition of this new equipment is based on legislative approval of their operating budget and the acquisition of a new computer main frame.

Project 79-33
Clark County Community College

The sound and graphic system are necessary because a number of people come there once or twice a week and the systems are necessary to direct them around the building.

Senator Glaser said he noticed the enrollment at Clark County Community College is up 22 percent and yet there is little in the budget to take care of this increase. He asked if there was a need for expansion of the basic plan. Mr. Hancock said the University has only asked for a P.E. facility and an addition for the library. He explained that the Community College was not just housed here. It was also housed in the School District, and other facilities in the community. The Executive Recommendation proposed a facility at Henderson which would take some of the load.

Senator Glaser remarked that the priority list for the Board of Regents is backward looking in that the enrollment at the University is declining and the Community Colleges is up and yet they have a very modest budget. Senator Glaser said he would like to see the priority list for the University. Senator Gibson said they would have it when the University is in later.

Project 79-34
Historical Society Building, Reno

This is one of the Agenda items. The project will create an environmentally controlled areas and will include the shredding and disinfecting of documents, etc. They are out of space at the existing Historical Society facility in Reno.

Senator McCorkle said he was going to be challenging costs in future hearings. He said he would like to question the whole system of letting contracts for design and the selection of architects. He said he saw no excuse for a warehouse at \$50.00 a square foot. He said he felt some contractors and engineers working for the State do not try to design a building economically. He said he would appreciate as much detail as possible on how architects are selected, how contracts are let, and how the whole system can be evaluated. He said it seems they ought to be able to knock 25 percent off the top of these buildings. He added he built buildings that cost a lot less than these. Mr. Hancock said he will provide whatever the Committee wants. Mr. Fitz remarked that using his staff only on small projects was far cheaper than establishing a State Public Works Board Empire. Senator McCorkle said he was not considering this as an alternative. Mr. Fitz said he did not know what you would build for \$25.00 a square foot today.

Project 79-35
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Mr. Hancock mentioned this includes 40,000 square feet of paving for buildings and grounds facilities and services for the library and bids will soon be opened on the major addition of that library.

Parking - This was a 600 car parking lot.
Handball Courts - This will convert the remaining 4 (out of 8) plaster handball courts to paneled ones.

Project 79-36
Fish and Game Office Building, Las Vegas

This is an inter-agency agreement between Forestry, Parks, and Fish and Game. This provides a radio shop for the Las Vegas facility.

Senator Wilson asked if Fish and Game and Parks and Forestry share common offices now. Mr. Hancock answered they do in some areas. He said they will in Las Vegas when this facility is completed.

Project 79-37
Kinhead Building, Carson City

This provides facilities for the deaf and blind.

Project 79-38
Mental Health Institute, Sparks

There are three buildings, Numbers 3, 4 and 8. Building No. 3 was built in the mid 1900's, No. 4 was done in the early 1960's, and No. 8 was done in 1965. The buildings have been put into different uses than what they were originally designed for and this appropriation will rehabilitate them.

Project 79-39
Women's Prison, Carson City

This will be at the 200 inmate facility proposed.

38A

This is the Adenda item used to budget the Children's facility for a cost of \$1,169,000. It is not included in the Executive Budget.

Project 79-40
Children's Home, Boulder City

Drainage Ditch - There is an enclosed drainage ditch which drains part of Boulder City. An open drainage ditch goes through part of the property. We are supposed to put it into a culvert.

Remodeling and Repairs - This is for food services and vocational education.

Project 79-41
State Museum

This warehouse and well is a first step toward developing a warehouse complex.

Senator Glaser asked why they needed a well. Mr. Hancock replied there was no water out there and certain things will need to be sprinkled.

Project 79-42
UNR

This was the University's number one priority. This will provide a two-story addition to the Business Administration building under design now and should be bid later this Spring. It is anticipated that this addition will forestall the need for the major Humanities Division's building, originally master planned, for a number of years. There is a need for a major Humanities building in the future.

Project 79-43
Southern Nevada Museum, Las Vegas

Mr. Hancock stated that during the last Session a Feasibility Study was requested for a Southern Nevada Museum and he has handed this out to the Committee. He said it would provide a complete administrative facility which will also be used by the State Historical Society which he thinks will lead to the amalgamation of these agencies.

Project 77-49

Mr. Hancock remarked this was a project included in the Budget two years ago regarding Henderson Community College, and is now being recommended again in the Executive Budget.

Senator Glaser asked if this was a totally new community college or would it be under the jurisdiction of the present Clark County Community College. Mr. Hancock replied he assumed it would be under the jurisdiction of the Clark County Community College.

Project 79-44 (Public Works Board Capital Improvements, Page 17)
Children's Behavioral Services, Las Vegas

Senator Wilson asked why was this not recommended in the Executive Budget. Mr. Barrett replied they had spent all the money they wanted to spend by the time they got to this project.

Senator Wilson said he assumed there was a system of priorities and he was going to ask Mr. Barrett again at the hearing about the substantive ranking of priorities and their rationales. He said in some cases Mr. Barrett and the Board agreed and in some cases they do not and he would like to know why.

Mr. Hancock briefly reviewed Projects 79-45 through 79-48.

Project 79-49
Sage Building, Stead

This is a major project. This was the Sage Control Center taken over by the University when Stead was abandoned. It is a reinforced concrete structure adopted for use by DRI. There are a number of fire code problems the State Fire Marshall has called to our attention.

Senator Wilson asked to what extent would Mr. Hancock increase the operating space in the old Sage Building by this \$1.3 million project. Mr. Hancock replied by one floor. He said an entire floor was used for the mechanical system for the old First Phase Computer which required extensive cooling.

Senator Wilson asked how many square feet that would yield of usable space. Professor Sandorf answered, about 40,000.

Senator Wilson asked who would use this space. Mr. Hancock replied, DRI.

Senator Wilson asked how the square footage cost of that space compares with the costs of other spaces Mr. Hancock was constructing. Mr. Hancock replied that improving this space would be cheaper.

Senator Wilson asked if it made more sense to spend \$1.3 million in remodeling an existing structure compared to other buildings in the Budget. Mr. Hancock replied, yes, in this particular case. He said they have a rule-of-thumb where if the remodeling costs exceed 65 percent of the replacement cost, they recommend new facilities.

Mr. Hancock briefly reviewed Projects 79-50 and 79-51.

Project 79-52
Office Building, Fallon

Mr. Hancock said the Fish and Game acquired a concrete building in Fallon and which has been partially remodeled. This appropriation will provide additional storage and the acquisition of an adjacent house and lot for additional outside storage. Parks and Fish and Game will be a combined operation.

Mr. Hancock briefly reviewed Projects 79-53 through 79-55.

Project 79-56
Mental Health Institute, Sparks

This project has now been elevated to Project 38A and is an Adenda item.

Mr. Hancock briefly reviewed Project 79-57.

Projects 79-58 and 79-59
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

The justification for both of these projects is control of equipment and efficiency by centralizing operations.

Project 79-60 was briefly reviewed.

Project 79-61
Youth Training Center, Elko

Mr. Hancock said the present old school building is used as a storage facility and he was advised that the roof is completely gone.

Project 79-62

This is for remodeling at the Mental Health Institute. The cost is \$1,972,000. This is about 47,000 square feet of space the Nevada Mental Health Institute cannot use. The original recommendation was for demolition of these two buildings. We looked into housing the Police Officers' Training facility in these two buildings but neither group wanted to be associated with the other. We then reviewed the matter with the Community College and they felt those buildings could be remodeled for them, for programs such as Nurses' Training where being on that campus would be an asset. Mr. Hancock said he thought the buildings were worth salvaging.

Mr. Hancock said the summary in their CIP on Page 23 shows how the money is allocated to the various agencies and what the source of funding money is.

Senator Echols said the University has been allocated much more money than the Community College when the University has declining enrollment and the Community College has increasing enrollment. Mr. Hancock said they have constructed community college facilities in the last five years.

Senator Glaser suggested forming a subcommittee of the Finance Committee to go into the Capital Improvement Budget in depth. He said he has the uncomfortable feeling that they want to spend the entire surplus. He noted that this year the State has a greater Capital Improvement program than ordinarily.

Senator Wilson remarked that he thought that was a good suggestion but he felt the whole Committee should do it, not a subcommittee.

Rural Clinics

Senator Wilson asked if rural clinic facilities were neither recommended by the Board nor by the Governor. He asked what kinds of facilities there were, and could Mr. Hancock comment on their priority. Mr. Hancock said they had one rural clinic facility in Elko that was part of this program.

Senator Wilson asked how clinic services were provided. Mr. Barrett said it was being provided in rural counties by staffed rural health clinics which were administered by the Rural Health Program located in Carson City.

Higher Education Capital Construction Fund

Mr. Hancock said the legislature looked at a four-year program at the last session at the University level and that this recommendation takes the next two years of capital construction funds, \$10 million through 1983. As you recall you authorized the funding of three University projects at the last session but were told not to build them until this session met. Mr. Hancock identified the three projects in question and said H.E.C.C. money was allocated but not spent and they are now recommending that the legislature authorize the construction of these projects.

