

Committee in session at 7:30 a.m. Senator Floyd R. Lamb was in the Chair.

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

ABSENT:

OTHERS: Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
PRESENT: Eugene Pieretti, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Howard Barrett, Budget Director

SEE PAGE 1A, ATTACHED, FOR COMPLETE LIST OF OTHERS PRESENT & TESTIFYING.

Warden Charles Wolff, Director, Department of Prisons, stated that because of growth in the prison population within the State of Nevada, it has been determined that a new medium security institution is needed. The original request was for a 400-man security institution with the capability to expand to 600. The last fiscal year the net growth in population within the prison system totaled 226. They have a projection for growth for the next year of 19 percent.

Senator Wilson asked what Warden Wolff's recommendation was. He prefaced his recommendation by stating that the traditional approach to a correctional institution in the field of corrections throughout the country has been that when you have your choice, you would like them located within a 50-mile radius of urban centers.

Senator Wilson asked about four concerns: 1) community acceptance, 2) cost of construction, 3) annual operations costs and 4) availability of the facility for families and services.

Warden Wolff replied that public acceptance has been favorable in Ely. On cost of construction, Warden Wolff turned the answer over to Bill Hancock to answer later. The most economical operational costs that Warden Wolff has projected is \$4.1 million in Jean, Nevada; \$4 million in Carson City; \$4.1 million plus in Reno; \$4.3 million in Ely; and \$4.2 million in North Las Vegas. Costs for one-shot in equipment would be the highest in Ely and North Las Vegas, and Reno. If you build adjacent to an institution, there are some economies in being able to utilize some of the common staff, such as the correctional staff, chaplain, doctors, dentist, psychologists, etc. He stated that the most economical site, operationally, would be Carson City, Reno, Jean, North Las Vegas, and then Ely.

As far as travel costs are concerned, Las Vegas would be the most economical, since 60 percent of the inmates are from Las Vegas.

Senator Wilson asked what the present cost is for transporting prisoners back and forth from Las Vegas to Carson City. Warden Wolff stated \$400,000, which would include supervision of the transportation.

The fourth concern of nearness to services and family, Warden Wolff said there is going to be much better opportunity in the urban areas within that 50-mile radius. Southern Nevada would be the primary site for family consideration.

Bill Hancock, Secretary Manager, State Public Works Board, presented the construction costs of seven different sites. The three prime locations are Ely, North Las Vegas and Dodge Flat. He stated that to build a prison for 400 inmates, the most economical location would be Carson City. However, Carson City has problems with sewage and water. The second most economical location would be two sites in the North Las Vegas area on BLM properties estimated to cost \$21 million for construction. He emphasized that these are budget figures. Dodge Flat, north of Wadsworth, southwest of the Pyramid Lake Indian

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1, OTHERS PRESENT AND TESTIFYING)

Senator Richard Blakemore
Assemblyman John Polish
Warden Charles Wolff, Director, Department of Prisons
William Hancock, Secretary Manager, State Public Works Board
E.H. Fitz, Chairman, State Public Works Board
Bill Flangas, Vice-Chairman, State Public Works Board
Harvey Young, Chairman, Prison Committee, White Pine County
Tom Bath, President, Bath Lumber, Ely
Mark Wheeler
Father Costigan, Pastor, Immaculate Conception, Sparks
Father John Coen, Paster, Ely Catholic Church
Nick Orphan, City Clerk, Ely
Frank Caine, State Public Works Board
M. Bath, private citizen, Ely
Mike Marice, White Pine County Commission
G.P. Etcheverry, Nevada League of Cities
Mike Bourne, White Pine County Development Corporation
Bob Johnston, White Pine County District Attorney
G.Bennyhue, White Pine County, McGill
Janice Bennyhue, Chairman, White Pine Democratic Central Committee
Dee Gipson, Vice Chairman, White Pine Republican Central Committee
Betty C. Whitehurst, White Pine Chamber of Commerce
David L. Anderson, Nevada Conference of Churches and Denominational
Executive, Ministers of Nevada
Joe Brown, Esq., Attorney for Peter Simon
R.M. Prince, Ely City Council
Rev. John V. Moore, First United Methodist Church, Reno
Barbara C. Moore, prison visitor and Friends Outside member
Rhea Rolley, private citizen
Ann H. Scott, Reno Friends' Meeting
Peter A. Simon, Jean
Bruce Blackadar, Nevadans for Criminal Justice
Ted Olson, American Civil Liberties Union
Helen Gekakis, Washoe Legal Services
Eric Moon, American Friends' Service Committee
Michael E. Fondi, District Judge, Carson City
Paula Fitzgerald, Department of Prisons
Dick Baker, Deputy, State Public Works Board
WestWiechmann, State Public Works Board
Cy Ryan, United Press
Lee Adler, Reno Newspapers
Alice McMorris, Channel 8
Lester Wisbrod, KLAS -
Ed Vogel, Las Vegas Review Journal
John Miller, Reno Newspapers
Larry Dunton, White Pine County

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Reservation, would cost \$23 million for construction. The other site is Ely, which has the highest construction cost of \$25 million.

Mr. Hancock stated that city sewer and water capacity in Carson City will not be available to the prison for at least two years. He stated that, in his opinion, the preferred sites are Ely, North Las Vegas, and the Dodge Flat area. Carson City and Jean would be in a second category; with great reservations for both sites because of the utility systems. Mr. Hancock explained that the lagoon system was the original system put in at the medium security prison. It leaches into the Carson River drainage system. He did not know if they could go back and reactivate those lagoons until such time as the city system is capable of handling the sewage.

Senator Wilson asked why the Carson City site is secondary in his judgement, in addition to those two reasons. Mr. Hancock stated there is a third reason, and that is the number of inmates that are already housed in this area. Mr. Hancock stated the thing he is hesitant about is that they are trying to connect all of the prison systems to the Carson utility system. At the present time, it is not possible.

Senator Wilson asked if Mr. Hancock had assurance from the City that they can get sewer and water from the municipal service. Mr. Hancock stated they have a commitment from the City of Carson that in two years, they will have sewer and water.

Senator Gibson asked where the location in Ely was. Mr. Hancock stated about 10 miles from Ely. Mr. Hancock said in his \$25 million figure for Ely, they have planned on constructing their own lagoon system.

Senator Glaser asked if there is a problem with the water table for the Carson City site. Mr. Hancock said there is a higher water table as you approach the river area, but nothing to restrict construction.

Mr. Hancock said if the prison is built at Jean, the existing utilities at Jean will have to be expanded.

Bert Fitz, Chairman of the Public Works Board, stated we should resolve the utility site problem for Carson City and Jean before deciding to put the prison at either of these locations.

Senator Gibson asked if he would be satisfied if they put the site in Ely but appropriated the amount of money he thought it would cost to build in Carson City. Senator Gibson asked Mr. Fitz if the \$20 million rather than the \$25 million would be satisfactory to him. Mr. Fitz replied it wouldn't.

Mr. Hancock told Senator Lamb it would cost \$1.4 million to buy their own utilities at Jean.

Bill Flangas, Vice-Chairman, Public Works Board, listed the major functions of a new prison: safety, of the citizens from the criminals; safety, of the inmates, which is the responsibility of the State. In December, 1977, there was a dangerous overcrowding situation in the prison system of our State. We anticipate the same explosive situation in 1982. After the legislative process, the money becomes available July 1, 1979. It will take about 12 months (July 1, 1980) to make the plans, specs, etc. By the time they advertise for bid and go through that process, it will be October 1, 1980. Then they need another 30 days to award the contract. They can start construction in November, 1980. It will take 15 to 18 months to complete by 1982. The need for the facility overrides the location. Mr. Flangas urged the Ely site.

Harvey Young, Chairman, Prison Committee in White Pine County, (see Attachment A, Exhibit A, and written testimony). Tom Bath, president of Bath Lumber, Ely, provided construction information for the prison in Ely. (See Attachment A., Exhibit D.)

Father William Costigan, pastor of the Immaculate Conception in

Sparks, lived in Ely for 12 years. He testified on behalf of the Ely people for the site. He stated that if a decision was made for the site at Ely, he was sure of loyalty, respect and cooperation. And from the spiritual point of view, the people will donate what they have.

Father John Coen, Ely Catholic Church, stated that if the Committee decides to favor the site at Ely, they will be happy to supply whatever is needed in the way of chaplainry.

Nick Carton, Secretary for the City of Ely, presented a chart (see Attachment B) on the water analysis.

Assemblyman John Polish spoke on behalf of the people of Ely for the site.

Senator McCorkle asked about the transportation costs from Las Vegas to Stewart, for the acceptance and classification of the inmates. Warden Wolff stated that the \$400,000 for this activity is a mythical figure. The unit need for this acceptance and classification period would require 30 beds at \$45,000 per bed. It could be a wing off one of the general structures. An extra building would not be necessary at Ely or Jean.

Senator Gibson asked about the visitation rate in Jean and the Clark County inmates who are in Carson; and asked for figures for both places. Warden Wolff stated that most of the inmates at Jean are from Clark County.


Meeting adjourned at 10:00 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Carol Lee Chavez, Secretary

APPROVED:



Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman

Senate Committee on _____ Finance _____

Date _____ Thursday, April 5 _____

Time _____ 7:30 a.m. _____ Room _____ 131 _____

Bills or Resolutions
to be considered

Subject

Counsel
Requested*

Discussion of new prison site.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE
SENATE FINANCE HEARING
APRIL 5, 1979

A G E N D A

*Harvey W. Young Chairman, Prison Steering Committee	Background - Kickoff
*Tom Bath Member Steering Committee	Food and Construction
*Larry Dunton Eastern Nevada Medical Group	Medical & Hospital Care Travel and Personnel
Farrell Hansen White Pine County Auditor and Recorder	Tax Assessment Valuation
Nick Orphan City Clerk	Water Analysis
Mike Marich White Pine County Commission	Road Maintenance
Dee Gipson Vice Chairman, W.P. County Republican Central Committee	Resolution-W.P. Republican Central Committee
Janice Benninghove Chairman, W.P. County Democratic Central Committee	Resolution-W.P. Democratic Central Committee
Bob Johnston	City of Ely
*Father John Coen	W.P. County District Attorney Catholic Church

attach A

~~SECRET~~

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

prepared by H. W. Young, Jr.
for Senate Finance Committee Hearing

Carson City, Nevada
April 5, 1979

Chairman Lamb and members of the Senate Finance Committee, my name is Harvey W. Young, Jr.

I have served as Chairman of the Prison Committee in White Pine County since its inception in June of 1977. Upon appointment as committee chairman, I requested Mr. Art Olson, Miss Adele Rattazzi, Mr. Tom Bath, and Mr. George Swallow to serve on that committee with me. We began our activities by compiling preliminary data to determine, 1) whether we felt a prison facility was desirable to our community, and 2) if we found that indeed it was desirable, what course of action must be taken to secure the location of that facility in this community. Our preliminary fact sheet is shown as Exhibit A at the end of this testimony.

After compilation of the original data sheet, we met with Mr. Jack Fogliani, former Warden of the Nevada State Prison, to hear his discussion and determine what his feeling might be for a facility located in Ely. On considering the facts which we had accumulated, and evaluating our discussion with Mr. Fogliani, we determined that a prison facility would be an asset to our community. At that time (October 1977), I submitted testimony before the Joint Legislative Commission to Study Conditions at State Prisons in Las Vegas, and expressed our community's interest in obtaining the location of that facility.

During the winter of 1977-78, we accumulated additional data and did some preliminary site evaluation, and in March of 1978, we submitted that data to the Legislative Commission for their evaluation and consideration. A cover letter to that data is enclosed in this testimony and is labeled Exhibit B.

The Legislative Commission Sub-committee, which was chaired by

Assemblyman Lloyd Mann, evaluated that information and in their recommendations to the Legislature proposed that if the Legislature did recommend an additional facility to the State Prison system, that they consider Ely a prime site.

In June of 1978, the Public Works Board, Chairman Bert Fitz, member Fill Flangas, members of the Public Works Board Professional Staff, Mr. Bill Hancock, Mr. Dick Blake, and Warden Chuck Wolf, visited Ely to evaluate the four sites which we had proposed to the Legislative Commission Sub-committee. They were all very enthusiastic about the Smith Valley site, which we visited early today. One reason Warden Wolf particularly liked the site in Smith Valley was because of the possibility of a cattle-feed operation to supply meat for the rest of the prison system. One reason in particular why it appeared as a good potential cattle-feed operation is because the City of Ely owns grazing rights, water rights, as well as the George Town Ranch in that vicinity. I might point out that we have discussed the possibility of the City entering into a Lease Agreement with the State of Nevada for the ranch facilities as a feed-lot operation.

