

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Dini
Vice Chairman Schofield
Mr. Craddock
Mr. DuBois
Mr. Jeffrey
Mr. May
Mr. Mello
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Polish
Mr. Prengaman
Mr. Redelsperger

MEMBERS ABSENT: None

GUESTS: Mr. Elmer R. Rusco, ACLV of Nevada
Mr. Orland T. Outland
Mr. Irv. J. Sandorf Prof. Eng., PWC
Mr. Kenneth Newcomb, Greater Nevada HSA
Mr. Pat Bates, Churchill Council
Mr. Arthur Senini, Wine & Spirits Whslrs.
Mr. David W. Hagen, U. S. Brewers Assn.
Mr. Joseph Francoeur, Dart Discount Liquors
Mr. Chas. W. Williams, City of Reno
Mr. Elliott Gritton, State Public Works Board
Ms. Candace Fox, Washoe County
Mr. Wm. Wollitz, NASAC
Ms. Martha W. Coon, Govt. Adv. Bd. Alcohol & Drug Abuse
Mr. Bryce Wilson, Nev. Assn. of Counties
Mr. G. P. Etcheverry, Nev. League of Cities
Mr. Larry Ketzenberger, LVMPD
Mr. Mike Nash, Bureau of Alcohol & Drug Abuse
Mr. Kurt Brown, Capital Beverages, Inc.
Mr. Patrick Pine, Clark County
Mr. Fred Davis, Greater Reno-Sparks C of C
Mr. Allison (F)offer, Qukco, Inc.
Mr. T. R. Hosteter,
Mr. Kelly Jackson, Nevada Dept. of Energy

Chairman Dini called the meeting to order at 9:03 A.M.

The first bill to be considered is SB-89. Secretary of State Swackhammer testified that the bill is to remove from the statute a reference to a photocopy room that was in the Secretary of State's office. We would like to have it removed is that we no longer have a photocopy room. The photocopy machine became terribly expensive and a losing proposition, mainly because the price of film went up very high and we were losing 35¢ everytime we made a copy. It required a specialist to operate the machine.

When we went to microfilm, we bought a microfilm reader printer that does the same job. In Section 3, Page 2, No. 78.790 and No. 225.110 are repealed. No. 78.790 states that fees are not collected from religious, charitable or educational societies, etc. This is being repealed because it is duplicatory as it is already in the non-profit corporation act and that's the only place it should be. No. 225.110 is the part that makes reference to the photocopy room. In the Senate, they amended the act to allow us a little leeway to collect possibly from the Internal Revenue Service. The reason we asked for that is that very often some clerk from the Internal Revenue will call up and will want one document but they really don't know what they want so they ask for the entire file. We are not charging anything for it. If we can do a little negotiating maybe we can tell them that it is going to cost them \$40.00 if we send it all. If you want only one document, we will send it free.

This concluded the testimony on SB-89.

Mr. Dini indicated that the next bill to be taken up is AB-257.

Mr. Paul Prengaman, Assemblyman from District 26 in southeast Reno, testified that the bill was drafted at his request on behalf of the Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency. The bill provides for the creation of county boards of alcohol and drug abuse. A county may choose to establish such a board. Such a board would have seven members and at least one member would be from the governing body of the county that establishes the board. Mr. Prengaman continued to review the bill, section by section. The money to which the local board wants applied to the program they want to set up has to be consistent with the goals of the state comprehensive state health plan. There has been much interest by the Legislature in pursuing such a bill. In this session, we have already at least four bills dealing in this general area. This is a statewide problem. He referred to an article that appeared in the Elko Daily Free Press which referred to a study done by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The bill further provides the flexibility for the local areas to meet the problem as they see fit. He referred to an article that appeared in the Las Vegas Review Journal recently which spoke to the problems that Alaska is now experiencing in terms of a rapid growth of the drug problem.

He further stated that the problems caused by alcohol consumption which require treatment should be paid for primarily by the those who exercise the privilege of consuming or using alcoholic beverages.

Actually we would be taking a percentage of money that is generated in the state on taxes on alcohol and using it to attack the other end of the problem, which is the abuse end.

Assemblyman Rusk, District 28, testified that the basic problem is coming up with the funds for this program. Mr. Rusk reviewed files he has accumulated since 1970 on alcohol and drug abuse. We need to set aside some funding from the General Fund and simply prioritize a piece of it, 25% has been suggested on a 3 to 1 match, that can be used to set up de-tox centers. We now shift our daily intoxicants in and out of our local jails and that certainly hasn't worked. If we had a facility that could deal with their problem, it would be the first time that we would actually be doing something to deal with the problem. I would appreciate your positive consideration of this bill.