Senator Gibson said he would like to see how the H.E.C.C. money has been allocated since the program started in 1971.

Mr. Hancock said that also included in this Capital Improvement Program is a report on the Public Works Board inspection of State buildings. He said there was also a listing of the Reversion of State funds they have made from January 1977 to 1978, and that Mr. Barrett has been provided with additional figures on anticipated Reversions. Mr. Hancock said there was a chart on the increased cost of building construction and how Capital Improvement money was allocated in the last ten years.

Senator Gibson said that the Committee has served notice that they are not going to launch a large Capital program just because there is a surplus.

Senator Jacobsen said he did not see any recommendations for improvements in the Capitol Complex. Mr. Hancock said there were some recommendations to replace sidewalks.

Senator Jacobsen asked if nothing was proposed for additional office buildings. Mr. Hancock said there was a request from the Supreme Court that if the legislature approved the Appellate Court procedures, they would need additional space.

Senator Jacobsen said that he did not see anything about trouble with water pressure in this building. He asked if Mr. Hancock had included that. Mr. Hancock replied he had not included that but that they recommended clearing out the lines which should solve the problem with this building.

Senator Gibson asked Mr. Hancock to be present when the University meets with the Finance Committee.

Budget, Page 117

Mr. Hancock passed out a chart (see Attachement C) describing ten functions of the State Public Works Board. He said they are proposing legislation to eliminate the tenth one, assigning it to the Department of Energy. This would eliminate their need for increasing administration.

Mr. Hancock pointed out the second page of the handout showed how the Capital Improvement Program has grown from a \$20 million program to the Board's current recommendation of \$109 million. He pointed out the staff has risen from 15 to 19 over this period of time. He said the Board does not recommend an increase unless the legislature decides not to transfer the energy function to the Department of Energy.

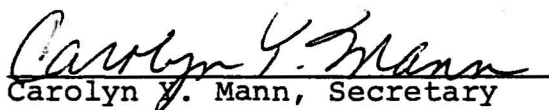
Mr. Hancock said they find no fault with the Executive Budget except two areas: 1) Unclassified salaries, and 2) Travel allowances. He said if the legislature decides to fund the prison in Ely, there was nothing in the Travel Budget. They recommend \$1120 more the first year and \$2240 the second in their state travel category.

Mr. Fitz spoke about the unclassified salaries for manager and deputy manager. The manager is paid \$30,130. The Board recommends \$35,560 and the Governor recommends \$32,505. Mr. Fitz presented examples of comparative salaries showing that the position usually pays \$34,000 to \$35,000. The deputy manager is presently paid \$27,302. The Board recommends \$33,670 and the Governor recommends \$29,000. Regarding unclassified personnel the deputy manager, who supervises other classified personnel, is paid less than three subordinates (architects and engineers). Mr. Fitz stated there should be a greater spread between classified and unclassified personnel and would appreciate it if the Committee would look at this problem.

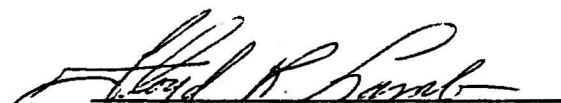
Senator Gibson asked about Contractual Services. Mr. Hancock said two new things were in this program. He said they were recommending a computer tie-in on a lease basis which would provide information on life cycle costing. He said that the State computer people suggested they lease this program instead of using the State facility. Mr. Hancock said the only other new item was an automatic typewriting system to be used to type contracts, many of which were duplicates.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:05 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Carolyn Y. Mann, Secretary

APPROVED:


Senator Floyd R. Lamb
Chairman

FEASIBILITY STUDY
PROPOSED MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON.
1979 C.I.P.
Nevada State Public Works Board
December 20, 1978

I. Authority:

At the request of Mr. Charles Wolff, Director of the State Department of Prisons, the State Public Works Board on May 3, 1978, authorized its staff to prepare a feasibility study of a new State prison. Mr. Wolff stated that the new prison should have an initial capacity of 400 inmates and should be capable of expansion to 600 inmates as the need arises. He noted that the people of Ely were very interested in having the prison located in their vicinity due to the fact that the Kennecott Copper Corporation was closing down its local operations and unemployment was high and expected to get higher.

II. Justification:

The chart included in the Department of Prisons' Feasibility Analysis, New Correctional Institution, entitled "Projected Male Inmate Population" illustrates the anticipated rise in inmate population compared to the capacity of the various male prisons in the State. When the 100-man expansion to the Southern Nevada Correctional Center at Jean is completed at the end of this year, the total male inmate capacity will be 1,346 inmates. If the projections are correct, there will be a deficit in available beds by January, 1980. The proposed 400-man prison will be full by July, 1981, and the expansion to 600 beds will be full by June, 1982.

The Feasibility Analysis from the Department of Prisons discusses their population projections, influencing factors, and considerations to be given to the proposed site in detail.

III. Possible Locations:

- A. In all, sixteen different locations have been considered. The Prison Potential Evaluation Committee of the White Pine Development Corporation identified four sites in the Ely area they considered suitable. Six sites in Clark County were suggested by the Clark County Department of Zoning and Comprehensive Planning, or were known to us from the 1975 investigations. In Washoe County three sites were reviewed with the Director of Planning of the Regional Planning Commission of Reno, Sparks, and Washoe County. In addition, sites at the Fernley Wildlife Management Area, the Lahontan Reservoir Area, and the existing prison ranch in Carson City were considered. The attached "Site Rating Chart" summarizes the characteristics of the various sites.
- B. The sites in Ely were visited in June of 1978 by Public Works Board members and staff and the Director of the Department of Prisons. The most desirable site was that in Smith Valley, approximately thirteen miles north of downtown Ely. The land is gently sloping to the west, presently covered with sage brush. It is owned by the Federal Government, available for prison purposes through the Bureau of Land Management. The soil is

sandy loam, apparently quite suitable for normal building footings. Wells in the vicinity produce water at a depth of approximately 200 feet. Large applications for underground water in this area have already been filed with the State Engineer by companies proposing to develop large power plants. This may have an adverse effect on any future application which might be filed by the State. The County has indicated it would pave the existing gravel road, and the power company would extend power to the site, providing sufficient funds for both purposes were made available by the State. Existing paved road and power lines are several miles from the site. The climate is cooler than other places in the State due to the elevation of approximately 6,600 feet.

- C. The number of sites in Clark County were narrowed initially by the Bureau of Land Management. Two of the sites recommended for the 1975 prison project are not now available due to other incompatible present uses. The Apex area suggested by the Clark County Department of Zoning and Planning was not available for the same reason.

The one remaining site which was recommended for the 1975 project could be acquired from the Bureau of Land Management. It is located approximately three miles northeast of Nellis Air Force Base, between Interstate 15 and Las Vegas Boulevard North. The land is essentially flat, sagebrush covered, with sandy soil. It is in the flight path from Nellis, so jet aircraft create a noise problem when they fly over. Power, water and sewer lines are approximately five miles away, but could be extended at State expense.

The Eldorado Valley area, suggested by the Clark County Department of Zoning and Planning, is a distinct possibility. Sites are available along U. S. Highway 95 from about 41 miles south of downtown Las Vegas to three miles north of Searchlight. This results in a distance of about 11 miles along the highway where a prison could be located. The land is a gently sloping valley, with drainage washes at intermittent locations. The soil is sandy, supporting a variety of brush. Southwest Gas Company has a transmission line running along the highway which could be tapped for a prison. High voltage electrical transmission lines run north and south through the valley; these could not be used, but a lower voltage line also runs between Searchlight and Las Vegas which could be utilized. No water or sewer lines are available. A well would probably be at least 600 feet deep, as at Jean, and require an extensive treatment system to cut down the salts content as does the Jean water.

The final possible location considered in Clark County is approximately one-half mile south of the Jean facility on the land presently leased from the Bureau of Land Management. Enlargements of Peter Simon's water and sewer systems would be required, or the State would have to provide these facilities. Power and telephone could easily be extended from the existing Correctional Center. There would be some up-grading required to the existing sub-station and transmission lines, but the costs of these changes would be minimal. The Director of the Department of Prisons does not favor this location due to the immediate proximity of the existing facility. Disturbances in one facility easily transfer to the other, and the facilities tend to become one large facility rather than two smaller ones. A distance of fifty miles between prisons is preferred.

- D. In Washoe County the Regional Planning Commission staff recommended Cold Springs Valley and Dodge Flat as possible sites. The Stead area was the third possibility that was investigated.

Old Springs Valley is located on U. S. Highway 95 where the highway passes into California 16 miles northeast of Reno. This area is presently developing with homes and mobile homes. The water for these homes is developed in Long Valley in California and piped over the State line by a local water development company. This company states they are not permitted to supply water to a large user such as a prison. In addition, the State Engineer has advised us that they are not permitting any more wells to be drilled in that area. Other utilities could be developed, but without a source of water this site must be considered unacceptable.