In August of 1978 the White Pine County Commission held a public hearing so the community in general could submit input about their concerns for a prison location in Ely. A copy of those minutes is included in this testimony labeled Exhibit C.

The Public Works Board at their meeting in September of 1978 recommended that if an addition be made to the State Prison system, it be located in Ely.

In November of 1978, the State Prison Board made that same recommendation.

In January of this year, Governor-elect List recommended in a State of the State address that the Legislature consider the siting of the next prison facility in Ely.

Last month we submitted to each individual legislator a Cost Analysis for

a prison facility located in Ely. After reviewing the cost analysis that the Public Works Board had made, we felt that there were many errors which should be corrected. These errors related to building costs, food costs, personnel data, travel costs, and all other general operational costs. I have enclosed a copy of that Cost Analysis in this testimony as Exhibit D. Each person who participated in our cost analysis will submit testimony pointing out the costs which we have determined, and, of course, correlating those costs to the estimates made by the Public Works Board.

There has been a lot of discussion in the State's news media about the location of a facility in remote areas in which they have pointed out that the Federal Bureau of Prisons recommends that Prisons be located near metropolitan areas. I would like to point out that although the Federal Bureau of Prisons has conducted a study regarding location of prisons, they have not issued any guidelines concerning locations, and I would like to point out that presently the Federal Bureau of Prisons is building a facility at Lake Placid, New York, an extremely remote location, and that in California there is a prison facility at Susanville, a location which is remote from the population centers of California.

In concluding my testimony I would like to point out that we have resolutions from the White Pine County Commission, the City of Ely, the White Pine Soil Conservation District, the Nevada League of Cities, the Nevada Association of County Commissioners, the White Pine County Republican Central Committee, the White Pine County Democratic Central Committee, the State Republican Central Committee, the Carson Democratic Central Committee, and the White Pine Chamber of Commerce, a portion of which are copied and enclosed as Exhibit E, all endorsing the location of a prison facility in White Pine County.

It has been very interesting to me to work on this project. We have had response from many former residents all over the country. One in particular

which I would like to point out to you is included as Exhibit F. This is a copy of a letter from Ms. Toby Feld, who is a former White Pine County resident, born and raised in McGill, and is presently working with the Department of Corrections in Minnesota. She has been in their employ for fifteen years as a Public Relations coordinator. Ms. Feld expressed interest and offered any assistance she might provide in the location of this project here. I would particularly like to call your attention to that letter.

Thank you for the opportunity of submitting this testimony.

Truly yours,



Harvey W. Young Co., Inc.
H. W. Young, Jr.

EXHIBIT A

DATA SHEET

E X H I B I T A

I. WELFARE FACTORS

- A. Carson City has a one-time only assistance program. (Will buy a ticket home for followers. They will not set them up in house keeping). They either go home or go to work.
- B. Of 1090 inmates in the three facilities in Carson, there were eight A.D.C. cases as of October 18, 1977. (A.D.C. is a State funded program)

Re: Rich McElroy, Director of Welfare, Carson City

- C. Churches have a program consistant with the State's and with Carson City's.

Re: Rich McElroy

Van S. Hansen. L.D.S. Stake President

Merlin Anderson. L.D.S. Bishop. Carson City

- D. Very few family members follow prisoners to establish residence. 76% cause no problems.

Re: Jack Fogliani, Oct. 5, 1977, former Director
of Prisons

- E. Most Churches have programs for in-facility instruction of Prisoners

Re: Father Sean Sweeney

Rev. Wm. Corlette

II. ECONOMIC IMPACT

- A. Construction would most probably start in Spring, 1979, as soon as the Legislature acts.

Re: Charles Wolff, Director of Prisons.

- B. Construction phase would employ approximately 150

Re: Ibid.

C. Facility would have eventual population of 600. E X H I B I T A

D. Employment would be geared for 300 employees

1. Correctional officers would be majority of employees.
2. Doctors
3. Dentists
4. Teachers
5. Psychiatrist
6. Sociologists
7. Psychologists

E. Average annual pay at mediam facility in Carson as of October 1977 \$16,977.

F. A facility would contract with Wm Bee Ririe Hospital for surgical needs.

G. A facility would require additional services related ~~to~~ businesses in town.

H. Projected annual payroll \$5,000,000.

III. SOCIAL FACTORS

A. Inmates are not separated within the system by crime, their behavior determines where they will live.

Re: Charles Wolff, Director of Prisons

B. Approximately 26% of the inmates in Nevada's Prison system are members of minority groups.

C. About 50% of inmates are first time offenders.

D. 50% never return

Re: Wolff.

E. Average stay by an inmate at a medium is 18 months.

- F. Nevada Employment Security would assist in vocational training for job placement of those seeking employment at a facility.
- G. There are 2-3 escapes per year from a medium facility
- H. Usually when an escapee leaves he heads for family or friends.
- I. A prison automatically generates more court work which would have to be absorbed by local courts.
- *J. 60% of population is under 30 years old
- K. 45% of population is from Southern Nevada
- L. 70% of population needs academic improvement
- M. 75% of population needs additional vocational skills
- N. Only 20 % of persons convicted of felonies are being sentenced to prison. The rest are being diverted from institutions.
- O. Courses would be offered through college level.

* "J" through "O" Re: State Public Works Board and refer to Jean facility just completed...See Enclosures.

EXHIBIT B

August 22, 1978

MINUTES

County Commissioner's
Public Hearing on Prison
Wednesday, August 2, 1978

Ely Grade School from 2:00 p.m. to 3:04 p.m.

At 2:00 p.m. Chairman Tom Collis opened the meeting. He asked that anyone asking a question give their name and direct it to a certain individual. He then turned the meeting over to Mr. Harvey Young, Jr.

Mr. Young stated that he was Chairman of the Committee to Study the Prison Potential in White Pine County. He stated that it was the joint request of his Committee and the County Commissioners that this hearing be held. He then introduced:

Mr. Ken Hooge, County Manager
Doctor Jones, County Commissioner
Mr. Doug Hawkins, County Commissioner
Mr. Tom Collis, Chairman, County Commissioner
Mr. Charles Wolf, State Director of Prisons
Mr. Bill Hancock, Manager, State Public Works Board
Mr. Bill Flangas, Public Works Board
Judge Hoyt, District Judge
Ms. Addele Rattazzi, City Council
Mr. John Polish, State Assemblyman, Joint Senate/Assembly Committee to
Study Conditions of State Prisons
Mr. Bob Johnston, Committee to Study the Prison Potential in White
Pine County
Mr. Barlow White, City Council
Mr. Archie Robison, Sheriff
Mr. Jack Caylor, Chief of Police

Mr. Young informed everyone that Director Wolf would make a brief presentation. He asked that all questions be held until after each speaker had an opportunity to make a presentation. Father Caviglia, a native of McGill and past chaplain within the prison system, was unable to be present today. Mr. Bill Hancock, Public Works Manager, will briefly outline what physical facilities would be constructed if White Pine County is chosen as the site for the prison. Then Mr. Bill Flangas will make his presentation.

Mr. Charles Wolf

"Thank you Harvey. It's a pleasure to be here to chat with you folks today. First of all I think we ought to clarify something so that somebody doesn't have any misunderstandings of why I'm here. I'm not here today to sell you a correctional institution. That's really not our role. What we're going to try to do if we can today is explain some of the things to you that are involved in having a correctional facility. It is not our decision that a correctional facility is located anywhere. It goes through several hands, so to speak. First of all, the way this thing started out, the Department of Prisons had to ascertain where it is going to house inmates and if it has enough beds. It didn't take us

E X H I B I T B

very long to know that we didn't have enough beds to house the inmates that we're getting into the prison system in Nevada. It looked pretty serious about the fact that we're going to have to develop something in terms of a plan of either enlarging the institutions we have or doing that and also adding another institution to the institutions that are already in operation. We make a recommendation and a request to the Public Works Board. They consider our request and we're asking them for a new institution now that would be a 400 man medium security type institution that could be enlarged to a maximum capacity of about 600 people. They consider these things and if they decide to recommend that as one of their capital construction projects, then they would approve it in their September meeting. This then goes to the Executive Branch of Government which includes the Department of Administration in the Governor's office for their consideration. Then ultimately next January it goes to the Legislature for their decision. If a site is recommended by the Public Works Board to the Executive Branch then on to the Legislature, then the Legislature ultimately has the authority to approve: 1. if we're going to get an institution; and 2. where its going to be. If you folks feel that you want a correctional institution in White Pine County, then its really up to you through your elected officials or Committee, that Harvey is Chairman of, to make these wishes known to the Public Works Board, the Executive Branch of Government, and the Legislature. I'll be real honest, if you pick sites for an institution, usually if you would take and pick a site for an institution close to the urban areas. The reason most of your inmate population comes from the urban areas and the services are more readily available. Many institutions are built in rural areas. Many of them are built like they are here in an area like White Pine County. The new facility that we have in southern Nevada at Gene is 30 miles out of town and whether you're 30 miles or 100 whatever, thats a distance that has to be traveled for everything that you have to do with the basic population. Back on the blackboard here we have sort of laid out a sketch of what the institution would look like in general. It doesn't mean that everything would be placed that way but an institution usually consists of few items that never change. Housing units of this type are the types of housing units we have at the medium security institution at Carson City. Its a nice single room, secure type housing unit that individuals are able to take and each have an individual room and a certain amount of privacy and an ability to be able to program within the institution. These facilities are generally speaking about a 100 man unit. There are three wings that are composed of individual rooms and they meet in a center rotunda which is the control center where all of the electronic control equipment is housed, and that is where the correctional officer, naturally, has his official point. There are four of them that are sketched and two that are dotted lined in meaning that originally wherever the institution is built, it will be built for a population of 400 with the potential of being able to be expanded to 600 with the addition of two housing units. The rest of the services within the institution would be designed basically for a 600 man population. The usual thing that you have in an institution, you have a recreational area, a gymnasium, a visiting area, administration, kitchen, boiler room, maintenance programs, and then you get into vocational training and academic education, and industrial operations. The institution is planned wherever its located, its basically planned, as an institution, it is going to be utilizing programs within the institution. Its not programs within the community as much as you might have if it was located in an urban area such as Las Vegas. In the institution we're talking about individuals who would be coming that are medium security. I think that maybe I should also explain the difference between medium security and maximum security such as the penitentiary in Carson City.

A medium security institution essentially is an institution that will house people that are capable of programming on what we call a medium security campus. In other words, they're not individuals that are close custody but not individuals that are normally dangerous and assaultant in behavior and are going to act out within the institution. Most of them will be first time offenders, most of them will be pretty young. That doesn't mean they're all going to be first offenders and that they're all going to be pretty young. There's going to be some old boys like me and there's going to be some young guys and there's going to be some very old people. We have our age group within our prison system today of 1,263 people, the youngest one is 16 and the oldest one is 86. So you see you have a cross section of ages there, and they're in for everything from bad check writing to murder, naturally. The population in general is decided upon by basically by what the man has been identified as in the reception and classification unit and goes through a classification process within our institution in what we call Reception when they first come into the institution. These individuals will probably serve somewhere between 18 and 24 months. Most of the people if they are sent to a medium security institution such as we're proposing here are the individuals that we feel can program and could benefit from the program in that institution, are not dangerous, and are not escape risks and things of this nature. Those individuals that do not program in an environment such as this or the new institution we have down at Gene, we transfer them back to Carson City because the Carson City facility can handle any level of custody, and of course, can handle any disciplinary or program plan that we are talking about. Although there is a medium security institution in Carson City, it's a more secure institution than what we have in southern Nevada, and it is also a more secure institution than what this institution here would be wherever it is located from the standpoint that the programs are designed a little bit different in each of the institutions. I think that some of the things you have to recognize that an institution of this type will require about 200 employees initially and then somewhat in excess of that when you go into phase two where you go up to 600 population. It has a pretty strong need for a variety of services. Just as an item, dairy products, an institution of this type is going to eat an awful lot of eggs and drink an awful lot of milk. Those kinds of services have to be available. An institution like this is like a small city within itself. We're talking about running your own boiler room, providing your own heat and ventilation, developing your own series of boiler systems, and so on so that essentially it's able to be a self-contained unit, and operates much like a small city on a basic schedule, time to get up, time to go to work, time to do these things. More than anything else we're trying to establish in the systems of corrections in Nevada is a work ethic. We think that basically if we can teach people how to work and how to earn a living, they will probably go back to society and be more susceptible to becoming a success than a failure and then maybe they will stop committing crimes and being a burden on society. Essentially what we're looking at in terms of employees, to give you a cross section of the types of employees that we have today within the system, we're talking of approximately 500 people plus that are employees within the four institutions in Nevada, about 19.5% are minorities, 22.2% are women. Whether it comes to you as a surprise or not, women work pretty much throughout all of our institutions in a variety of positions from everything from clerical help to correctional officers to those in management to professionals in terms of psychologist, and so on so they have pretty well been able to integrate themselves pretty effectively into the programs within the institutions. Other than that, I think that when you look at an institution of this type, these individuals would from time to time require hospitalization, we would think about using your hospital. We would have a full time doctor on board, a full time chaplain,