Mr. Ken Newcomb testified in support of AB-257. From a health planning perspective, we feel that the approach embraced by this bill builds on the strengths of everything we have going for us in the state. There is a tax on the books already; a state bureau of drug and alcohol abuse. We feel that the monies can be most effectively used through local constituted boards. the \$2.7 million dollars will not solve the problem, but it will go a long way in starting to solve it.

Mr. Pat Bates, Executive Director of the Churchill Council on Alcohol and Other Drugs, testified that this group operates a 14-bed facility for the treatment of alcoholism and out-patient services, together with a rehabilitation house in Reno for male alcoholics. There are approximately 55,000 alcoholics in the state of Nevada with too little funding to help. There are no women's programs in the state. She indicated that the committees in the Assembly and the Senate should review the positive points of AB-247, AB-257 and SB-332, which if merged, would solve our most of our problems.

Mr. Bill Wollitz, Executive Director Northern Area Substance Abuse Council, Reno, testified in favor of AB-257. Of the number of people helped last year by NASAC, 82% were Nevada residents.

Capt. Chas. Williams, Reno Police Department, testified in favor of AB-257. He stated that the fatality rate, since the law decriminalized alcoholism, has gone up. When it was a crime, they would be sentenced to five to ten days, dried out, fed, given the basic needs, including medication. No efforts or monies were available to take care of this intolerable situation.

He also supported combining the three bills now being considered.

Mr. Larry Ketzenberger, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept., testified that the Department supports the concept of AB-257. Public intoxication is no longer a crime, but you are still putting them in our jails. Our jails are overcrowded. In Las Vegas, we are no longer putting alcoholics or people associated with gross intoxication in our jails and it is creating quite a problem on the streets of our cities. We need some place to put these people.

Mr. Dini asked Mr. Ketzenberger for statistics from Las Vegas on the number of arrests, number of people, etc.

Mr. G. P. Etcheverry, Nevada League of Cities, testified that the League endorses the concept of AB-257. We are committed, at least the League of Cities, to take 25% of their revenues in local entities to apply towards detoxification programs.

Mr. Dini requested information on how much the cities and counties get in liquor taxes and Mr. Etcheverry indicated he would furnish it right away. Mr. Redelsperger also asked for the amount of fines paid in.

Mr. Arthur Senini, President of the Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of Nevada, testified in opposition to AB-257. We are opposed to the philosophy in which the proposal is written, not necessarily the concept of the bill. His testimony is attached hereto as EXHIBIT A.

Mr. Kurt Brown, Capital Beverages, Inc., Carson City, and President of the Beer Wholesalers Association, testified in opposition to AB-257 and in opposition to the use of alcohol taxes to fund the cost of alcoholism services in Nevada. If alcoholism is a public health problem, then public programs must be financed from the general treasury, not from a regressive tax. Earmarked taxes imply that alcohol alone causes alcoholism. This simplistic notion overlooks a complex factor, such as psychological, medical, cultural and social problems associated with alcoholism. The earmark syndrome implies that those that do not have a problem are responsible for the care of those who do. Earmarked taxes remove a legislative prerogative, annual review of programs or oversight, and accounting.

Mr. David W. Hagen, U. S. Brewers Association lobbyist, opposed the bill. He spoke to the tax aspects of the bill. The bill prescribes a dedicated constant fund based upon a percentage of excise tax, rather than an item budgeted bi-annually in the money committees. A few years ago, Dr. Morris Chavitz, formerly Director of the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, opposed the earmarking concept. He said that earmarked taxes are a disaster. First it perpetuates the wet-dry controversy and implies that alcohol is the cause of alcoholism, and

second, it removes alcoholism from the general health area. The state has a legal obligation, certainly, to provide the solutions that have been sought here. It is a social problem the solution of which will benefit society. If this is so, the solution should be paid for by society at large. He referred to a California bill passed in 1980, a copy of which is attached hereto as EXHIBIT B and made a part of these minutes.

Mr. Pat Pine, Assistant Controller, Clark County, testified that under Statute NRS 369.173, Sub 3, specifies that in counties with two or more incorporated cities, all distributions of the liquor tax will go to the cities. Therefore, if you took AB-257 as it now stands, we would make the argument that in Clark County, a city in that county would have the luxury of their matching funds coming from their share of the liquor tax, where since we receive no liquor tax money, we would not have that same luxury. We do have some concern about that particular problem because the distribution formula already on the books makes distinctions between who receives liquor tax and who does not. The other concern is that there may be some possibility of duplication or additional bureaucracy under the bill. Under Section 2, by requiring a local board, I think that it might work in some places. We would look in Clark County's case to the possibility that you place program coordination under the District Board of Health, as a way to avoid trading another organization or body. We may already have an organization in place to carry out the activities suggested under the bill.