Dodge Flat is approximately five miles north of Wadsworth, which is approximately 31 miles east of Reno. The prison site would have to be located at least one mile west of State Highway 34 in order to be off the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation. The land is relatively flat and the soil is sandy. No utilities are available. Power and telephone can be brought in from Wadsworth. A well can be drilled, but the water is believed to be arsenic-laden, as is the case in the surrounding communities. A treatment system would be required to remove the arsenic.

At Stead the Lear-Avia Corporation has advised us that they could make available to the State a site suitable for a prison. All utilities are close at hand, including piped water, sewer lines, gas, power and telephone. No information is available at this time as to what the asking price for the land might be. Due to the probate of William Lear's estate, they could not commit themselves on land costs at this time. If the land costs offset the cost of installing new utility systems elsewhere, this site might be very attractive. It is approximately fourteen miles from downtown Reno, is relatively flat, has sandy soil suitable for building footings, and has all utilities nearby. The Bureau of Land Management land or City of Reno land might be acquired at little or no cost, but in those areas utilities would have to be developed or extended from some distance, and fairly long access roads would be required.

- E. In other areas, three sites were considered. One is the Lahontan Reservoir Area in Lyon and Churchill Counties, one is the Fernley Wildlife Management Area in Lyon County, and the last is the existing Prison Farm in Carson City.

In the Lahontan Reservoir Area, the State Division of Parks noted that a private developer near the dam might be interested in selling the State sufficient land. No utilities are available, however. Power and telephone would have to be brought in, and water and sewer systems would have to be developed. Underground water is thought to contain arsenic in this region too, which would require a treatment system. In view of the fact that this site would require land acquisition costs in addition to utility development costs, it was not investigated further.

The State Fish and Game Department owns some 5,000 acres in the Fernley Wildlife Management Area in Lyon County. This area lies north of U. S. Highway Alternate 95 between Fernley and Fallon, south of Interstate 80, and west of the Lyon-Churchill County line. Much of this area is marshy and unsuitable for building construction, but the southern edge of the area contains higher ground which might be suitable. The land appears to be soft even in this area, although a suitable site might be found. An existing low-voltage power line follows the highway and railroad track along the southern boundary; this would require up-grading to fill the needs of a prison. Other utilities are not available. Underground water is again thought to contain arsenic, which would require a treatment system. The

Lyon County Commissioners have advised us that they do not wish to have a prison built in Lyon County.

The existing Prison Ranch in Carson City is the site of the present Northern Nevada Correctional Center. It would be possible to construct a new facility approximately one-half mile south of the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. Power, telephone and a sewer line could be extended from the existing center. A new well would be required for a new facility; the existing center uses water from two domestic and two irrigation wells drilled on the ranch. This is the most economical site, both from the standpoint of new construction costs and operating costs. However, it has the same drawbacks as locating next to the Jean Correctional Center, i.e., transference of disturbances and a tendency toward combination of facilities into one large prison.

IV. Site Selection Standards:

The Federal Bureau of Prisons Standards state:

"022 Long-term correctional institutions are located within 50 miles of a civilian population center that can provide services to support correctional goals.

023 Detention and Holding Facilities are geographically accessible to criminal justice agencies (law enforcement, prosecutor, courts) community agencies, and inmates' lawyers and families."

"Discussion: The new facilities should facilitate movement of inmates, and should be easily accessible to individuals and resources important to inmates' reintegration into the community."

These standards conform generally with those of the Department of Prisons as noted in their attached "Feasibility Analysis," and with Director Wolff's initial goal of a new facility within 20 miles of Reno or Las Vegas.

V. Estimated Costs:

- A. Construction costs at Ely are estimated to be the highest of the various locations, while the Carson City site is estimated to be the most economical. Construction at the other sites will result in costs which fall between these two extremes of \$20,265,000 at Carson City and \$25,599,000 at Ely.
- B. Utility costs for the various sites are shown on the attached chart entitled, "Estimated Utility Costs for a 400-Inmate Prison."

VI. Conclusions and Recommendations:

There are significant drawbacks to all of the sites investigated to date. The existance of the many prison facilities already located in the Carson City area and the problems occurring from the rapid expansion of that area are considered to be major detriments to that location. Similarly, the development problems occurring in the Reno area because of its rapid expansion, and the strong local opposition previously voiced to the Nellis site are not favorable to consideration of those sites. The major disadvantages to the Ely site are the anticipated operational problems and costs caused by the relative isolation of Ely.

At its September 20, 21, 1978, meeting the State Public Works Board voted to recommend the Ely location to the Governor and the Legislature. There was considerable discussion prior to the vote as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Ely location, as well as the others. In spite of the additional costs and relative isolation from other State Prisons and metropolitan areas, the Board felt Ely was the best choice due to the acceptance of the project by the local community.

The question was discussed again at the December 1, 1978, meeting of the Public Works Board, at which time the recommendation of the Ely location was reaffirmed.

SITE RATING CHART - PROPOSED PRISON
1979 CIP
September 21, 1978

	Ely	N.E. of Nellis A.F.B.	Eldorado Valley	Jean	Cold Springs Valley	Dodge Flat	Fernley W.M.A.	Lahontan Res.	Stead	Carson City
A. Construction Considerations										
1. Site Availability	2	2	2	5	2	2	4	3	3	5
2. Site cost	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	1	1	5
3. Site size	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	3
4. Site "Buildability"	5	5	5	4	4	5	2	5	5	4
5. Zoning	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5
6. Access	3	5	1	4	2	2	1	2	4	5
7. Construction Cost	1	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	5	5
8. Utilities Availability	2	4	3	2	0	2	2	2	5	4
B. Operating Considerations										
1. Labor Pool										
a. Correctional	4	5	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	4
b. Clerical	4	5	1	4	3	2	2	1	3	4
c. Professional	2	5	1	4	3	2	2	1	4	4
2. Utilities Costs	3	5	1	1	4	2	3	3	2	3
3. Transportation Costs	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	5
4. Public & Staff Access	1	5	2	3	4	2	2	2	5	4
5. Adjacent Development	5	3	5	1	2	3	4	3	4	1
6. Nuisances	5	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5
7. Hazards	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5
8. Local Climate	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
9. Aesthetics	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	2	3
10. Prison Criteria	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	1
C. Local Impact										
1. Citizens' Attitude	5	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	2	4
2. Effect on Economy	5	2	5	5	3	5	3	3	3	4
3. Neighborhood	5	3	5	1	1	3	2	2	3	1
4. Tax Impact	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	4
	84	87	74	80	71*	76	71	66	86	92

0 = Unacceptable
1 = Very Poor
2 = Poor
3 = Average
4 = Good
5 = Very Good

* Unacceptable due to lack of water

ESTIMATED UTILITY COSTS FOR A 400-INMATE PRISON

September 21, 1978

S.R.S. & E.W.G.

Location	Water	Sewer	Fuel (oil/gas)	Electricity	Telephone	Total
1. Ely (same for all 4 sites)	\$ 13,000	\$ 8,000	\$135,300	\$159,300	\$17,400	\$333,000
2. N.E. of Nellis A.F.B.	20,200	46,200	49,200	152,000	12,000	279,600
3. Eldorado Valley	142,200	6,000	45,600	196,000	15,600	405,400
4. Jean	142,200	6,000	74,500	152,000	12,000	386,700
5. Cold Springs Valley (if permitted)	12,000	6,000	112,500	162,000	16,200	308,700
6. Dodge Flat	26,400	6,000	136,500	162,900	15,600	347,400
7. Fernley W.M.A. or Lahontan Res.	26,400	6,000	112,800	162,900	15,600	323,700
8. Stead	37,500	4,800*	136,500	162,900	14,100	355,800
9. Carson City	12,000	21,600	127,400	162,900	12,000	335,900

*Now being studied; may be increased by Utility Co.

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

BOARD OF PRISON COMMISSIONERS
MIKE O'CALLAGHAN, GOVERNOR
ROBERT LIST, ATTORNEY GENERAL
WM. D. SWACKHAMER, SECRETARY OF STATE



CHARLES L. WOLFF, JR.
DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
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CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701
PHONE (702) 882-9202

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

RECEIVED SEP 15 1978

ROUTE TO:

Department of Prisons
Feasibility Analysis
New Correctional Institution

General

Overcrowding of the institutions has been one of the main problems facing the Department for several years. The construction programs authorized by the 1975 and 1977 Legislature have provided significant relief of the present problem. However, the inmate population continues to grow at an alarming rate and will exceed the present facility design capacity beginning in 1980. If the present factors influencing the population growth continue as constants, a new correctional institution must be funded by the 1979 Legislature.

Population Growth Factors

The present factors influencing the number of inmates include:

1. Rate of crime
2. Rate of population growth
3. Efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement agencies
4. Efficiency of the Courts
5. Sentences set by the Legislature for crimes committed
6. Sentences given by the Judges
7. Inmate conduct while incarcerated
8. Rate of parole
9. Success of persons on parole

The only factor that the Department can directly influence is the inmate's conduct while incarcerated. Proper and adequate environment contributes to successful conduct while incarcerated.