EXHIBIT B

a full time dentist, a full time psychologist, and some professional staff like that but normally in institutions today, its not costly to be able to provide a hospital where you can proform major surgery within an institution, its just cost prohibited so ordinarily we use the faciilities located in the communities where the institutions are located; Las Vegas we use Memorial Hospital there, for the Gene facility we use Carson, and Washoe County facilities in northern Nevada for the facilities that we have there. Aside from that, thats essentially the way an institution operates. What facilities are available and can be utilized by an institution in the community, we always attempt to use these rather than try to duplicate the services. There are certain services that you have to provide, such as an infirmary, and certain professional staff to take care of the population this size. Its hard to describe what its like to have an institution in your back yard. Most people don't want it in their back yard, its as simple as that. The institution, a medium security institution, in a kind of a broad view is not a threat to the community and does not normally present the community with a major number of problems. You can rest assured that you will never forget that institution is there because there is a number of services that are always being provided and there is always a number of activities that go on with relationship to institutions. These type of people are what we call the most amenable to programing and have the greatest chance of succeeding once they're released from institutional confinement, and would go back to their home communities whether they are in Nevada or whether they are in another state. The experience of having an institution in any community or adjacent to it, is something that you have to recognize the reality and become accustom to it. These are people that have been sentenced by the courts, they have been guilty of antisocial behavior and breaking the laws. We are somewhat responsible to try to do something realistic with them while we have them so that hopefully they'll become useful citizens in society again. I'd like to see them pay taxes like you and I and the only way we can do that is to kind of get them turned around a little bit. There isn't a great deal more than that, that I can tell you about an institution, except that if you really want to see one, come on down to Carson City sometime and we'll give you the cook's tour. You can't describe an institution to someone who has not been through them or that doesn't understand. Those guys are not all covered with hair and they're not all mean, they're not as bad as some people might think, and they're worse than others might think; but generally speaking you're talking about a young, fairly young, male population with a lot of enthusiasm that's made some mistakes in life and has been guilty of crimes but essentially want to become a success, go back out into society and do something with themselves. We're going to have to build more institutions because Nevada's seventh in the nation for the number of people being incarcerated per 100,000 people and our population is constantly growing. Every bed that we have under construction now and every bed that we are going to have in the near future is going to be filled past capacity by 1980. That includes the fact that we have been appropriated monies to build well over 1,200 beds. We're still under construction now and we'll be adding another 90 beds to medium in Carson City in the next couple of weeks and another 100 beds at the southern Nevada Correctional Center at Gene by no later than mid-December of this year. Those beds will also be filled, its just the way the population is growing. So essentially until we get the questions, I think thats about all I can offer at the present time."

Mr. Bill Hancock

"I'm Bill Hancock, State Public Works Board, and I'm an architect and I thought I'd talk a little bit about the type of facility irregardless of where

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It is built; as Chuck said, we're not here to sell you a prison, we're just going to tell you what sort of prison will be built somewhere. Basically the State prisons that we've been building for the last 10 or 15 years have been on a campus style. Meaning individual buildings, with small capacities, within a fenced area of between 20 and 30 acres. The newest facility at Gene, Nevada if you took away the bobwire fences, it would look just like a community college. The architecture is modern. The one in Carson City is the same type although it is ten years older than the Gene facility, again its contemporary architecture, well built architecture. We try to maintain a high quality of construction, low maintenance costs. We're looking at a facility in construction costs somewhere between \$15 and \$20 million. We'll know the costs once we know where we're going to build it. Time wise, if it's approved by the next session of the Legislature, we would probably be authorized to proceed with the design work sometime in May of 1979. It will take us roughly a year to get it under construction and anywhere from 18 months to 2 years to get it built. The first phase as Chuck said will be for 400. It will be an equivalent of a community within the fence. Thank you."

Mr. Bill Flangas

"Hi, I'm Bill Flangas, I'm a member of the Public Works Board. For your information the Public Works Board is a ten man board appointed by the Governor with the prime duty of assessing and determining capital construction needs for the State. The Board has the dual purpose of reporting both to the Governor and the Legislature. Now, we have spent a number of months receiving and determining what the State's needs are going to be in the next 2 years of which the Legislature will act on when they convene in January. We have received requests, a legitimate request, that amount to some \$150 million and some probably 135-140 requests. We will take these requests one through 150,160 whatever they are and we will list them in order of priority. Like number one priority, number two right on down the line. Then that will be compiled and given to both the Governor and the Legislature for their action. Speaking for myself and there are nine other members of this Board who will have to participate in this decision, but its my judgement that the State Prison in the State of Nevada will wind up in the first five, at least no further down than five in the list of priorities. In other words its our judgement that the prison is necessary and it will receive an extremely high priority by this Board. The question then comes as to, of course, where its going to be located. There are a lot of arguments one way or the other. I think obviously if we were looking at a prison based on the....if we were looking at it like I say administrators, and engineers, and taking full fiscal accountability into account, actually the prison in my judgement belongs in Clark County. It belongs right down there at the foot of Sunrise Mountain. Las Vegas is a resort area, its an area for a lot of reasons, just like the Warden explained to you the prison is something that is not considered a type of an organization a lot of people want in their back yards. White Pine County has come forward with a lot of.... a great number of people in White Pine County have stood up and said look we understand, we want to know more about a prison, we understand what the problems are, we think it would help our base here, we want you to consider building it in White Pine County. I guess if I were to render a purely personal judgement, I think that the case for building a prison in White Pine County is very good. I understand that thats why we are here today to, not to determine where its going to go, but to respond to questions, apprehensions, and whatever the local population might have. With that, I think the best use of the time we have is to try to respond to those questions that people might have."

"I'll just take a minute of your time. I'm the District Judge for this county and Lincoln County, Merlyn Hoyt. I've been kind of involved and am involved in the penitentiary situation in the State. I'm one of the two representatives from White Pine County, along with Bob Johnston who had a chance to see the Gene facility when it was finished. We went down and toured it. For those of you who are interested, if a picture is worth a thousand words, in the outer anteroom as you come in are some pictures that the Las Vegas Sun has made available to us showing what the Gene facility looks like. I understand what may be in mind here is very comparable to that so you might want to take a look at that. Also there are some newspaper articles from Las Vegas that I think might be very helpful to you in seeing what it really looks like and what it really is. It isn't anything like what most of you have pictured in your minds. It does look like a huge condominium sitting off of I-15 in southern Nevada. Its a beautiful facility. Its very safe and secure and we would be proud if we have some similar facility right here in White Pine County. Many people have ask me to tell them what the situation would be with the Courts. There are two impacted areas with respect to the penitentiary. One is welfare, I couldn't tell you anything about that, some one from Welfare will have to talk about that; but the other is the Court situation itself. There is no question whatsoever that a penitentiary in this area would have a profound impact on the Courts. We would have a large number of offences that would be committed in the penitentiary compared to what we're used to and we would have to handle and take care of those offences. I think we can meet that challenge here in White Pine County. Our Court calendars in the County are sliding backward now just like everything else. We're not as busy as we were before. Its getting lighter and lighter and I would suggest that this might fill the vaccum thats being created by the loss of people in the Community. Now I called this morning to Carson City and asked Judge Gregory's office and Judge Fondi's office to give me some idea of what the work load is and what the costs are so that you'd know what they were. Judge Gregory's working now 90% of his time on offences out of the penitentiary. But this is out of the maximum facility and not of the minimum. The load out of the minimum facility is very light. Judge Fondi's office estimated that they do 50% of their work in relation to the penitentiary, but the other 50% is available to the people of Carson City. The second question is who pays. Where does the money come from and the answer to that is the State Contingency Fund picks up the cost of attorneys, court costs, jury fees, all the fees that are related directly to handling this criminal load or the load of cases that come through the District Court picked up out of the State Contingency Fund, so it isn't a burden on the people of the community. Thats not to say that there aren't any other that exist as a result of it, but that will help to answer some of the questions concerned with judicial. Thank you."

At this time Chairman Collis called for questions and answers.

My name is Ken Kliever, I live at Box 175, Ely, Nevada. I believe the purpose of this meeting was to get some feedback from the people of White Pine County. So just for the record as President of the Kiwanis Club, I'd like to mention that our Club has discussed it and has officially expressed very much favor of the institution. As far as my own personal opinion, I too, am very much in favor of it because I grew up in a town about the size of Ely and a couple miles south of it was a penal institution.

The town is Chino, California, this is a minimum security and so I grew up with that at my back door and I've got no fear of it. As a matter of fact, I went to school with the warden's son. I used to ride my bike down to his house, which was inside the institution, they knew me, I went right through the gate, we played around the area, in fact their gardner and people who took care of the areas there were the inmates themselves so we did have some contact with them. I say again that was a minimum security which is not quite the same as a medium security prison but as this is concerned no problem there. One other thing I will mention is the fact that the institution was part of the Unified Chino School District. A lot of the teachers within the District taught down there to rehabilitate the people. These inmates were a lot more receptive than many of the students at our own school because they were there to learn. They wanted to learn so many of the teachers preferred them to some of our roudier high school students. Put me down as a definite yes because I think that the benefits that would be derived from this institution would be a lot more than the liabilities.

Karl Lee: This isn't a question either, I'd just like to address the panel and the people here. I was living in Calente at the time when they were going to build a correctional school for girls in the State of Nevada. There's quite a bit of pro's and con's although we were in a railroad that closed there. We had an assemblyman that indicated he had a majority of the votes if the people wanted it. I don't know if they had a Public Works Board they had to go through at that time or not. They had an open meeting like this and they indicated it wouldn't be fenced and it would be a new type security although its for younger people and they're girls. But finally it was almost a unanimous decision people felt that if they could have it in their area. Its really been a help. It seems like an institution where they have got 24 hour service takes almost as many to watch the girls as the girls thats in there. I'd have people come into Calente, I didn't know where to show them around there so they say well what do you do around here so I'd take them out and show them the girls school. Then, of course, they'd have a couple of girls show us through a couple of the different programs. Its been a real asset to the area there, the only regret if any that we've had is that it wasn't a maximum or medium security because with the girls school you employ mostly women. This is a drawback in a way because so many of the women live in apartments and on the weekends, they're single and their paycheck is spent in Vegas or somewhere else wneere at least if we could get a prison in this area here that employed men, they'd of course have their families and it would be a better payroll base structure. But I just wanted to speak in favor of the institution. I think it would be an asset to us here in White Pine County.

Thank you, my name is Jim Fitzgerald, 236 High Street in Ely. I would like to address this to Mr. Young, please. If and when this facility, if it is approved and if it is built, what percentage of White Pine residents would be used to staff it?

Mr. Young: Mr. Fitzgerald, I'm not sure that I'm qualified to answer that question but I'll try and then if you have some questions you can go ahead and make them. But the motivating force behind this Committee has been to find some type of industry which would create jobs for our residents. I don't know if there are any members of this audience who have had experience in a correctional institution, but I would doubt, we've got one over here. So we recognize that there would be a need for some type of vocational education and we have discussed this with the

Employment Security Department. I don't know how many people per say would be employed if this thing were to materialize, but we hope that we could train some of our local labor force to assume positions within that system." X H I B I T P

Mr. Wolf: I want to add a point to that. The only time that people would be hired outside White Pine County would be in those categories where they are not available here. Otherwise they will all be hired here.

Father Frawley: I'm a bit of a foreigner here really but I'm just as concerned about the future of White Pine County as any person is here in this room. My question is directed to Mr. Wolf and Mr. Hancock. The question is, Are there any other venues being considered for the building of this project at the moment besides White Pine County?

Mr. Hancock: Your question, Father, are there any other sites being considered? We are considering sites in Las Vegas, northern Nevada, and White Pine County. As Chuck mentioned earlier in his presentation, all things considered if you had to pick a perfect site for a prison, it wouldn't be Ely, Nevada, but there are many things going for Ely. If you want it out here, I think that's a step in the right direction. Normally you wouldn't put a prison in an area like this.

Peggy Bowler: I reside #1 North Fifth Street in McGill. With the people I've talked to in the community about the prison system coming in, there's been expressed fear for their children playing in their yards and this sort of thing and the influx into our community of persons that are related to the people in the prison. Now I understand that there has been a preliminary study made of this and only 2% of the people that are incarcerated in prison that their family see fit to move into the community, is that correct Mr. Wolf?