Candace Fox, Director of Budget for Washoe County, testified that the Washoe County Board of Commissioners are in agreement with the concept of the bill; that funds should be earmarked for drug and substance abuse facilities. Where the county opposes the bill is on the issue of local control. Funds generated should be returned to the county of origin, as the county should have control over how and where the expenditure of those funds for the treatment of alcohol and drug abuse will be made. Returning the funds to the county will allow more flexibility in the expenditure of same.

Mr. Joseph Francoeur, Dart Discount Liquors, testified in opposition to the bill, primarily for the same reasons as Mr. Senini and Mr. Brown stated.

Mr. Orland T. Outland, citizen, a member of the National Retired Officers Association, and a volunteer on some of the committees of the Health Systems Agency, testified how the military is coping with the problem. The Navy and San Diego have a program. He spoke of the individual organizations functioning from their own perspective and recommended an oversight board for a more cohesive drawing together of the needs of the community.

He spoke of his concern regarding the generation of a data base. So far, I have heard questions being asked as to what the number of arrests are for DUI, public drunkenness, but what you do not have on the blotter in many of the communities is what incident is alcohol-related.

Mr. Bryce Wilson, Nevada Association of Counties, testified that the association is very much in favor of the concept of the bill. However, there is one point and that is funding. With the counties receiving demands on funds from every direction, with a cap on the top and a cap on the bottom, if the method of funding, mainly the general fund participation, which would reduce the amount of revenue going to the counties from the liquor tax. We are willing to come up with 25% unless this plan would reduce the amount received by the county, and we would not look favorably on the bill.

Mr. Dini indicated that this concluded the testimony on AB-257.

Mr. Dini adjourned the meeting at 10:20 A.M., to be reconvened at 12:30 P.M.

Mr. Dini called the meeting to order at 12:30 P.M. with a quorum of the committee present. Discussion on AB-260 followed.

Mr. Irv Sandorf, Professional Engineer, testified on behalf of AB-260. He discussed an amendment to the bill, a copy of which is attached hereto as EXHIBIT C, and made a part of these minutes. I am aware that if you have solar heating added to a conventional system, you are running into additional expense. The present requirement is that if you put solar in, you must have it backed up by a 100% conventional system. I believe we must have some relaxation there from that requirement. My main point is to encourage more thorough study to solar than has been given to solar in the past.

Mr. Elliott Gritton, State Public Works Board, testified against the bill, mainly for the reason of economics. My remarks will be directed toward solar systems for other than single family or two-family residence type construction, and also to confine it to active systems and for space heating. The data that we have to date shows that the active solar heating systems for commercial buildings are not yet cost effective. Using just solar for the energy sources to heat the state buildings is not sufficient. We need to look at all sources of energy and pick the system that will give us the most benefit to the state over the life of the building. From the data that we have looked at, show that for active solar space systems, the buildings would not last long enough to recover the cost of the solar system going in. Backup systems are needed in the winter for solar system operations, as at the prisons, if there is a period of time when there is no sunshine. Another problem is in the bidding

process. In Section 1, subparagraph 3, where we can make an allowance during construction to up to some percentage to allow construction of that solar system. We have a procedure now where we design a building and put it out to bid and take the low bid. I can see a problem where we would be trying to award a contract to a contractor who was not the low bidder because he is going to show us a savings on this solar system.

Mr. Prengaman questioned the need for 100% backup in an area like Las Vegas. Mr. Gritton replied that last winter they did have freezing temperatures in the area near Jean, where the prison is. Without a backup system, where solar could fail, they would have problems in heating the prison. He indicated that he feels that each building should be looked at on its own merits, including the area it is in. He stated that the commercial solar heating systems are ready now in the next several years where we could depend on them.

Mr. Kelly Jackson, Department of Energy, indicated he was in favor of the concept of AB-260, although there are some problems and will speak also on how it relates to AB-48, which this committee has heard and which this committee has passed on to the Senate for consideration. We are very supportive of efforts to attempt to insure that public facilities include, to the extent practicable, renewable resources. There are three general problems: (1) Restricting it to space heating only. We should be looking at water heating, as well as space heating; (2) Backup systems are needed to keep buildings above freezing, and will maintain environments that employees can continue to work in; (3) The limitation of 20% in Sections 3 and 4. We should be looking at life cycle costs, rather than solar system costs. AB-48, in its amended version, requires that the state and local political subdivisions perform life cycle cost analysis to determine what will be the most cost effective building components and systems available. It is arguable that AB-260 presents a little bit stronger case in that it specifically mandates it, and although the language in Section 2 of AB-48 in fact mandates it, it might provide enough flexibility for the Public Works Board not to consider solar. We believe that the concept of AB-260 is addressed in AB-48 with the exception of specifically mandating the analysis of solar on every building.