Influencing Inmate Population Growth

The Department's continued construction of new facilities and its modernization of present facilities indicates its desire to assist in limiting the inmate population growth. This measure will be continued until the other factors influencing the population react in such a manner as to stabilize or even reduce the number of inmates charged to the Department. At the present time the reaction of the other factors appears to be:

- Rate of crime - increasing in Nevada.
- Rate of population growth - increasing in Nevada.
- Efficiency and effectiveness of local law enforcement - increasing due to infusion of funds and public demand for a safe community environment.

"An Equal Opportunity Employer"

E X H I B I T A

- Efficiency of Courts - increasing due to infusion of funds.
- Sentences set by law - increasing or stable due to a public demand for a strong "tough on crime" position from elected officials.
- Sentences given by Judges - parole and probation appears to be used to the extent possible; however, prison sentences handed down tend to be lengthy and given consecutively rather than concurrently.
- Rate of parole - the parole board has a high rate of paroles given to offenders. The full time parole board has proven effective in assisting control of inmate population.
- Success of persons on parole - has remained stable.

This analysis is based upon the present means available to the criminal justice system within Nevada. Elementary changes to the means available might include:

1. Reduction of crime via a crime prevention program.
2. Reduction of crime via a criminal reeducation program.
3. Diversion of persons by increased use of alternatives to incarceration including half-way houses, community programs, and pre-release programs.
4. Utilization of 90 day presentence evaluation.
5. Authorization of relinquish of primary jurisdiction to a state with an equal or greater sentence.

Many similar programs could be proposed to the 1979 Legislature for consideration. However, during the time span necessary for a significant impact on the present inmate population, a new institution will be required.

Population Projections

The number of inmates is perhaps the single most important factor used to determine the funding needs of the Department. This factor directly effects a majority of the operating costs, security and program staffing, construction needs, and indirectly effects the support services to these areas. A valid indicator or prediction model for estimating the inmate population has not been developed. Prior budgets have proven inadequate due to underestimations of the population size. During February, 1977 the Board of Prison Commissioners instructed the Department to work with the University of Nevada - Reno Bureau of Economic and Business Research in an effort to develop an accurate inmate population model. The data developed utilizing that model is the basis for population predictions used in this budget request.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS
POPULATION DATA
ANNUAL AVERAGE POPULATION
1945 TO DATE

POPULATION

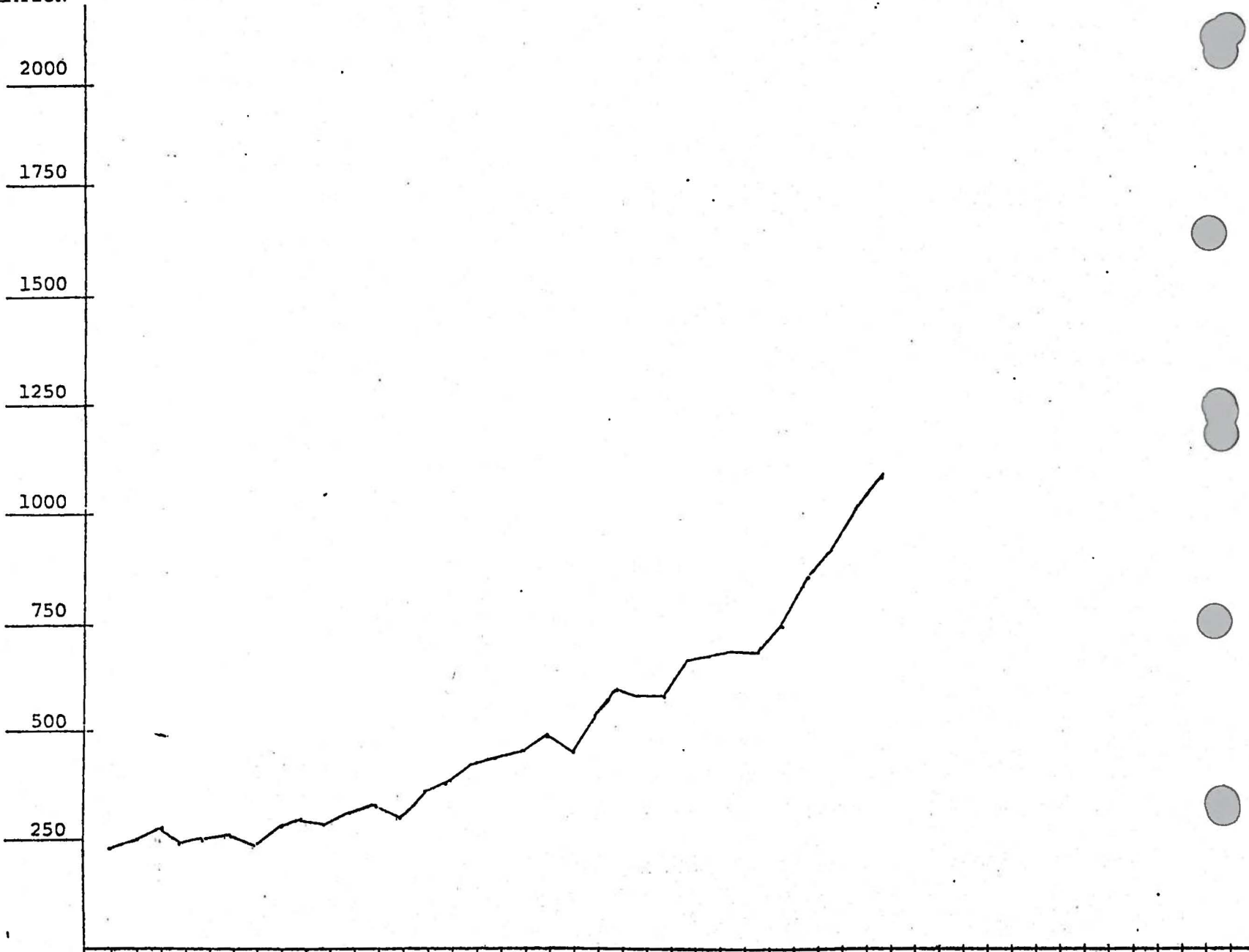
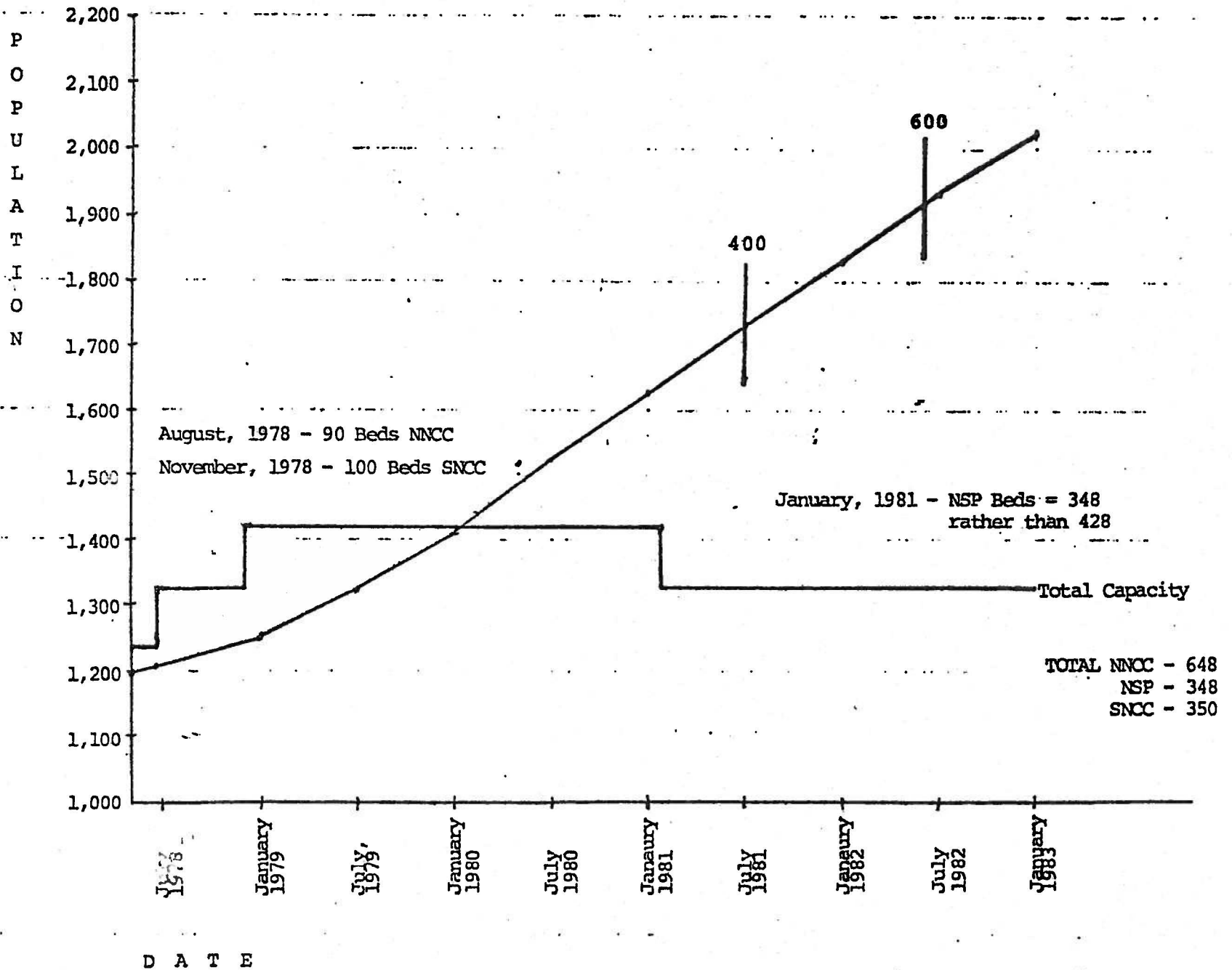