Mr. Wolf: I don't know about the 2%. Basically what we've found is that you do have families relocating. They are a very small number and normally those that do move when the individual is paroled they move to their community. There hasn't been in Carson City a great impact upon the welfare program or something like that is concerned. Carson City is a town that has had prisons in it since 1861 although we sort of watch it so that people don't end up staying there in great numbers after they are paroled or discharged. There is not a great number of people who have relocated and come into Carson City while their husbands are doing time.

Mrs. Bowler: OK, thank you. The other question is are the inmates of this prison going to be incorporated with our work force? Are they going to be available for labor outside the prison?

Mr. Wolf: We don't plan on this. We wouldn't plan on programs of work release and pre-release type activities, most of them will be work plan programs inside the institution. Any type of work release program would be at the approval and request of the community.

Mrs. Bowler: My husband has been asked these questions, there doesn't seem to be any gain whatsoever of this type coming from these prisons. Could you tell me if you have any statistics or if you could relieve the minds of the people of the community on this point?

Mr. Wolf: My children grew up from infancy on the reservation of a maximum security prison, what more can I say. I don't see the inherent danger in this. X H I B I T E

Mr. Hancock: I grew up in Carson City, Nevada and generally there we never lock our doors, but with the free society, you have to plan ahead.

Bob Miller: Yes, I'm Bob Miller and I'm just a concerned citizen. The County Commissioners are the people that deemed the necessity of having a public hearing and I'd like to hear from them concerning what questions you have because these are the people that are going to answer them. So if you have questions, I'd like you to ask some questions also. On top of that, I would like to know what the overall budget Harvey's committee has analyzed the dollars and wages that have gone out but what would be the overall budget for the prison facility if it served 400 people just on a year to year basis assuming after its built?

Mr. Wolf: Actually, your're asking for figures that can't be determined because of inflation and everything else; but, you're talking about a budget of an institution of this type, your budget will be in excess of 5 million dollars annually. If it goes to 600 people, proportionately it will grow. The Department of Prisons today has 1,263 people in four institutions and its budget exceeds 10 million dollars a year on today's market. You're talking about a pretty substantial budget. About 70% of that budget will probably be payroll.

Chairman Collis: Bob, to get back to you on the Board of County Commissioners, as you know the Board of County Commissioners are more or less on record of supporting this project. What we wanted was an input from the public. We had the clubs that came in and gave us their opinions on it; and everybody that has come in was for it. But as far as the public was concerned as a local individual, we had none. So this is why we felt that it should be publicized and these gentlemen were brought in to answer all the questions that you had. So now we're picking up questions and answers. So is there anybody else out here that has any more questions or answers? I'd like to throw it back.

Julio Costello: My name is Julio Costello, I've lived here most of my life. I've got 4 grandkids that have grown up in Carson City. They have no fear at all of the inmates and this kind of problem. I think its a good place to live, Carson City. Another thing, may I remind you that Ely, Nevada is in Nevada. We have just as much right to the prison here as they do in Las Vegas. Simply because we're out here out kind of close to Utah doesn't mean that we belong to the state of Utah. We're in the state of Nevada and I would like to make that point.

Margaret Miller: My name is Margaret Miller, I'm from Lund, Nevada. I'd like to preface my questions with just an appreciation for your being here. I'd like to know of the 200 employees, if you have a breakdown on a percentage basis of those which would be professional and those which would be essentially skilled or trained labor? Secondly then, what kind of training would the unskilled people have, would that training be acquired within the community, would they be people hired from here and would they be people who would be trained in a larger urban area centers? Then secondly, you talked about economic self sufficiency within the penitentiary and fostering of a work ethic within the penitentiary. What sorts of plans do you have for how to do that? Like do you have a scheme in mind

Like, well I heard a lot about penitentiaries in Canada and how they have dairy farms which provide both jobs for the men and also provide those massive quantities of eggs and milk that a penitentiary needs.

E X H I B I T

Mr. Wolf: Basically, the major portion of the positions there would be there would be entry level positions in the correctional officer type categories. You'll have a certain number of clerical. You're professional help will probably be less than 10% of your total employee work force. Those individuals that come in on entry level all go through what we call "in service training". There is a 120 hours of formalized training plus some on the job training that goes into it. Essentially, if you're talking about becoming a correctional officer, I think the salary starts at \$10,250 a year with the usual state benefits and you have a written test and a physical agility test and then, of course, an oral interview prior to hiring. That's essentially it. Incidentally, surprisingly the women do about as well as the men in the physical agility. Getting on to the work ethic, until we decide what location that the institution is going to be located and what is available in that area, we have some real questions about how we're going to write our program. One of the things that will be in any institution anywhere that we have will be, we hope, a series of industrial factories and a series of vocational training areas. The industrial factories would be manufacturing products and services that State institutions and agencies would use, not to be sold on a commercial market or to be in competition with commercial enterprise. In otherwise, kind of doing for yourself. Correctional industries type work is on a revolving plan where it is not a burden to the tax payers. Once the factories are established, they must support themselves and turn a profit through the sales of their products or services to State agencies and I have forgotten your other question.

Margaret Miller: That pretty well covered it.

Don Kancilia: My name is Don Kancilia and I own the Bank Club in Ely. Yesterday I made out my payroll and I sent out checks for 42 people. I feel I can speak for all 42 of them. I had a meeting yesterday, we'd like to support this prison. The question I have to ask is: You said there are five other sites, how are we to show that we are for or against this prison?

Mr. Wolf: Get a hold of your legislators. Basically, I think, I'm not good at this because I've never gone through the steps to get a prison. But essentially, what we're talking about is that if it is a supported project within the community of Ely that support should be known through whoever your representatives are, to the Public Works Board, to the Executive Branch of Government, to the Governor's office and the Administrative Office Director, and to the legislative committees who will be responsible for approving the consideration of the new correctional institution and for the location site.

I would like to know if there is anyone here that is against this?
(Unidentified person in audience.)

Chairman Collis: I was going to try to come to that question later, but that's all right. You've handled it, we'll still come back to it. I think there's a lady.

Leona Pearce: I'm Leona Pearce, we lived in Evanston, Wyoming for 16 years and there is a state institution there. At this time criminally insane were sent there out of the courts. I have had people here say to me, I can't understand why you're for this, if any of them were to escape then in this small community they would take hostages. I said no way. I said 16 years we lived where the criminals were nothing but that and they were kept most of them at that time to themselves. We never had any problems with them taking hostages. Anyone that ever did try to escape always got just as far as they could get as fast as they could get. It was also brought in that all these people with families would come in and hit us with welfare. Anyone that knows welfare, knows this, if these people are living on welfare they are not on welfare some place else in our state. What I'm looking at now is this, right now in our community we have our youth between the age of 18 and 30 who are giving up. They have lots of free time and every citizen better start looking at this because if we don't bring in something for these young people to do, we are going to lose them. We are already becoming a community of middle aged and elderly. Thank you.

E X H I B I T

Mr. Wolf: I would like to make a comment on that just briefly. There is such a thing as a career in corrections. I started in corrections 20 some odd years ago. I thought I was pretty good at personnel and ended up going into corrections as a specialist. But, people can and do in the institutions that you see in Carson City and southern Nevada those individuals that are running those institutions for the most part are people that started out at the bottom of the ladder and started as correctional officers or clerical types or over in the school department or wherever and they are running them today. They are receiving salaries of up to \$25,000 and \$26,000 a year. To me it is an honorable profession. It is something that somebody can get their teeth into and it can be a rewarding situation with regard to people who decide to make a career in corrections. Its not just something you sort of go to, its a payday and a five o'clock job. Its pretty demanding, its pretty frustrating, and its pretty rewarding once you get to know what the business is all about.

John Polish, Assemblyman: I'm Assemblyman John Polish and I know there is some questions that have been asked here about this, where the legislators stand. As you know in the '77 session we stepped right out when the word got out about a prison. I sent the ball over here to the Economic Development Board along with the Chamber of Commerce. They picked up this information and have worked real hard. I have been working along with them on the prison program. During the '77 session, we also had the Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1 passed where we went out and studied the prisons. I got to know Warden Wolf very well. We got to look at all of the prisons, find out what some of the problems were there and one of the major problems was we need a facility. We not only met with the Warden, we met with a special committee, we also met with former Warden Fogliani to find out what his views were about the prison. Everything we have so far leads us to believe that White Pine County really deserves a facility from the state and we certainly hope that we can have something done here. As far as I'm concerned, I'm behind the project 100%. We also worked with some of the people who are this election year making some moves, Jack Schofield was on our Committee as a Senator, Richard Brian, myself, and, of course, one of the other Assemblymen, Mr. Jacobson who is the senior member who is going into the Senate. I can well assure you that in our final recommendations to that Concurrent Resolution was, if there was any building to be built in the state of Nevada, lets try to have the facility in White Pine County.

Chairman Collis: Well, is there anybody opposed to it? Then its a unanimous decision of the 188 that the Board of County Commissioners follow through and do the necessary work to follow through with Mr. Kancilla's questions and answers and at our next meeting Tuesday, we will do that.

EXHIBIT B

Al Curtis: Mr. Collis, my name is Al Curtis. I can't help but wonder with all the good things about the prison being here there must be some bad. I direct this to Warden Wolf, would you kind of enlighten us on the bad aspects of the prison.

Mr. Wolf: One of the things is the fact that some of the impacts thats going to occur in your community is one of the things is that if there are people that are hired that being professional staff or otherwise would be coming into your community, they would have to have housing available. I don't know if you consider that a bad thing or not. You are going to be faced with something that you probably haven't been faced with before and thats minorities of any extent. Specifically in the Black catagories you're going to be noting those. A number of our prison population inmates are going to be black inmates and their relatives are also going to be minorities that will be traveling to the institutions. Sometimes bus loads of them will come from Las Vegas because of the fact that is the only transportation they have available. They come up on a weekend. There is going to be some adjustment problems. There are unique things that occur within institutions, part of it is the people coming to visit and these types of influences. Occasionally you're going to have an escape occur, the sheriffs blinkers on the top of his car are going to flash around town. We're going to go looking for the scamp and hopefully find him. You're going to have an impact in your courts because you're going to have individuals of this type within a prison population that every once in a while are going to act out, they're going to fight with each other, or they're going to assault an officer, or they're going to do something. Thats the nature of corrections. Occasionaly, hopefully that we don't have any at this institution, we haven't had any at Gene at our new facility but its not impossible that we could have a disturbance. They make a lot of noise and try to start a fire, and a variety of other things. This is also an occupational hazard of correctional institutions. What we're trying to do is we're trying to train people with antisocial behaviors, we're going to get some acting out. There will not be a one of the individuals that we send out here to do time, if the institution is built here, that were sentenced for singing too loud in church or for being a boy scout. All of them did something serious, thats why they were sentenced to a felony conviction. Thats the reality of it. Prisons can be run pretty effectively and pretty efficiently without a lot of major incident. An institution like the one we're talking about here, in Wisconsin went 17 years before they had their first actual disturbance. You can't forecast those things. You just try to do a good job of managing the institution once its established.

Glen Mathias: My name is Glen Mathias and I would like to know why Clark County would have a better place than White Pine perhaps for the prison location.

Mr. Wolf: Well, I'd be wrong if I said there was any place in the world better than White Pine sitting up here today. What we're talking about specifically is that a significant number of inmates within the population

EXHIBIT

come from Clark County and by having them close to the proximity of that urban area eliminates problems that otherwise occur. You can put a prison anywhere you want to. Each area you select as a site is going to have different problems inherent with that particular site. White Pine County is a little remote from the urban areas. That doesn't mean that those problems can't be solved. If we had our druthers in good practice management of doing something for the state of Nevada, we'd put it in Clark County, but they will tar and feather you down there if you're not careful.

Chairman Collis: Is there anyone else?

Mr. Bill Flangas: Chairman Collis, it wasn't too many years ago that we went through the business of siting the Gene prison. Much of the same conversation took place regarding that one. I can tell you this is 180 degrees difference from the time we were suggesting the construction of that prison compared to this stage of the game of trying to site this one. I can tell you from where we stand on the Public Works Board that it's certainly a pleasure to be dealing in an area where the institution will be welcome rather than in an institution where the members of the Board like the Warden here might be tarred and feathered.

Chairman Collis: As you know, just because we have a unanimous decision here doesn't mean that the prison will come here. The Board of County Commissioners will follow through to the State Public Works Board and also to our legislators to let them know that we really want it and do everything in our power to see that it does come this way. I'd like to say thank you to everybody for turning out. So, we'll close this meeting.