EXHIBIT A

Department of Prisons
 Projected Male Inmate Population
 Period July, 1978 through December, 1982
 June 27, 1978



POPULATION PROJECT FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 JUNE 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1985
 PREPARED JUNE 1978

MONTH	YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
June	1978	1200	65	1265
July	1978	1206	66	1272
August	1978	1214	66	1280
Sept	1978	1222	66	1288
Oct	1978	1231	67	1298
Nov	1978	1241	67	1308
Dec	1978	1252	67	1319
Jan	1979	1263	68	1331
Feb	1979	1275	68	1343
Mar	1979	1288	68	1356
Apr	1979	1300	69	1369
May	1979	1314	69	1383
June	1979	1327	69	1396
July	1979	1340	70	1410
August	1979	1355	70	1425
Sept	1979	1370	70	1440
Oct	1979	1384	71	1455
Nov	1979	1397	71	1468
Dec	1979	1413	71	1484
Jan	1980	1429	72	1501
Feb	1980	1446	72	1518
Mar	1980	1462	73	1535
Apr	1980	1481	73	1554
May	1980	1499	73	1572
June	1980	1519	74	1593
July	1980	1538	74	1612
Aug	1980	1556	74	1630
Sept	1980	1572	75	1647
Oct	1980	1591	75	1666
Nov	1980	1610	75	1685
Dec	1980	1627	76	1703
Jan	1981	1646	76	1722
Feb	1981	1664	77	1741
Mar	1981	1683	77	1760
Apr	1981	1701	77	1778
May	1981	1717	78	1795
June	1981	1734	78	1812
Jul	1981	1750	79	1829
Aug	1981	1767	79	1846
Sept	1981	1784	79	1863
Oct	1981	1800	80	1880
Nov	1981	1816	80	1896
Dec	1981	1832	81	1913

1329 aug + 100 out

POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 JUNE 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1985
 PREPARED JUNE 1978

MONTH	YEAR	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Jan	1982	1848	81	1929
Feb	1982	1865	81	1946
Mar	1982	1881	82	1963
Apr	1982	1897	82	1979
May	1982	1912	83	1995
June	1982	1928	83	2011
July	1982	1944	83	2027
Aug	1982	1959	84	2043
Sept	1982	1975	84	2059
Oct	1982	1991	85	2076
Nov	1982	2008	85	2093
Dec	1982	2023	86	2109
Jan	1983	2040	86	2126
Feb	1983	2056	86	2142
Mar	1983	2072	87	2159
Apr	1983	2087	87	2174
May	1983	2103	87	2190
June	1983	2118	88	2206
July	1983	2133	89	2222
Aug	1983	2149	89	2238
Sept	1983	2166	89	2255
Oct	1983	2181	90	2271
Nov	1983	2198	90	2288
Dec	1983	2215	91	2306
Jan	1984	2231	91	2322
Feb	1984	2247	92	2339
Mar	1984	2260	92	2355
Apr	1984	2279	93	2372
May	1984	2295	93	2388
June	1984	2311	94	2405
July	1984	2329	94	2423
Aug	1984	2346	94	2440
Sept	1984	2362	95	2457
Oct	1984	2379	95	2474
Nov	1984	2396	96	2492
Dec	1984	2414	96	2510
Jan	1985	2431	97	2528
Feb	1985	2449	97	2546
Mar	1985	2466	98	2564
Apr	1985	2483	98	2581
May	1985	2500	99	2599
June	1985	2518	99	2617
July	1985	2536	100	2636
Aug	1985	2554	100	2654
Sept	1985	2570	101	2671
Oct	1985	2588	101	2689
Nov	1985	2605	102	2707
Dec	1985	2623	102	2725

POPULATION PROJECT FOR MEN AND WOMEN
 JUNE 1978 THROUGH DECEMBER 1985
 PREPARED JUNE 1978

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May	1980	1499	73	1572
June	1980	1519	74	1593
July	1980	1538	74	1612
Aug	1980	1556	74	1630
Sept	1980	1572	75	1647
Oct	1980	1591	75	1666
Nov	1980	1610	75	1685
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Mar	1981	1683	77	1760
Apr	1981	1701	77	1778
May	1981	1717	78	1795
June	1981	1734	78	1812
Jul	1981	1750	79	1829
Aug	1981	1767	79	1846
Sept	1981	1784	79	1863
Oct	1981	1800	80	1880
Nov	1981	1816	80	1896
Dec	1981	1832	81	1913

1329 aug + 100 oct

Using the preceding data, the number of inmates at each institution was determined. This is represented in the following page.

Department of Prisons
 Projected Male Inmate Population
 Period July, 1978 through December, 1982
 June 27, 1978

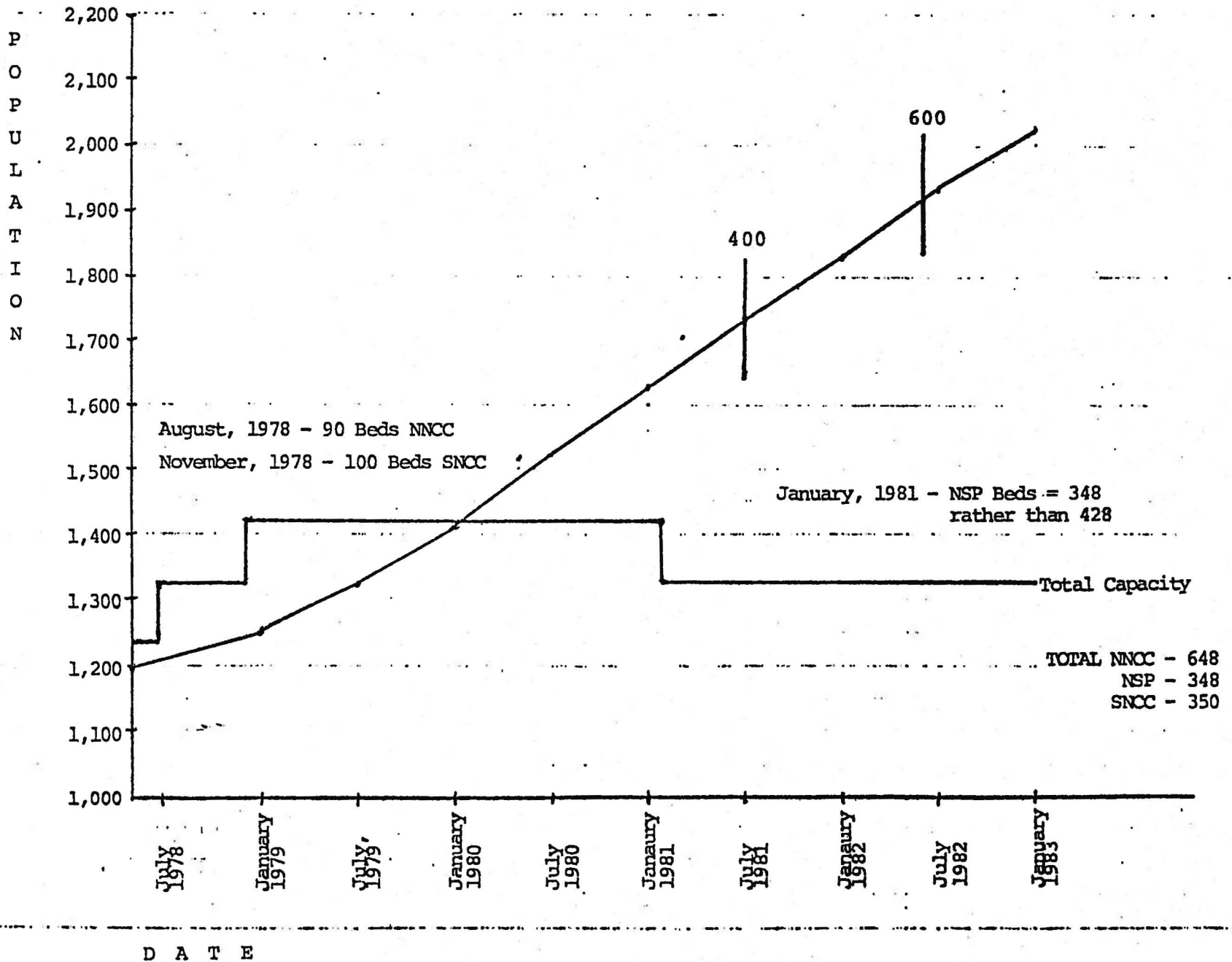
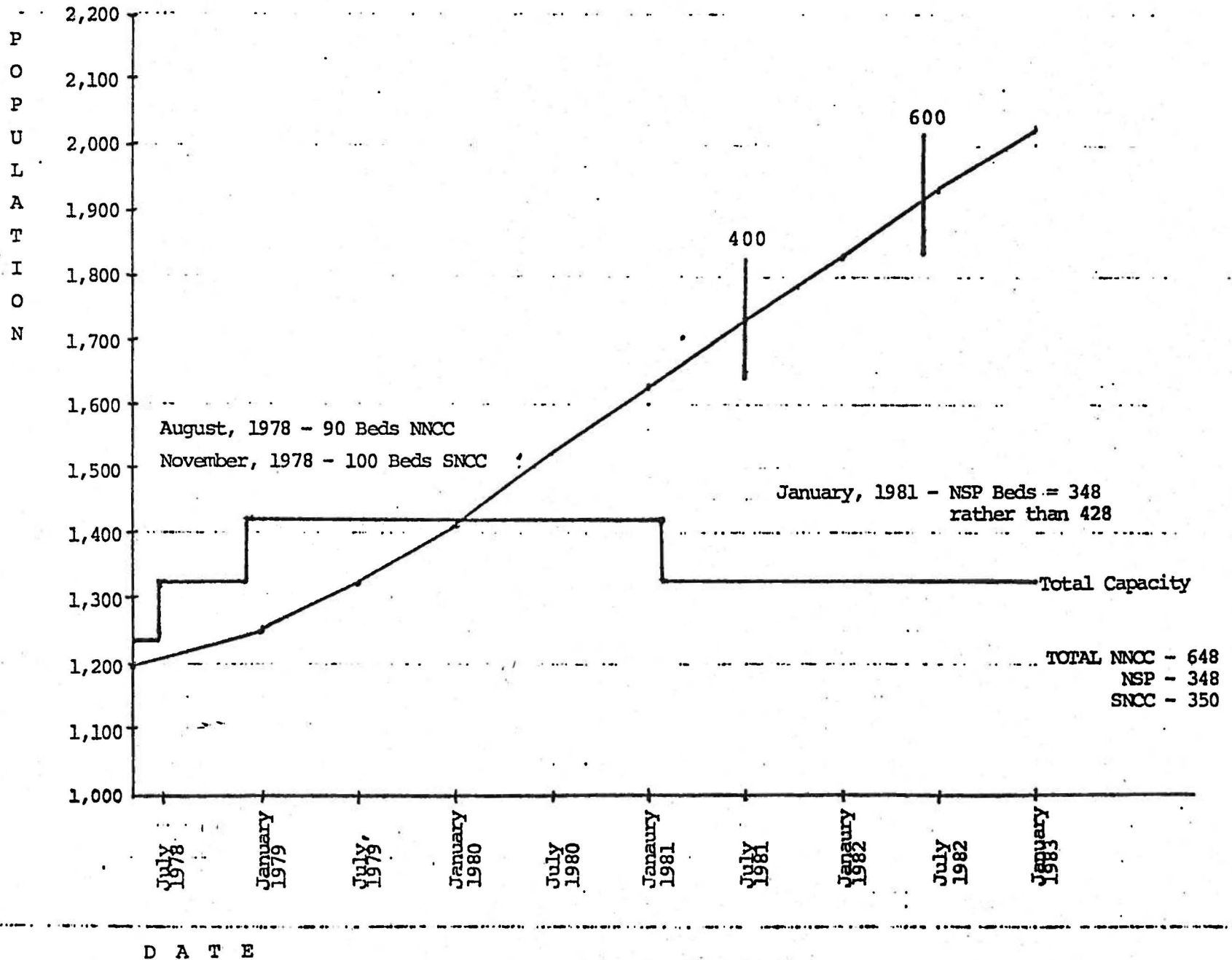


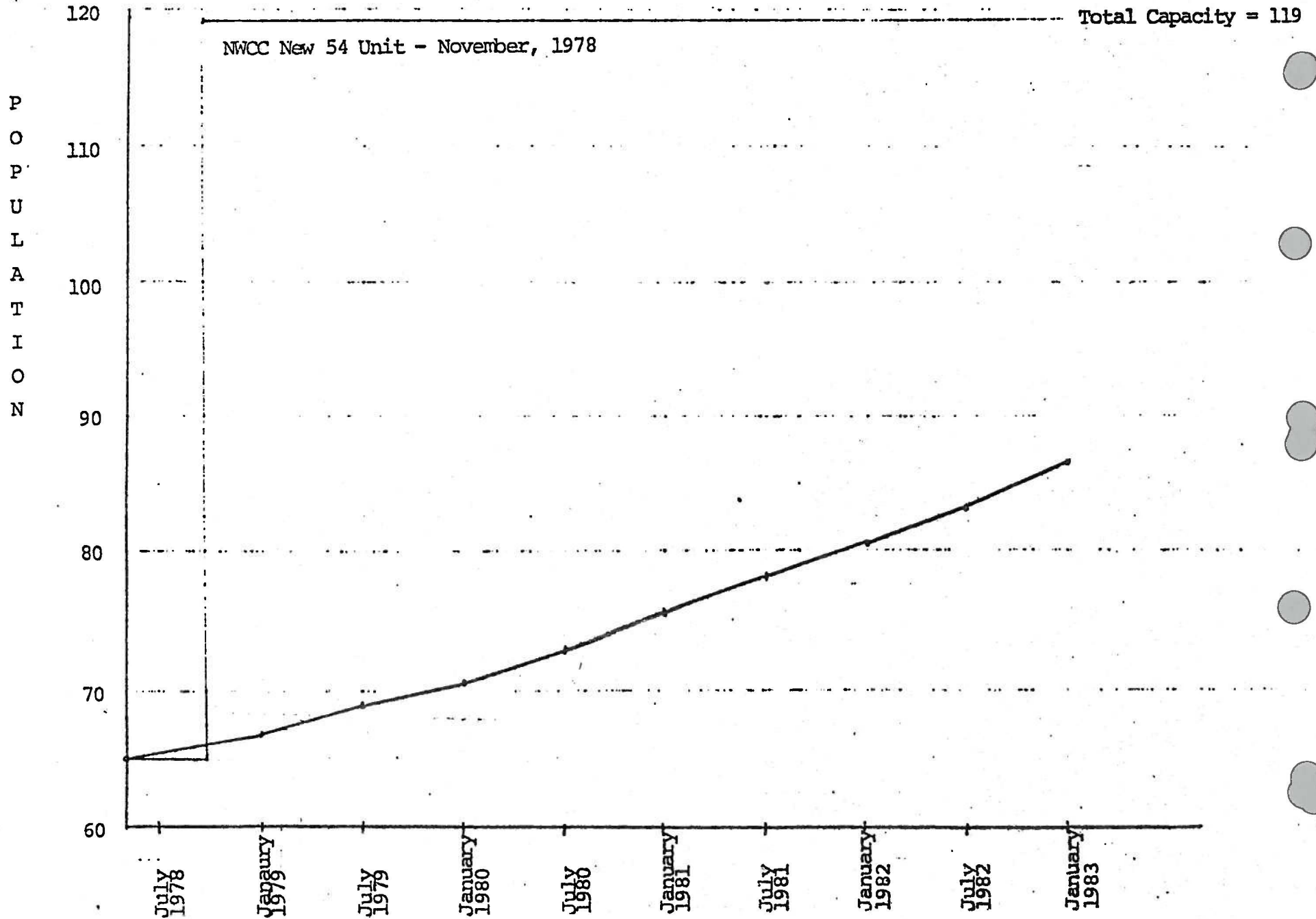
EXHIBIT A

Department of Prisons
 Projected Male Inmate Population
 Period July, 1978 through December, 1982
 June 27, 1978

EXHIBIT A



Department of Prisons
Projected Female Inmate Population
Period July, 1978 through December, 1982
June 27, 1978



Proposed Facility

The Department's requirements for a new institution indicate the need for a 400 inmate capacity expandable to 600 with program and treatment areas built for 600. The institution should be designed for medium security risks utilizing the housing design of Northern Nevada Correctional Center.

Proposed Site

The selection of a prison site is a decision that has lasting effects on the Department, the inmate population, staff, and the community. It is essential that all four parties be given careful and full consideration in the site selection process.

Departmental Considerations:

- Sufficient local support in terms of hospital space, court time, police and fire assistance, potential staff, and supplies are available.
- Ready access is available to the community including local overnight lodging for central staff.
- Availability of community work programs.
- Site of sufficient size and close proximity to the community selected.

Inmate Population Considerations:

- Ready access to the courts and competent legal counsel is required.
- Close proximity to his family is desirable.
- Programs must be available which will lead to reentry to the community.
- Availability of health programs is essential.

Staff Considerations:

- Availability of adequate housing and local services.
- Ethnic composit of local community approximate staff ethnic composit.
- Availability of public transportation to other areas.