EXHIBIT C

Prison Potential Evaluation
Committee
White Pine Chamber of Commerce
Box 629
Ely, Nevada 89301

March 24, 1978

Assemblyman Lloyd W. Mann, Chairman
Legislative Commission Subcommittee
to Study Conditions at State Prisons
Legislative Building, Legal Counsel Bureau
Carson City, Nevada 89710
Care of Lyndi Payne

Dear Assemblyman Mann:

As a representative of the White Pine Development Corporation and the White Pine Chamber of Commerce and Mines, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the privilege of meeting with your subcommittee in Las Vegas last October 27.

Pursuant to your request at the hearing, I am enclosing the information pertinent to our request that any further facilities constructed by the State of Nevada be located in White Pine County. These enclosures include:

1. A Surveyor's map of Ely and its immediate area showing the three proposed sites we would like you to consider.
2. A State Highway map of Nevada showing the proximity to Ely of the State Highway system, with the proposed sites dotted in red ink.
3. Employment statistics furnished by the Nevada State Employment Service showing the decline of employment in this area from a high of 4,000 people employed in 1970, to a low of 2,840 in 1976.
4. A copy of the front page of the Ely Daily Times dated February 21, 1978, showing an economic profile of White Pine County, which was prepared by the local Chamber of Commerce. This profile shows the continued decline in population and work force.

As stated in my testimony at the hearing, we have evaluated our area and feel that it offers an ideal site for the location of a Prison facility. We have discussed this with local religious

Assemblyman Lloyd W. Mann
March 24, 1978
Page 2

leaders, the Chamber of Commerce, and local political entities
and have their concurrence.

A comparative cost analysis is presently being prepared,
comparing the cost of constructing a facility in this vicinity
as opposed to a facility in Carson City or Clark County.

We respectfully ask that you consider this request in your
proposed legislation for the upcoming legislative session.

If you have any further questions in regards to our proposal,
please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

H. W. Young, Jr., Chairman
Prison Potential Evaluation Committee
White Pine Chamber of Commerce

HWY/vay

Enclosures: 4

cc. Honorable Mike O'Callahan, Governor
Robert List, Attorney General
William D. Swackhammer, Secretary of State
Floyd Lamb, Chairman Senate Finance Committee
Assemblyman John Polish
Charles L. Wolfe, Warden
Robert Broadbent, Clark County Commission

EXHIBIT D

February 21, 1979

Dear Legislator:

The medium-security prison facility recommended for Ely by the Public Works Board will provide much-needed economic relief to unemployed White Pine County citizens. While this in itself is not sufficient reason for locating the facility in White Pine County, it is certainly an important consideration in the legislature's deliberation over the issue. The precedent for state or federal government using its fiscal powers to alleviate economic hardship in economically-depressed areas is well established.

There seem to be five main considerations in selecting a location for the new medium-security facility besides that of economic assistance to White Pine County.

1. The facility is needed very badly to alleviate anticipated overcrowding in present facilities in the early 1980's.
2. The prison should be built in an area of the State where the citizens will accept the facility.
3. The siting of the facility in White Pine County, for whatever reason, should not impose a financial penalty on the rest of the State's citizens by virtue of substantially greater construction costs in Ely versus another location.
4. The medium-security prison, if sited in White Pine County, should not suffer from a lack of available needed services or substantially increased operating costs by virtue of its location in Ely.
5. The potential for rehabilitation of prisoners should not be impaired by location of the facility near Ely instead of near one of Nevada's two major urban areas.

These considerations are ranked in no particular order of importance although the first two are probably the most critical due to the State's responsibility for the welfare of prisoners in their care and the extreme difficulty of rehabilitating prisoners in overcrowded circumstances. Nevertheless, each consideration should be weighed carefully in reaching a decision.

White Pine County welcomes the construction of the medium-security prison in the County. Further, the site where the facility is to be constructed belongs to the BLM and already has been classified for "recreation and public purposes" use thereby paving the way for State acquisition. There are no road blocks to moving ahead with the facility in a timely fashion in White Pine County.

We have investigated the supposed cost differentials between an Ely location and one in Carson City or Las Vegas. In some instances, the differences are very small or nonexistent; in others, logic dictates that no substantial difference should exist. This is particularly true in the case of personnel requirements for the new facility.

Construction costs are no higher in White Pine County than anywhere else in the State. Considering the fact that the land can be acquired for \$2.50 per acre, the total capital cost, in fact, may be lower in White Pine County. In addition, it is the opinion of at least one Nevada contractor that competitive bidding from Utah contractors will tend to keep the cost of a White Pine County facility down.

Operating costs of the facility, it seems to us, are going to be the same wherever it is built in the State. Logic dictates that a facility of this size (400 inmates) will require a complete staff of its own even if built next door to an existing prison facility. Also, the cost of consumable items used by the facility will be competitive with other locations; the volume of the purchases insures that.

White Pine County has adequate professional and business services to meet the needs of inmates and the administration of the facility. The County's servicing capacity certainly is underutilized at present due to population outmigration as a result of the Kennecott work force reduction.

As far as rehabilitation of inmates is concerned, White Pine County affords as great an opportunity as any other location. Ely is closer to Reno and Las Vegas than either city is to the other. For those inmates receiving regular visits from family members, Ely would be more convenient to many families than are the present facilities. The City of Ely owns a large ranch not far from the proposed site of the prison which could be made available to the prison for raising cattle and maintaining a dairy herd which would also provide meaningful work for inmates. Also, the school system is interested in working with the prison administration to establish an education and training program for prisoners. This facility located in Ely probably would have a better rehabilitation record than any of the State's existing correction institutions.

There are two other points that should be mentioned in favor of an Ely site for the prison: (1) The consideration of the need to separate facilities to prevent problems occurring in one institution from spreading to another, and (2) the question of attracting experienced personnel to Ely and keeping them.

Ely's separation from other State institutions would reduce significantly the chance that problems in a Carson City or Las Vegas prison would spread to the new prison. A key problem in any area where there are several institutions is that the institutions tend to become basically one large institution.

As far as attracting people to White Pine County is concerned, that should not be a significant problem. Housing and transportation costs are far lower in White Pine County than in either the Las Vegas area or the Reno/Carson City area. In addition, turnover rates are very low in the County. The average length of service at Kennecott is 10.8 years and the turnover rate among personnel at the Eastern Nevada Medical Center is a low 2.4% annually.

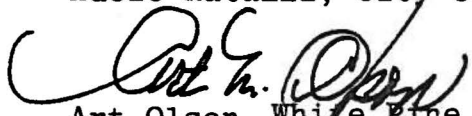
In short, we believe Ely is the best location for the proposed medium-security prison, all things considered. We do have a vested interest; there is no question of that. Our community has been hard hit by the Kennecott cut-back. We have lost nearly 1200 jobs over the past three years and if things are not turned around quickly, the community may never recover. We need your help and feel there is no reason not to place the new prison in White Pine County.

WHITE PINE COUNTY PRISON COMMITTEE


Harvey W. Young, Jr., Chairman


Mike Marich, County Commission


Adele Ratazzi, City Councilman


Art Olson, White Pine County Development Corporation


Betty Whitehurst, Mgr., White Pine Chamber of Commerce

E X H I B I T

ELY PRISON
CONSTRUCTION COST EVALUATION



E X H I B I T D

OKLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.

P.O. BOX 15448
1978 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84115
TEL. (801) 486-0147

January 19, 1979

White Pine Prison Committee
P.O. Box 1290
Ely, Nevada

Attention: Mr. Tom Bath

In reference to your conversation of January 17, 1979, it is our understanding that the State of Nevada is planning the construction of a new Medium Security Prison. We also understand that Ely has been proposed as a potential site of the facility, but that concern has been expressed for the cost effects of selecting a remote site as compared to the Reno or Las Vegas areas.

Mr. Bill Buffington of our firm, having extensive experience in the construction markets of both the Reno and Las Vegas areas while employed with the Del Webb Corporation, informs us that both markets currently are approaching the saturation point. The effect of this condition exhibits itself in high Contractor overhead and profit costs.

In comparison, Ely would be serviced as effectively, if not more so, from the Elko, Winnemucca, Welles, and a few Idaho and Utah areas. Currently, the construction industry is considerably slower in these areas, which obviously produces more competitive pricing.

We also recognize that concern must be given to supporting local individuals. With a project of this size, a great boost will be given to local labor, suppliers, and contractors from Eastern Nevada. It should also be noted that contractors from these areas find it difficult, and at times even undesirable, to compete in the Las Vegas and Reno areas.

A last consideration that must be addressed, is the potential of additional labor and material costs incurred by having the construction in an out-lying area. In contacting the major building trades, we found that, exclusive of any special agreements, labor costs would increase by 15-percent in Ely. With labor consisting of 35-to 40-percent of the total contract, the increase would represent only 5-percent of the total. This difference would easily be overcome in a more competitive market.

In most prison construction, the base material used is concrete; and in a discussion with the local supplier, it was learned that the pricing of material is very competitive with that of Reno and Las Vegas and, more importantly, availability is good.



White Pine Prison Committee

Page 2

January 19, 1979

E X H I B I T D

Based upon the above reasons, it is our opinion that locating this facility in Ely would not substantially increase its construction costs, and very likely could decrease them.

We will also forward, under separate cover, additional suggestions for major savings in construction costs. It is our desire to serve you in whatever way possible.

Sincerely,

OKLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, INC.


Jack Okland
President

JO/cm

KENNECOTT COPPER CORPORATION
COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT
NEVADA MINES DIVISION
MC GILL, NEVADA 89318

EXHIBIT 2

RALPH N. ORGILL
COMPTROLLER
F. DEAN BRUNSON
ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER

February 9, 1979

Michael Bourn, Executive Director
White Pine Development Corporation
Box 778
Ely, Nevada 89301

Dear Mr. Bourn:

During the last nine years Nevada Mines Division, Kennecott Copper Corporation, has embarked on two major construction projects:

1. The construction of a fourth converter plus building modifications to the smelter amounting to \$5,142,300 - initiated in 1970 and completed in 1972 under the auspices of Rust Engineering Company.
2. In 1973 a contract was let to Kellex Division, Pullman Company, in the amount of \$1,957,000 for construction of a 750-foot chimney, along with ancillary equipment such as balloon flues, dampers, and controls.

In researching construction records for these two projects I find the prime contractor was able to hire, through what we term "the gate" or from local residents of the community, the necessary local sub-contractors, construction laborers, various grades of craft workers, and technicians to fill a good portion of the construction positions and allied jobs.

If a large construction project were to be initiated in the area there would be a certain amount of experienced craft people who would of necessity have to be imported to cover some of the technical work. The per diem costs would add, in my opinion, approximately 18% to the total labor expenditures and would calculate to about 6-8% add-on for the entire project. The costs related to material consumed in the project would not carry a significantly different cost than if the facility were to be built in the Reno or Las Vegas areas.

With the present economic conditions of White Pine County and in conjunction with the reduction in operation of Nevada Mines Division of Kennecott there could be a sizeable complement of skilled workers who would be available for other construction projects or new industry.

Yours very truly,


R. N. ORGILL
Controller

RNO/ab

1633

Re 1/16/79



THE CAREAGE CORPORATION

post office box 580 • bellevue, washington 98009 • telephone 206-455-4990

January 11, 1979

Mr. Mike Bourn
WHITE PINE DEVELOPMENT CORP.
P.O. Box 778
Ely, Nevada 89301

E X H I B I T D

RE: FACILITY COST COMPARISON

Dear Mr. Bourn:

In response to your question as to the cost comparison between the two facilities we built in Ely, Nevada (1) and Carson City, Nevada (1), and as I indicated in our telephone conversation yesterday, it is extremely difficult to compare these two projects since the project in Ely was built 18 months prior to the one in Carson City.

However, you may be interested to know that we build or have built in approximately 33 of the states and approximately 60 per cent of the projects are, in fact, located in cities such as Ely, Nevada.

I find that the difference in cost between a largely populated area and a small city is very comparable until you get into the 4-5 million dollar bracket.

I am usually successful in finding enough qualified people, in a city such as Ely, to do the job and their prices are usually comparable.

I hope this information will be useful on your proposed project.

Very truly yours,

THE CAREAGE CORPORATION

Thomas C. Reese
Project Manager

TCR:bas

WHITE PINE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Post Office Box 778

Ely, Nevada 89301

Telephone (702) 289-4439

Date: January 17, 1979

Telecon with: J. A. Tiberti, President
J. A. Tiberti Construction Co.
Las Vegas, Nevada

Called by: Tom Bath

Subject: Comparative costs of constructing the proposed medium-security prison - Ely vs Carson City vs Las Vegas

E X H I B I T

J. A. Tiberti said he was familiar with the proposal for a \$21-25 million medium-security prison that would be considered by the legislature in the current session. He noted that he had built the Jean facility and also the Kinkead Building in Carson City. His firm has handled jobs throughout the State and he felt he would be qualified to comment on any cost differential that might exist between areas.

Mr. Tiberti explained that the cost breakdown between labor and materials probably would be 60/40. He went on to say that he wouldn't expect there to be any difference in materials costs whether the facility were built in Ely, Carson City or Las Vegas.

On the question of labor costs, he said that a premium of 10% might have to be paid for skills in short supply; however, he pointed out that this could happen in any of the three areas in question if construction activity continues in Nevada at its current high level. He also mentioned that the bidding in Ely could be quite competitive due to the nearness of Utah and the probable great interest in the project from Utah contractors. That consideration would tend to keep the costs down.

After considering all factors, Mr. Tiberti expressed the opinion that the cost of constructing the facility would vary little, if any, between Ely, Carson City and Las Vegas.



Tom Bath

PROPOSED PRISON SITE
JANUARY 12, 1979

CARSON CITY SITE ^{3/}

LAS VEGAS SITE ^{3/}

ELY SITE ^{3/}

Material	Size	Source	Person Talked To	Price Each	Source	Person Talked To	Price Each	Source	Person Talked To	Price Each
Concrete Block	6" x 8" x 16"	Glass Mtn. Block	Ray Palmer	.47	Cind-R-Lite ^{2/}	Jonnell Stuart	.40	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	.47
Concrete Block	8" x 8" x 16"	Glass Mtn. Block	Ray Palmer	.55	Cind-R-Lite	Jonnell Stuart	.46	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	.57
#4 Rebar x 20'		Sierra Steel Inc. ^{1/}	Mike Callanan	3.07 to 3.34	Hoppers Inc.	Stan Lench	2.54	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	2.55
#6 Rebar x 20'		Sierra Steel Inc.	Mike Callanan	6.91 to 7.51	Hoppers Inc.	Stan Lench	5.40	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	5.64
Miracle Lime - 50 lbs.		Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	4.99	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	2.30	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	3.57
II Cement	94 lb bags	Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	4.37	Home Lmbr. Co. ^{5/}	Bob Holman	when available 4.25	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	4.54
Ready Mix	3,000 psi	Savage Concrete	Bob Stanford	40.18	Nev. Ready Mix ^{4/}	Darrell Thornton	37.00	J & M	Rosalie Locke	42.00
Ready Mix	4,000 psi	Savage Concrete	Bob Stanford	40.85	Nev. Ready Mix	Darrell Thornton	38.75	J & M	Rosalie Locke	44.00
2 x 4 - S	92-5/8"	Carson Bldg Supply	Steve Robinson	MBF 280.00	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	MBF 312.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	MBF 271.80
Sheetrock -	Fire Rated - 1 hour	Carson Bldg Supply	Steve Robinson	139.00	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	140.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	126.50
Angle Iron	(2"x2"x1/4") x 20'	Sierra Steel Inc.	Mike Callanan	21.12	Hopper Inc.	Stan Lench	13.76	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	13.91
Angle Iron	(3"x3"x1/4") x 20'	Sierra Steel Inc.	Mike Callanan	32.34	Hopper Inc.	Stan Lench	21.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	21.30
2 x 4 - 16'	Std & Better-Doug Fir	Carson Bldg Supply	Steve Robinson	MBF 340.00	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	MBF 343.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	MBF 343.10
2 x 6 - 16'	#2 & Better-Doug Fir	Carson Bldg Supply	Steve Robinson	MBF 359.00	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	MBF 360.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	MBF 348.80
3/4" CDX Plywood		Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	MBF 429.00	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	MBF 440.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	MBF 416.00
3/4" 3 BOES Plywood		Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	MBF 654.00	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	MBF 618.00	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	MBF 598.00
16-D Duplex Nails		Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	50# box 17.50	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	50# box 21.10	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	50# box 18.70
16-D Box Nails		Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	50# box 15.91	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	50# box 17.20	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	50# box 15.60
15-15 Asphalt Perf. Felt	4 Sq.	Carson Bldg. Supply	Steve Robinson	9.85	Home Lmbr. Co.	Bob Holman	10.15	Bath Lumber	Tom Bath	9.46

^{1/} Sierra Steel Inc. quotation was FOB Reno, NV not Carson City.
^{2/} All Las Vegas quotes are for Las Vegas proper and would probably be extra delivery to Jean.
^{3/} Price quotations as of January 12, 1979. All sites quoted on the same day.
^{4/} This includes the \$2.50 per yard increase as of April 1, 1979. The other quotes in the Carson City and Ely areas already increased their price effective January 1, 1979. Las Vegas area depends on Victorville cement plants.
Home Lumber Co. stated that currently they are selling cement for \$6.88 per sack.
On the material cost comparison note that the prices vary according to each site. Prices for the Ely site are comparable on a full building to those in Carson City and Las Vegas. The quantities of material will vary to the type of building designed.

E X H I B I T #

ELY PRISON
OPERATING EVALUATION

PROFESSIONAL INVENTORY

E X H I B I T D

Ely, Nevada

This professional survey is being released because of much erroneous information being disseminated by the Budget Division of the State of Nevada.

Physicians - Six presently with several others committed to come in the near future; currently a very adequate staff to handle the increase of 600-700 people.

Dentists - Three practicing dentists in the Ely area and two of them have expressed interest in a part-time contract with the prison.

Psychologist - The Ely Mental Health Center has a staff of mental health workers sponsored by the State Rural Clinics which would handle interim problems until a psychiatrist could be arranged for, or the prisoner transferred to an area where the services are available.

Vocational Rehabilitation - The State has a Rehab specialist presently in Ely and could use an increased work load. This man is particularly experienced in placement in the Ely area and knows employers first-hand. This could save many hours of work.

Registered Nurses - There are approximately 32 RNs in the Ely area and several have expressed interest in the work responsibilities associated with the prison.

Licensed Practical Nurses - Approximately 50 LPNs are in the Ely area and a large number are unemployed by choice and could be hired.

Supervisor of Education - The Northern Nevada Community College has a branch in Ely and any number of programs could be adopted through this office. We challenge the necessity of a separate supervisor for the Ely prison. If the supervisor could oversee the activities of an additional 600 men in Carson City, he can also supervise the same number of men in Ely.

The following personnel are shown as necessary for Ely but not for the Carson City or North Las Vegas sites:

Laundry supervisor
Senior store keeper
Mail inspector
Senior baker
Personnel Tech I

Stores supervisor
Principal accounts clerk
Senior correctional officer
Vocational education teachers

The implication is made that because these people are already employed in the Carson and Vegas prisons, then additional people are not needed. These people are all being employed on a full time basis, and in each position a full time person would be employed in the Ely prison. How can a person in Carson or Vegas

do two full time jobs? The general workings of government would dictate that additional personnel would be employed in Carson and Vegas or any other site that the prison would be constructed.

Employment habits and recruitment problems need to be discussed. People live in rural areas for many different reason than people who live in urban areas. Rural dwellers are here because of the area first and employment second. Working habits are far different and employee turnover is far different here. Mining is considered extremely transient but Kennecott Copper Corporation reports an average length of employment of 10.8 years resulting in an annual employee turnover of 2.4%.

The Medical Center has approximately 20 employees and 8 of these have more than 15 years service. The annual turnover rate is less than 5%.

Recruitment has not been a serious problem for almost 5 years. People are tired of city living and problems of urban living and are moving to the small areas daily.

Most of the problems associated with the Ely site are administrative in nature.

Much conversation has transpired about being able to supply certain basic personnel and services to prisoners. Family visits and work programs have been discussed as also being important.

Warden Woolfe indicates that 50% of the prisoners never receive a visitor while they are incarcerated. Almost one-fourth of the prison population is comprised of people from other States whose families could visit Ely as well as any other site and easier than Carson City because of commercial air flights. He also indicates that about one-half of the Carson city prisoners are from Clark County and these people would be closer to their families and homes in Ely than they are in Carson City. Ely is much closer to Las Vegas than Reno is to Las Vegas. Ely is closer to Reno than Reno is to Las Vegas.

Prisoners are not eligible for work release programs for some time after the initial incarceration, perhaps for several years. These prisoners could be kept at Ely and later transferred when the appropriate time for social and work release programs is realistic.

From a practical standpoint there are no logical reasons for not placing the prison in Ely, except perhaps for some selfish interests of those in the Carson area who feel that the Carson City area is a Utopia for prison sites.



Larry Dunton
Business Manager
Eastern Nevada Medical Group

COMPARISON OF INSTITUTIONAL FOOD PRODUCTS
ELY, NEVADA AND RENO, NEVADA

	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>ELY</u>		<u>RENO</u>	
		<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Supplier</u>	<u>Price</u>
<u>Selected Meats and Eggs</u>					
Ground Beef - 20% Fat	lb.	Standard Mrkt (Floyd Morley) thru Jordan Meat Salt Lake City	\$ 1.30	Ponderosa-Jo West	\$ 1.29
Inside Rounds					
No Roll	1b	" " "	1.66*		
Choice	1b	" " " (Farmland)	1.68		1.84
Goosenecks					
No Roll	lbs	Standard Mrkt (Farmland)	1.57*		
Choice		Std. Mrkt (Farmland)	1.59		1.72
Eggs - Med. A Grade	doz.	Std. Market (Floyd Morley)	0.69	Food Products Inc.	0.70
- Large A Grade		" " "	<u>0.74</u>	" " "	<u>0.74</u>
			<u>\$ 6.00</u>		<u>\$ 6.29</u>

* These items are not included in the total because there were no comparison prices in the Reno area.

1650

EXHIBIT D

COMPARISON OF INSTITUTIONAL FOOD PRODUCTS
ELY, NEVADA AND RENO, NEVADA

E X H I B I T D

<u>Selected Foodstuffs</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>FOB Reno*</u>	<u>FOB Ely**</u>
Frozen Mixed Vegetables	12/2½#	\$ 13.80	\$ 14.43
Frozen Peas	12/2½#	13.20	14.20
Frozen Peas & Carrots	12/2½#	12.30	13.08
Apricot Halves	6/10 tins	22.75	18.23
Peaches Halves	6/10 tins	17.35	14.69
Yams	6/10 tins	16.95	14.28
Fruits for Salad	6/10 tins	25.50	23.54
Fruits for Cocktail	6/10 tins	19.95	18.23
Green Beans	6/10 tins	12.95	11.94
Spinach	6/10 tins	9.25	10.14
Sliced Beets	6/10 tins	12.75	11.74
Sliced Carrots	6/10 tins	14.50	11.74
Evaporated Milk	48/1	21.95	18.75
Individual Sugar	1000 Ct.	8.15	9.78
Individual Jellies	300 Ct.	3.15	3.36
Oleomargarine	30/1#	12.30	12.45
Mayonnaise	30 gal.#	15.25	14.81
Bisquick	25#	12.45	13.92
Sugar	50#	12.25	11.15
Instant Potatoes	6/10 tins	13.75	15.00
Cottonseed Oil	5 gal.	21.25	21.17
Chunk Tuna	6/1 #5	49.95	45.14
		<u>\$361.70</u>	<u>\$341.77</u>

*Monarch Institutional Foods
Barbara Franco - Order Desk
Don Allen, Asst. Manager

**Rocky Mountain Produce, Inc.
Merrill Gould

Ely, Nevada 89301
January 15, 1979

Mr. Harvey Young, Jr.
Chairman, Prison Steering Committee
Ely, Nevada 89301

Ref: Cost Evaluation and Comparison of Food and Related Supplies for
the Proposed Prison Facility for the State of Nevada to be
Located in White Pine County

Dear Harvey:

The evaluation of the food and related supplies needed for the proposed Prison Facility in White Pine County was a challenge. I contacted the Director, Charles Wolff, Jr. and requested a list of proposed food stuffs used by the food service division. He referred me to Mr. Harold E. Harvel, Food Service Administrator, who was very cooperative and mailed me a list of food stuffs and sizes representing the accepted bid list for the State Purchasing in the month of December, 1978. This list requested bids on the largest quantities, which essentially were number 10 tin sizes.

The availability of meats and meat products are a major consideration as this is the most expensive of all the items on the menu. In White Pine County, our main source of meats is the Utah market. We have available for delivery on a 24-hour basis processed meats of the highest quality from processors in the Salt Lake City area or from the mid-west. The availability of Nevada-produced meats has been reduced in the Eastern Nevada area by a Federal Law which requires that all meats used in a Grade 'A' Butcher shop must be federally inspected at point of processing. These locations are in the Western and Southern part of our State.

The Pork and Smoked Pork products are available at competitive prices from nationally known and advertised producers, such as John Morrell Co., Farmer Bros. of Los Angeles, Hormel and Farmland of the Mid-west. These pork items are available on a 24-hour fresh service basis.