Community Considerations:

- Economic benefit in terms of construction and annual operating expenses of the institution.
- Influx of inmate families either as permanent residents or transit visitors.
- Impact on local support services such as courts, police, fire protection, hospital rooms, and supply vendors.
- Reaction to a concentration of convicted felons eithin reasonable distance from the community.
- Desirability of having inmate work programs within the community.

These considerations indicate a preference to locate the facility in a medium to large community. Every proposed site should be graded using the factors with the final selection given to the highest rated location.

MARYLAND ORDERED TO REDUCE PRISON INMATE POPULATIONS BY 1,000 IN EIGHT MONTHS

Federal Judges Say Housing Two Prisoners In 40-44 Sq. Ft. Cells 'Offends Human Decency'

Maryland has just been ordered by two federal judges to remove 1,000 inmates in eight months from the overcrowded State Penitentiary in Baltimore and the House of Correction in Jessup.

Conditions in the two prisons represent unconstitutionally cruel and unusual punishment, according to U. S. District Court Judges Alexander Harvey II and Stanley Blair. The two judges issued separate opinions on the institutions last May as a result of two class-action lawsuits brought by prison inmates.

In their May opinions, the two judges found that the heart of the overcrowding problem at both prisons is the widespread practice of housing two inmates in one cell.

In the House of Correction, "double-celling" allowed more than 1,700 inmates to be crammed into a facility designed for 1,100. In the Maryland Penitentiary, there are more than 1,500 inmates -- over 1,000 double-celled. The two judges said housing two prisoners in 40 to 44 sq. ft. cells offends "contemporary standards of human decency."

Permanent Prohibition

Late last week, Judge Harvey issued a ruling permanently prohibiting Maryland corrections officials from double-celling inmates at the House of Correction. At the same time, Judge Blair ruled that the State Penitentiary may have up to
(Continued on page two)

IN THIS ISSUE

Maryland Goes Under Court Order: Given 8 Mos. To Cut Population By 1,000	1
Picket Line Up At Jessup: Corrections Officers Protesting Lack Of Training	2
Audit Catches Poor Accounting: Maryland Penitentiary Cited	3
Richard Hongisto On Board In New York: Controversial Figure Promises Hard Work	3
NIC GRANT AWARDS	5
Delaware Corrections Averts Court Order: Last-Minute Phone Call Puts Off Inevitable	5
JOB LISTINGS	7
Inmate Murders In Atlanta's Federal Prison: Bowdach Gives Congress Grisly Details	7
Prisons As 'Excel Centers': Rev. Jackson Launches Campaign To Transform Penology	8
ACROSS THE STATES	9
Prison Industries Report Available	10
Federal Death Bill Dies In Senate: McClellan's Death Voids Political Pact	10
Escaped Convicts Murder Family: Arizona Offering \$10,000 Reward	10

25 cells for double-celling under certain circumstances and that prisoners must first give voluntary, written permission before they can be double-celled.

The two judges have ordered corrections officials to remove 100 prisoners from each prison by December. After that, the courts ordered that officials remove 100 prisoners each month from each prison for the next four months.

Substantial Threat

According to Maryland Attorney General Francis Burch the deadlines will pose "A substantial threat to public safety." Burch added that the state does not intend "to participate in any program requiring the premature release of violent offenders whose release poses a threat to public safety."

Burch said the state will begin an immediate appeal of the judges' orders. So far, the state has not offered any proposal for meeting the eight month deadline if it does not win the appeal.

Thomas Peddicord, the chief legislative officer for Gov. Blair Lee III, said flatly that it would take 22 months for the state to reduce the populations at the maximum-security penitentiary and the medium-security House of Correction.

Peddicord said the state will have no problem meeting the December deadline but does not know how it will meet the timetable ordered for the next four months. The state's 22-month proposal for reducing the inmate populations relies on the 1980 opening of a new prison at Jessup to house 500, and the opening of a second prison at Hagerstown to house about 135 which is scheduled to open in 1979. Peddicord said the state had ordered a construction speedup on the two facilities to come within the 22-month timetable

Last month, *Corrections Digest* learned that Maryland prison officials are preparing an accelerated parole system to release some 1,000 inmates,

many of whom had been previously bypassed or rejected for parole -- all in order to reduce the overcrowding cited by the two federal courts in May.

Reportedly, funds for 22 more parole officers are being sought by the state's Division of Parole and Probation. According to Arnold J. Hopkins, director of the division, the parolees would be placed in a special unit under "intensified" supervision by special, veteran parole officers. "There would be no watering down of criteria, no depreciation of standards," Hopkins said. ■

In Maryland...

JESSUP CORRECTIONS OFFICERS SET UP PICKET LINE TO PROTEST LACK OF TRAINING, MANPOWER

An informal picket line is being manned at the Maryland House of Correction at Jessup by correctional officers who say they cannot perform their jobs adequately because of a lack of in-service training and an insufficient number of fellow officers.

"We need an increase in physical, human and financial resources. The... situation has gotten so bad that our family and friends fear for our lives," declared Ed Davis, president of the House of Correction unit of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

According to another AFSCME spokesman, Ron Samuels, there are currently six inmates at the prison for each correctional officer. Samuels said this imbalance, coupled with a lack of training, has created a situation leading to more assaults on officers by inmates and uncontrollable melees by inmates battling each other.

'Political Football'

"The legislature and the governor are playing political football with corrections," Davis told the press. "It sounds good for them to say they're going to get crime off the streets, but saying it costs isn't so nice to hear."

Maryland

Nelson vs. Collins, Civ. No. B-77-1116 (USDC-D Md., May 17, 1978). This suit challenged conditions in the Maryland Penitentiary and in a separately operated reception center housed in the penitentiary. The latter is responsible for initial classification and assignment in the state prison system. Both institutions are maximum security facilities; the basic question as to both was whether they were unconstitutionally overcrowded. Most of the facts were stipulated; evidence at trial was mainly expert testimony.

Of the combined population of 1500, approximately 1000 of the inmates are double-celled. Judge Blair found these conditions unconstitutional under the circumstances, using the same rationale as Judge Harvey in Wilson Vs. Levine. The court also found that the isolation cells for mentally disturbed inmates should be used for only a limited time while the initial placement decision may be made by lay personnel, prompt and adequate medical review of the decision is required. Where adequate care cannot be promptly provided, the inmate must be transferred to an appropriate facility.

Other claims of plaintiffs with respect to inadequacies in education and work programs, medical treatment, parole release, and classification procedures were rejected. The use of dormitories, while not recommended, "does not amount to a constitutional deprivation." The court found no constitutional bar to segregated confinement, even of prolonged or indefinite duration, because indeterminate sentences are periodically reviewed.

As to relief, the court said "reduction in population and in double-celling must be promptly and be effected in a matter of months rather than years." Defendants were asked to propose a plan and plaintiffs to approve it if reasonable. Some minimal amount of double celling for short periods of time will be permitted where the inmate consents or the classification system reasonably takes compatibility of cellmates into account. Resolution of the overcrowding problem will require a coordinated approach, the court added, since it is a statewide problem.

Plaintiffs' claims for damages were denied. "Quite clearly, the constitutional principles involved in this case have not been so clearly established at the time of infringement that the defendants could be charged with knowledge that their conduct was a violation of another's rights." (COAG has a copy of the opinion provided by Assistant Attorney General Stephen B. Caplis.)

Department of Prisons
Case Law - Prison Overcrowding
CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT: DOUBLE CELLING

Maryland

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RESOLUTION

1
2 It is with great interest, enthusiasm and hope that this duly
3 elected Board of County Commissioners of White Pine County has noted the
4 possibility of the future location of a Medium Security State Prison within
5 the geographical limits of White Pine County; having reflected upon and
6 considered the impact of said location on our community and its people, we
7 hereby memorialize our reaction and thoughts in the following RESOLUTION.
8

9 WHEREAS, White Pine County, Nevada, is possessed of generous
10 natural and economic resources such as a generous water supply of high
11 quality, a skilled working population and superior local electrical trans-
12 mission facilities, and

13 WHEREAS, White Pine County, particularly in this time of economic
14 uncertainty and continuing economic dependence on the mining industry
15 represented by this community's primary employer Kennecott Copper
16 Corporation and
17

18 WHEREAS, a Public Hearing was held and it was the unanimous
19 decision of all those present to have the Medium Security State Prison here
20 in White Pine County, and

21 WHEREAS, it is the desire of this body of public officials and the
22 community as a whole to diversify the economic viability and strength of
23 White Pine County, we are encouraged and pleased with the possibility of
24 the future location of a Medium Security State Prison facility in our County.
25

26 The anticipated benefits in terms of sources of employment in the
27 construction process and in the operation of such a facility gives hope and
28 encouragement for our future as a leading and prosperous community in the
29 State of Nevada. We hereby resolve as follows:

30 BE IT RESOLVED, that the elected Board of Commissioners of
31 White Pine County, hereby endorse, encourage and pledge their cooperation
32

1 in the future location of a Medium Security State Prison facility in White
2 Pine County. The foregoing being done and expressed in the interests of
3 the citizens of White Pine County.