Poultry is fresh daily and available at competitive prices. The nations' largest poultry processing areas are close by in the Salt Lake City area. The Norbest Co., Hillcrest and Holly are the main suppliers of poultry. The major source for poultry is from the Oklahoma and the Arkansas area, with a small portion from California.

Other services available on a daily basis are bread and pastry, dairy and dairy products, canned food supplies, beverages, cleaning and paper products.

Mr. Harvey Young, Jr.
January 15, 1979
Page 2

E X H I B I T D

The fresh produce supplied to this area is the finest quality available at the current market price. The fresh produce is obtained from Utah, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Washington, and in some instances we can buy Nevada produced vegetables. The winter vegetable supply comes from Old Mexico. A daily delivery of seasonal vegetables and fruits is on demand. The summer availability of fruits and vegetables from Utah is outstanding in quality and a considerable savings to the consumer.

Milk and milk products are supplied to this area by Meadow Gold Dairy of Salt Lake City, Utah. The Dairy has a working agreement with the White River Dairy Association of Lund, Nevada to haul the raw milk to Salt Lake City and process it and return it to Nevada for retail sale.

Breads and pastries are supplied by Hostess Foods (Wonder Bread), Quality Bakery of St. George, Utah and Metz Baking Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah.

It was impossible to do a complete comparative analysis on pricing. We were not provided with information on quantities and grades of the various items; however, a spot comparison of meat prices in Ely during which the original prison analysis was conducted shows Ely to be quite competitive.

The meat purchases quoted in the month of December, 1978 in the Carson City area were considered. The example Mr. Harvel states in his letter that the use of Ground Beef, 17% to 20% fat content is 60% to 65% of the total use. The balance of the use of Bottom Round is for roasts, beef cubes for stew, ground beef and swiss steak.

The December quote for Ground Beef for the prison was \$1.06 per pound but during the same period in the Ely area, we were selling the regular Ground Beef, 17% to 20% fat, at 99¢ per pound. This tends to show that the Ely area is very competitive to any area of the State of Nevada.

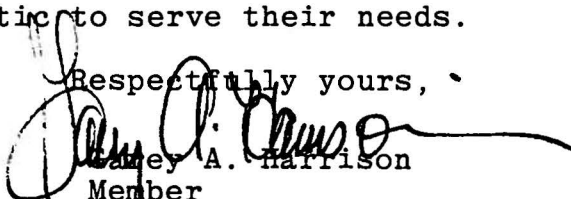
The balance of the meat items, pork, poultry, fish products and dairy products are equally competitive.

In the final analysis, we feel the availability of food and food supplies in the White Pine County area are more than adequate for any foreseeable growth factor involving the future of the Department of Prisons in the State of Nevada.

The three local suppliers, three out of State suppliers and the one in-State supplier who service the area of White Pine County feel we can adequately supply any needs on any timely schedule.

In conclusion, we wish to appeal to the Nevada State Prison Board that we are willing, able and enthusiastic to serve their needs.

Respectfully yours,



Harvey A. Harrison
Member

Committee on Cost Evaluation

1043

WHITE PINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT
P.O. Box 400
East Ely, Nevada 89315

DATE: February 21, 1979
TO: White Pine County Prison Committee
FROM: Dick Munson, Adult Education Director

This memo is in response to the Prison Committee's request regarding the ability of the Adult Division of the White Pine County School District to provide educational and training needs required by the proposed prison.

White Pine County has had an effective adult and community education program for more than 15 years. Many highly skilled people are available and qualified to teach a variety of programs pertinent to meeting the educational and training needs of the prison inmate population and the staff.

The adult and community education program is operated under the direction of an appointed Vocational-Technical and Adult Education Advisory Council made up of a cross section of the population of White Pine County.

It is the firm opinion of this Council that most of the training needs of the prison staff and all of the educational needs of the inmate population could be met if the funding sources are made available.

I believe it is important to know that much experience has been gained over the years in the establishment of programs and curriculum that have met the needs of the community.

Historically the programs have been established through the cooperative efforts of many agencies and entities within the community.

Our closest relationship exists with the Nevada Department of Education, Northern Nevada Community College, University of Nevada and the Employment Security Department. Many other relationships exist, however, that are important in meeting the specific needs that arise.

In summary let me say that the White Pine County School District Adult Division can provide personnel and programs, in conjunction with those agencies and groups with whom we work, that will meet the needs of the inmate population and in most cases the training requirements of a prison staff.

Dick A. Munson

1644

~~1642~~

COST OF LIVING IN ELY

Listed below are twelve homes on the market in White Pine County with Eastern Nevada Realty during the last week of January, 1979. They are representative of the homes available in the market during the same period.

<u>BDRM/BATH</u>	<u>SQ. FT.</u>	<u>CONSTRUCTION</u>	<u>PRICE</u>	<u>PRICE/SQ. FT.</u>
3/2	1591	Frame	\$23,500	\$14.77
4/2	2822	Frame	50,000	17.72
4/2	3897	Frame	68,000	17.45
3/2	962	Frame	35,000	36.38
2/1	741	?	20,000	26.99
5/2	2626	Frame	47,500	18.99
3/2	2172	?	30,000	13.81
2/1	1600	Frame	20,000	12.50
3/1	1028	Frame	38,000	36.96
3/1	1278	Frame	26,000	20.34
3/1	1937	Block	40,000	20.65
3/2	2100	Brick	75,000	35.71

Average price = \$22.61 per sq.ft.

Median price = \$19.22 per sq. ft.

These prices are considerably lower than those to be found in the Reno/Carson City or Las Vegas areas. A major reason, of course, is the substantial difference in lot prices between those areas and the Ely areas.

Other factors related to the cost of living in Ely vs Las Vegas or Carson City are utilities. Below is a comparison of residential utility expenses on a monthly basis:

	<u>Ely</u>	<u>Carson City</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>
Water (14,000 gals.)	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.40	\$10.45
Sewer	2.00	6.46	2.67
Electrical (600 kwh)	<u>23.18</u>	<u>30.43</u>	<u>19.01</u>
Total	<u>\$31.18</u>	<u>\$45.29</u>	<u>\$32.13</u>
		+45%	+3%

EXHIBIT E
RESOLUTIONS

R E S O L U T I O N

E X H I B I T E

WHEREAS, Governor Michael O'Callaghan and the Nevada State Legislative Commission Sub-Committee To Study Conditions at State Prisons have recognized the need for additional facilities within the State Prison System, and have announced their intent to construct such a facility in the immediate future; and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County, State of Nevada, presently has adequate natural resources, including land and water for a State Prison; and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County, State of Nevada, presently has an adequate work force for a State Prison; and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County, State of Nevada, presently has adequate community facilities, including hospital, mental health center, court, schools, and recreational facilities, to support a State Prison, and the staff and their families; and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County and the City of Ely, State of Nevada would be greatly benefited by the location and construction of a State Prison in White Pine County, State of Nevada; it is hereby

RESOLVED, that the City Council of Ely, State of Nevada, endorses and supports the proposal to locate a medium security prison facility in White Pine County, State of Nevada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereby set our hand this the 24th day of July, '1978, at the City of Ely, White Pine County, State of Nevada



J.P. Whitmore, Mayor

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



Office of the County Manager

200 East Carson
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 385-1200



SAMUEL D. MAMET
MANAGEMENT ANALYST
OFFICE OF COUNTY MANAGER

MAILING ADDRESS
200 EAST CARSON AVENUE
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101
OFFICE: (702) 385-1200

September 12, 1978

E X H I B I T - E

Mr. Art Olson
C/O Steptoe Drug
P.O. Box 630
Ely, Nevada 89301

Dear Mr. Olson:

It was a pleasure speaking with you Monday afternoon concerning the location of a medium-security correctional jail facility in White Pine County.

On August 18, 1978, the Legislative Committee of the Nevada Association of County Commissioners discussed this matter in detail. Commissioner Doug Hawkins of White Pine County discussed the need for the jail and the economic difficulties which the county has been experiencing over recent months. He asked the Association to endorse the location of this jail facility in his county as a part of the Association's legislative program. Commissioner Bob Broadbent of Clark County moved that the Association support the location of this facility in White Pine County and the members of the Legislative Committee approved this motion unanimously. Furthermore, it was stated that a resolution will be drafted for adoption by the full Association at its annual convention here in Las Vegas in November, also supporting the location of this jail facility in White Pine County.

Although I am associated with the Clark County Manager's Office, I provide general staff support to the Nevada Association of County Commissioners.

We hope that this assists you in your presentation later this month before the State Public Works Board. If there is anything further with which we can be of assistance relative to this matter, please feel free to contact us.

Best regards,

Samuel D. Mamet
Management Analyst

SDM:bp

RICHARD W. BUNKER, County Manager • BRUCE W. SPAULDING, Assistant County Manager
JED CHRISTENSEN, Budget Officer • PATRICIA SPECKMANN, Staff Services Coordinator
DANIEL R. FITZPATRICK, Staff Services Coordinator

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, GOVERNOR MICHAEL O'CALLAGHAN AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA HAVE RECOGNIZED THE NECESSITY OF AN ADDITIONAL PENAL INSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF NEVADA, AND HAVE ANNOUNCED THEIR INTENT TO CONSTRUCT SUCH AN INSTITUTION IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE; AND,

WHEREAS, WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, IS SEEKING ADDITIONAL BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY IN ORDER TO BROADEN IT ECONOMIC BASE; AND,

WHEREAS, WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, PRESENTLY HAS ADEQUATE NATURAL RESOURCES; INCLUDING LAND AND WATER FOR A STATE PRISON; AND,


WHEREAS, WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, PRESENTLY HAS AN ADEQUATE WORK FORCE FOR A STATE PRISON; AND,

WHEREAS, WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, PRESENTLY HAS ADEQUATE COMMUNITY FACILITIES, INCLUDING HOSPITAL, MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, COURT, SCHOOLS, AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES, TO SUPPORT A STATE PRISON, AND THE STAFF AND THEIR FAMILIES; AND,


WHEREAS, WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, WOULD BE GREATLY BENEFITED BY THE LOCATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A STATE PRISON IN WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA; IT IS HEREBY

RESOLVED, THAT THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE, WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA, ENDORSES AND SUPPORTS THE PROPOSAL TO LOCATE A MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON IN WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE HEREBY SET OUR HAND THIS 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1978, AT WHITE PINE COUNTY, STATE OF NEVADA.



 JANICE BENNINGHOVE, COUNTY CHAIRPERSON



 MERRILL WOLFORD, COUNTY
 VICE-CHAIRPERSON



**White Pine
Chamber of Commerce**

**Phone: (702)
239-8877**

**Box 239
Ely, Nevada
89301**

E X H I B I T

September 14, 1978

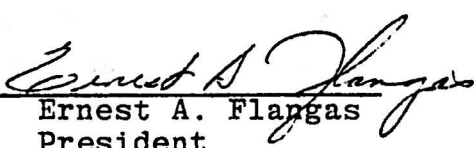
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The White Pine Chamber of Commerce through action of its Board of Directors on March 17, 1977 and again on November 15, 1977 unanimously supports location of a Nevada Prison Facility in White Pine County.

The Chamber of Commerce pledges its full support to this project and stands ready to give its assistance in every way possible in locating the facility in White Pine County.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BY:


Ernest A. Flaggas
President

EF/bw



Aug 17, 1978

E X H I B I T E

State of Nevada
Office of the Attorney General
Capital Complex
Carson City 89710

Robert List
Attorney General

August 14, 1978

Mr. Ken Hooge
County Manager
White Pine County
P. O. Box 659
Ely, Nevada 89301

Dear Mr. Hooge:

I was extremely encouraged by your letter of August 10 and the resolution passed by the White Pine County Commissioners. As I indicated to you in my earlier letter, White Pine County is under serious consideration by me personally and by the Prison Board as a whole, as a location for our new medium security facility. The fact that the people of the county have expressed their desire in a public hearing to have this facility in their locale is a consideration which will be given great weight in our deliberations.

I am optimistic that as the facts and circumstances are developed, we will be able to successfully locate the new medium security facility in White Pine County.

Thank you for your continued concern in this very important matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Bob" or "Robert List".

ROBERT LIST
Attorney General

RL:lt



STATE OF MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY — LINO LAKES

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS • BOX L • LINO LAKES, MN. 55014

October 24, 1978

Mr. Harvey Young, Jr.
Ely, Nevada 89301

Dear Harvey:

I have been keeping myself informed, through my weekly copy of the ELY RECORD, on White Pine Counties progress on the new prison. I just wanted to take a minute to personally congratulate and thank you for the hard work and concern you have shown. I really do feel you are going to make this a real thing!

My mother listened to you speak at a Senior Citizen lunch in McGill a short time ago and was very impressed and excited. With White Pine County involved in the economic condition as is, I can truly support your feelings and concern.

I've been with the Department of Corrections in Minnesota for over fifteen years and am the Public Relations Coordinator for the State's first, just Medium, prison for men. It has been an exciting and I feel, very worthwhile project. Our's is working, your's could too! Our institution at Lino Lakes, Minnesota, was constructed in 1963 as the State Juvenile Reception Center. The conversion to adult corrections began four years ago via the route of Minimum and now Medium so I have had much experience in all areas.

I hope to make a trip home before the first of the year and would love to meet with you and "talk shop". If there is anything I can do to help you please feel free to ask. I would be pleased to hear from you.

As ever,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Toby".

Toby Field Larson,
INSTITUTION/COMMUNITY PUBLIC RELATIONS COORDINATOR

TFL/rr
encl.

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 By [Signature]
12 Member
13

14 ATTEST:

15 [Signature]
16 Clerk of said Board
17
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PRISON RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, White Pine County is facing severe economic difficulties due to the closure of its major industry and,

WHEREAS, the White Pine County Republican Party recognizes its responsibility to the community to promote new industry and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County would benefit from a broadened economic base providing increased employment opportunities for local citizens and,

WHEREAS, a state prison facility located in White Pine County would increase those employment opportunities, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the White Pine County Republican Party supports the location of said prison within the county.

Robert a Malone

Bob Malone, Chairman

Wendy H. Merica

Wendy H. Merica, Secretary

June 20, 1978

Ely, Nevada

P.O. Box 326
East Ely, Nevada 89315

Mr. Harvey Young, Jr. Co-Chairman
P.O. Box 629
Ely, Nevada 89301

Mr. Robert Alkire, Co-Chairman
577 Stevens Ave.
Ely, Nevada 89301

Industrial Development Committee

Gentlemen:

The White Pine Conservation District Board of Supervisors have considered the various Pros and Cons of supporting the development and construction of the proposed power plant and State Prison.

It seems to us that the benefits derived would greatly outweigh any negative aspects. We therefore, fully support your committee to-ward accomplishment of these two goals.

Yours truly

James Parker, Chairman

Max Reid, Member

Van Petersen, Member

Eric Dickenson, Member

Neil Jensen

R.L. Haslam

E X H I B I T F

RESOLUTION

f. 26

PASSED

EXHIBIT

WHEREAS, Governor Michael O'Callaghan and the Nevada State Legislative Commission Sub-Committee to Study Conditions at State Prisons have recognized the need for additional facilities within the State Prison System, and have announced their intent to construct such a facility in the immediate future; and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County, State of Nevada, presently has adequate natural resources, including land and water for a State Prison; and,

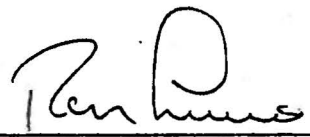
WHEREAS, White Pine County, State of Nevada, presently has an adequate work force for a State Prison; and

WHEREAS, White Pine County, State of Nevada, presently has adequate community facilities, including hospital, mental health center, court, schools, and recreational facilities, to support a State Prison, and the staff and their families; and,

WHEREAS, White Pine County and the City of Ely, State of Nevada would be greatly benefited by the location and construction of a State Prison in White Pine County, State of Nevada; it is hereby

RESOLVED, that the Nevada League of Cities, State of Nevada, endorses and supports the proposal to locate a medium security prison facility in White Pine County, State of Nevada.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereby set our hand this the 24th day of August 1978.



RON LURIE, PRESIDENT

E X H I B I T F

With this goal in mind, the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes (MCF-LL) has the following programs:

Vocational Education Program This is a State and Federally funded program for those who have been accepted for admission at the 916 Vocational Technical School in White Bear Lake, MN. Inmates attend school on a daily basis via extended custody status with transportation furnished by MCF. The length of participation varies with the courses attended and the sentence of the inmate. Total population capacity is twenty and the program is located outside of the perimeter fence.

Pre-Release Program The Pre-Release Program is designed to assist Work Release status inmates in finding employment. Each individual is allowed weekend furloughs to aid his gradual readjustment to community living. The length of programming is three weeks unless the Minnesota Corrections Board places a special condition whereby the inmate cannot be released until definite employment is secured. Total population capacity is twenty and the program is located outside of the perimeter fence.

Retreat Asklepieion Therapeutic Community This is a program based on transactional analysis in which group confrontation is emphasized. A major concept is a "reparenting" process involving establishing staff as "role models". Population capacity is twenty-four and this program is located inside of the perimeter fence.

Transitional Sex Offender Program The major emphasis in this program is working with sex offenders who are within twelve months of their release date. Treatment is provided on both an individual and group basis utilizing community involvement. Follow-up group counseling is provided in outside agencies upon release. Population capacity is twenty-four and this program is located inside of the perimeter fence.

Sesame Street Program "Sesame Street" is a program in which inmates, trained to work with children, baby sit the children of other inmates during visiting hours. In addition to providing children a positive educational and entertaining experience, the parents have an opportunity to visit without having to worry about the behavior of their children. Sesame inmates are trained in the fundamentals of working with children and this enhances their understanding of the parental role. This program also provides an opportunity for family counseling.

Medium Custody Work Program This program was designed to develop and provide a healthy group living environment with emphasis on job relationships and skill building techniques.

Inmates are assigned specific jobs on the MCF campus and are expected to work forty hours per week. Those less skilled are scheduled for two hours of structured learning provided by our Education Department and six hours of assigned work under close supervision. Population capacity is ninety and this program is located inside the perimeter fence.

Industry Program Our Industry provides work in the following areas: Printing, Assembly, Metal Fabrication, Upholstery, and Wood Fabrication. Inmates receive certificates upon release and are paid wages under a Wage Incentive Plan. All inmates who work in our Industry Program are charged room and board and pay State and Federal Income Tax.

Education Program We offer a full range of educational services, i.e., Adult Basic Education, GED and college courses at the Associated Arts level. Graphic Arts, remedial assistance and full library services are available.

* * * * *

Security Twenty-four hour coverage is maintained by specially trained Correctional Counselors. The institution's Control Center is in operation twenty-four hours a day and a Patrol Unit provides twenty-four hour coverage on our outside perimeter. Trained personnel supervise visiting, transportation and all phases of our operation.

Medical Services Our Infirmary is staffed by Registered Nurses weekdays from 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Sick call begins at 7:00 a.m., and inmates are screened to determine if they need to see a physician. A physician is available in our Infirmary two afternoons each week. If an inmate requires medical attention when the Infirmary is not open, or requires medical care beyond the scope of Infirmary personnel, the facilities at St. Paul Ramsey Hospital are utilized.

All inmates receive physical examinations if they have not been examined within the past year. The initial screening process includes family and personal medical history, immunization status, current medical condition, blood and urine testing, chest x-rays and/or Mantoux Test, as well as vision and auditory testing. Upon discharge, inmates with chronic illnesses receive a one week's supply of medicine, as well as information on where they may receive on-going medical care.

Dental Service Each inmate receives a complete dental examination upon admission to determine future dental needs. All dental work is completed by a full time dentist.

Religious Service Chaplains of various denominations are available for counseling. Worship services are provided on a regular basis in our Chapel.

Recreation We have an excellent gymnasium staffed by two full time employees. Main focus is on team sports but boxing, weight training and leisure time activities are provided.

Service Organizations Outside community organizations are encouraged to visit the institution to assist inmates. A Jaycees Group (Paradise Inc.) meets on a regular basis and we also have regular AA, Drug Treatment and cultural classes.

Our goal, in keeping with the Department of Corrections Mission Statement, is to provide a safe, clean, humane, secure institution.

D. G. Tomsche
Superintendent



Department of Corrections

Minnesota Correctional Facility-Lino Lakes

INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN

This institution is located at Lino Lakes, Minnesota, just north of the Twin Cities in Anoka County. From 1963 until 1974, it was called the Minnesota Metropolitan Training Center. Initially, it served as a Statewide Juvenile Reception Center, and later as a Juvenile Treatment Center for the Metro area counties of Hennepin, Ramsey and Anoka. As the juvenile population declined, the Center was converted to a Minimum Security Institution serving adult male offenders from the State Prison and the State Reformatory for Men.

During the 1976-77 Legislative Session, the program was changed to medium security. Thus, during May, 1978, it became a medium security institution for inmates transferred from the State Prison and the State Reformatory.

All inmates must meet specific criteria to be eligible for transfer to this institution and our capacity is 140 medium and 60 minimum security inmates.

This institution operates in conjunction with the State Department of Corrections Mission Statement:

"The mission of the Minnesota Department of Corrections is the community's protection; to accomplish this, the Department is committed to the development and provision of programs that will both control offender's inappropriate behavior and assist offenders in functioning as law-abiding citizens."

Testimony of Tom Bath

March 24, 1979

E X H I B I T F

Dear Legislator:

My name is Tom Bath and I am a local businessman in the building material and construction business. I would like to make the following remarks concerning construction and operating costs:

1. When I first heard the initial estimates of 20% cost increase to build the prison here verses Carson City or las Vegas I became quite concerned. In my business we purchase building material from Reno Las Vegas, Salt Lake City and all over Oregon, California and many other states. We find that in the Reno area, ^{it is 10 to 20% more} verses those in the Salt Lake City market. This is due to the cheaper standard of living in the area. The Idaho market is as competitive as the Utah market mainly because of lower wages or costs of living. The Las Vegas area is cheaper than the Reno markets due to the closeness of Los Angeles but again higher than Salt Lake City and Idaho markets.

2. About 4 years ago the Federal Government through the local Ely Indian Housing authority put to bid the materials for 17 homes. Bath Lumber of which I am president received the bid on two successive bid openings. It was bid twice because of changes in materials. Other bidders including firms such as Boise Cascade Inc. and others around the state bid on this.

3. Our current hospital and that of Elko's was bid competitively and was built by Salt Lake City firms being more competitive than those in the state.

As you will note in the submitted testimony I contacted Okland Construction Company in Salt Lake City and talked to Bill Buffington who worked for Del Webb Corporation in the Reno and Las Vegas markets. It was his opinion the the prison could be built here as cheap or maybe cheaper than the other areas mentioned. I also called Mr. J. A. Tiberti President of J.A.Tiberti Construction Co. Las Vegas, Nevada. He said again in the written testimony on cost comparisons that this facility would cost very little if any more in Ely than in any other part of the state.

To further give comparisons on the building material costs I selected 19 items used in building, such as the proposed prison, and phoned companies in the Las Vegas and Carson City area. I told them I was doing a cost comparison on a 25 million prison facility and asked for a quote based on January 12, 1979 prices. In your written testimony you will note the comparison on the Carson City-Las Vegas, and Ely site. I listed the firms and individual's name doing the quoting. You will note we are very favorable on a total job.

It is my personal belief that this proposed prison can be built as cheaply here as any where in the state.

Concerning the operating costs, I coordinated the Comparison of Institutional Food Products between Ely, Nevada and Reno, Nevada. This comparison is in your written testimony. On February 21, 1979, Mr. Burrell Bybee of Evah's House of Steak called Monarch Institutional Foods in Reno and talked to Barbara Franco and asked her over counter prices as of that day on the Selected Foodstuffs F.O.B. Reno. He told them he was considering hauling the goods himself. The rpices quoted are those under FOB Reno. Mr. Burrell Bybee also received quotes from Ponderosa Meats in Reno from Jo West. Mr. Floyd Morley of Standard Market gave us quotes on meats FOB Ely. On the foodstuffs Mr. Merrell Gould quoted us on the same

items and he will comment on this later.

In the written testimony you will find the selected items on meats and eggs total \$6.00 for Ely and \$6.29 for those in Reno. The 22 items of foodstuffs totaled \$341.77 FOB Ely and \$361.70 FOB Reno. Again on these items, Ely is very competitive on foods with the rest of the state.

In summary I feel the cost considerations will be as cheap or cheaper in Ely than anywhere in the state. Ely needs this State facility at this time for economic reasons. We are also trying to develop a power plant in our area. This power plant, if legislation is passed by the Legislature, would be approximately four years away before construction could begin. The prison construction and operation would help fill in this gap. If this power plant is built, it would pay some 32 million dollars in Sales and Use tax which certainly means this area is contributing to the state's budget.

Name

Michael J. Jones

~~Charles W. Jones~~

Paulo Julgund

Dick Lucas

~~Bill Hancock~~

Wes Hutchinson

Who you represent

District Judge Carson

~~St. Paul~~

St. Paul Works Bd.

" " " "

" " " "