4 DATED this 8th day of August, 1978.

7 BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
8 White Pine County, State of Nevada.

9 By [Signature]
Chairman

10 By _____
Member

11
12 By [Signature]
Member

14
15 ATTEST:

16 [Signature]
Clerk of said Board

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ATTACHMENT B

A STUDY OF THE
FEASIBILITY OF USING SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES
FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS

PREPARED BY

STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

A STUDY OF THE
FEASIBILITY OF USING SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES
FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE:

In an April 28, 1977 letter, jointly signed by the Chairmen of the Senate Finance Ways and Means Committees of the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Nevada Legislature, the State Public Works Board was "urged to undertake a feasibility study of developing community college campuses adjacent to high school vocational-technical programs" and to study high school facilities throughout the State "to determine how they might better be utilized in the Community College Program in the future."

INFORMATIONAL SOURCES:

Information for this study was gathered from the following sources:

1. University of Nevada System
2. Seventeen State School Districts
3. Legislative Commission's Subcommittee on Community Colleges
4. State Department of Education
5. Tadlock Associates Inc.
6. State Planning Coordinator

FINDINGS:

1. It is anticipated that in the Fall of 1978 the Community College Division will be utilizing school district facilities in all counties except Esmeralda and Storey.
2. District facilities utilized by the Division consist of approximately 195-199 classrooms, 26 laboratories, 48-49 shops, 7 offices and 2 other spaces. In addition to these rooms, the Division reports the utilization of 40 non-school district rooms.

FINDINGS (Cont.):

3. With few exceptions, district facilities are available only after normal school hours. Utilization is generally between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m.
4. Some district facilities are being made available to the Division at no cost. Others are rented at minimum costs.
5. In the Reno-Sparks area, 93 district rooms are reported to be used by the Division a total of 662.5 hours per week; an average of 1.4 hours per room per weekday.
6. While the Division reports excellent cooperation from the Districts in obtaining classroom space during evening hours, it has difficulty in obtaining and scheduling the use of laboratory, shop, office, library and instructional support spaces from the District because of a shortage of appropriate district facilities and a reported reluctance on the part of the Districts to permit these types of spaces to be utilized by Division personnel. When they are available, the restrictions that are placed on the Division's use of such rooms impede Division programs and create strained relationships.
7. Only a small portion of the available district facilities are being used by the Division and all Districts report the ready availability of additional classrooms. A few report the availability of additional laboratories and shops for Division use between 5:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. on weekdays and any time during weekends.
8. The Districts of Carson, Elko, Esmeralda, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, Storey and White Pine report the availability of district land upon which to build Division facilities. Clark and Washoe indicate the possibility of providing such sites. Churchill, Douglas, Pershing and Nye, while indicating support of the concept, indicate that they do not have the land necessary for the construction of Division facilities.
9. Pershing, Lincoln and Washoe Districts indicate that there are existing school buildings within their District that could be better used for Division programs than for the existing district programs.
10. Clark, Esmeralda, Nye and Storey Districts report knowledge of the availability of other buildings in their Districts that could be obtained and used by the Division.
11. Community College enrollments have decreased since peaking in 1976-1977 and in 1977-1978 are approximately at the 1975-1976 level.

FINDINGS (Cont.):

12. When community college facilities are developed there is less use of district facilities.
13. The larger community colleges do not favor construction of Division facilities on district property.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. While both the Division and the Districts seem to agree - in varying degrees - with the concept of shared use, both, and particularly the Division, see problems in implementation and operation.
2. The Division tends to regard the use of district facilities as supplemental to, and not in lieu of, constructing facilities.
3. District schools do not contain all of the facilities desired by, and necessary to, Division courses and programs.
4. Districts are reluctant to share vocational or occupational spaces because of a reluctance to share tools or allow the use of equipment by "outsiders."
5. While existing district facilities offer a good opportunity to expand the Division's evening courses related to college parallel and adult education programs, they offer only limited opportunities for occupational and daytime courses and programs.
6. There is a good possibility that agreements could be negotiated in which the Districts would provide sites for the construction of certain facilities for the joint use of the Division and the District. It will have to be an economic necessity before it is readily supported by the Division.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Articulation committees composed of Division and district personnel - similar to that existing in the Western Nevada Community College - should be organized on a continuing basis to study areas in which the two agencies can complement and support each other and to eliminate problems arising from joint use.
2. Minor modifications and additions to existing district facilities such as small libraries, audio-visual facilities, storage and office spaces, jointly financed, would greatly improve current utilization by both the Division and District.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont.):

3. If the need for Division facilities were determined well in advance and their requirements made known to the School Districts they could, with some financial assistance from the Division, consider economically augmenting their normal construction programs to better accomodate Division requirements.
4. Portable facilities for occupational and daytime use that can be moved on and off district property offer some potential. However, the use of private facilities off district property seems to offer the best potential for day use. Private facilities that can be made available under "build to suit" lease programs should be explored.
5. The Division should be adequately financed to pursue an aggressive rental or lease program with both Districts and other owners.
6. The advantage of the joint acquisition of school sites should be considered.

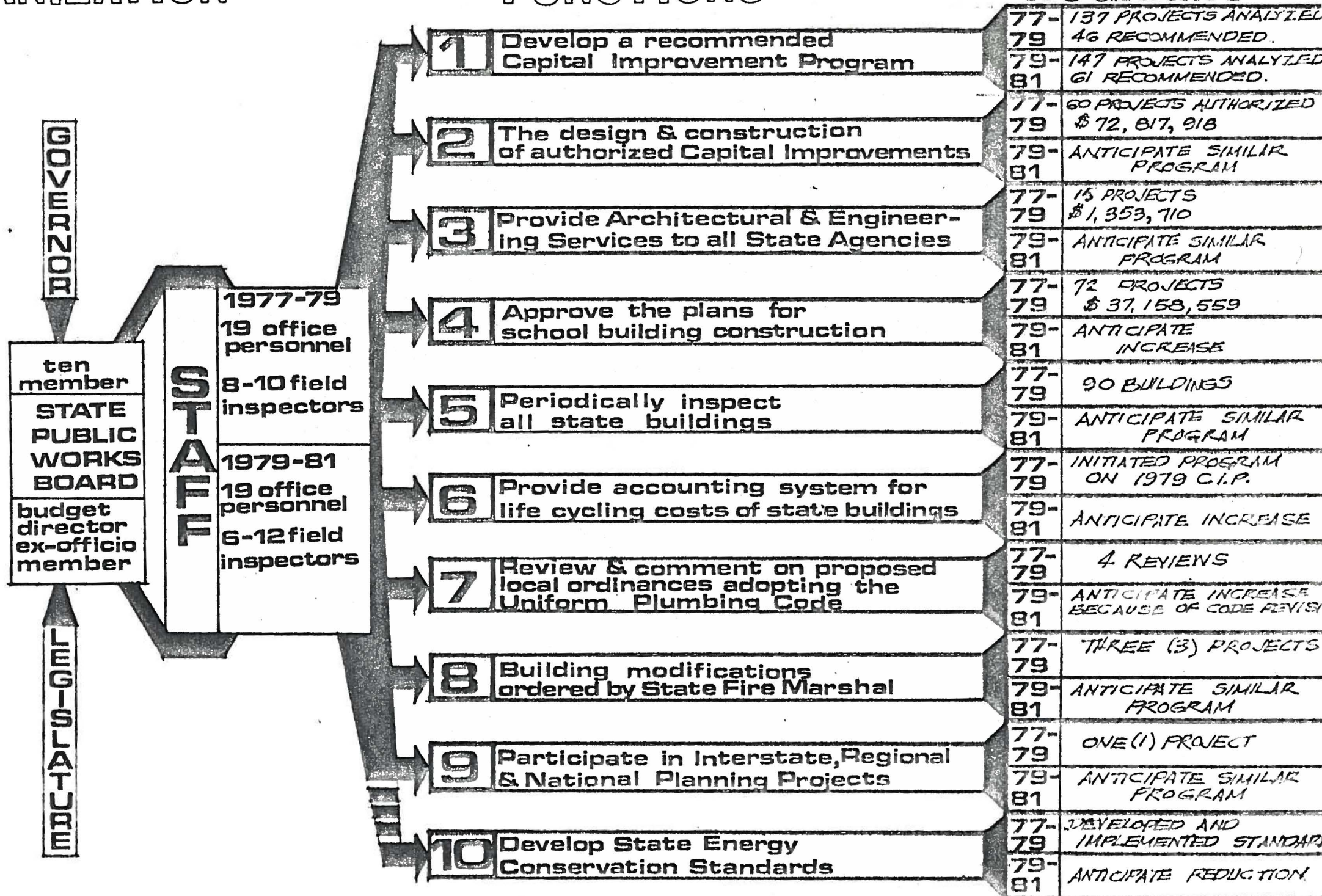
EXHIBIT B

ORGANIZATION

FUNCTIONS

PROGRAMS

ATTACHMENT C



STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD

E X H I B I T C

1969 — 1981