This concluded the testimony on AB-260.

Mr. Dini asked the committee what action it wished to take on SB-89. Mr. Nicholas moved a DO PASS, seconded by Mr. Schofield. Motion carried.

AB-65 was discussed next. Mr. Dini stated that amendments had been worked out and he would like to get it out of committee to get it preprinted and re-referred back to the committee for further consideration. Mr. Mello so moved, seconded by Mr. Redelsperger. Motion carried.

Meeting was adjourned at 1:10 P.M. Mr. Dini reconvened it when Assemblyman Robinson appeared to testify on behalf of AJR-18 - National Cemeteries.

Dr. Robinson testified that the Department Convention of the Department of Veterans Affairs assembled in Las Vegas in May, 1979, regarding state veterans cemeteries. A copy of the resolution is attached hereto as EXHIBIT D and made a part of these minutes. Copies of letters from the American Legion, Las Vegas Post No. 8, Mr. Bill Morris, State Commander of the Disabled American Veterans and Mr. Bill Gearin, Deputy Commissioner of the Veterans Affairs for the state, are also attached hereto as EXHIBIT E and made a part of these minutes. A copy of a phone message from Mr. George Anton, Department of Service Officers, DAV is also attached as part of EXHIBIT E, all of which support the need for a veterans cemetery in southern Nevada. The nearest National Cemetery to Las Vegas is at Riverside, California, roughly 200 miles away. The cost of transporting the remains and providing a funeral for the veteran and/or his spouse is much greater than if we had a national cemetery in the southern Nevada area. A copy of a report with suggested criteria for new cemeteries is attached hereto as EXHIBIT F, and made a part of these minutes. Dr. Robinson indicated an available location is the Lake Mead Base which is now inactive, and has some improvements on it.

Dr. Robinson stated that there would be no objection to having the resolution amended to include a site in northern Nevada, too.

Mr. Warren Fowler, representing the Nevada Department of the American Legion, testified that the Legion is planning to ask the federal government to set aside a section of land in both southern and northern Nevada for this purpose, through the BLM.

Mr. Schofield moved for the adoption of the resolution, seconded by Mr. Mello. Mr. Dini asked if it could be amended to include northern Nevada. Dr. Robinson answered that he would have no objection, provided it was worded to indicate that we were asking for a site in southern Nevada and not both at the same time.

Mr. Fowler stated that the BLM is considering making two sections of land available, one near each major population center, the location to be chosen by the governmental bodies of those two areas.

Mr. Dini stated that the motion was to establish a national

cemetery in the northern and southern parts of the state, if feasible, and asked for the vote. The motion carried as an AMEND AN DO PASS. There were no opposition votes.

Mr. Dini adjourned the meeting at 1:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Lucille Hill
Lucille Hill
Assembly Attache

AJR-18

Assemblyman Robinson thanked the committee for reconvening on his behalf. The bill was brought about through noticing a resolution which was passed by the Commissioners of Veterans Affairs in May, 1979. The Department Convention of the DAV assembled in Las Vegas passed a resolution regarding state veteran's cemetery and I will give to the secretary a copy of that resolution. I had clipped that out because I had heard from different people's desire that we do have such a thing not only in Southern Nevada but, perhaps, one in Northern Nevada. They are asking to get some land in both ends of the state. However, in the southern end of the state, because of the tremendous concentration of veterans, I think it is a little more of an important thing right now to try to get something going and the possibility of doing that is also greater for several reasons. I have a copy of a letter (original letter) to your chairman that I will submit to the committee from the American Legion, Las Vegas Post No. 8, in support of the bill. I have another resolution in the form of a letter from Bill Morris, State Commander of the Disabled American Veterans for your minutes on behalf of the 2,017 members of DAV in Nevada, in support of the bill. I have a phone call from the Department of Service Officers, DAV, from George Anton, supporting AJR-18, and another letter from Bill Gearin, Deputy Commissioner of the Veterans Affairs for the state of Nevada, stating that all veterans groups in southern Nevada endorse and recognize the need for a veterans' cemetery in southern Nevada.

Dr. Robinson stated that the problem in southern Nevada is that any veteran or his spouse may be buried in the National Cemetery upon their request, and there are considerable numbers of them. The nearest National Cemetery is at Riverside, California, roughly 200 miles away. The cost of transporting the remains and providing a funeral for them there is much greater than if we had a National Cemetery in the southern Nevada area. We have a

population of close 250,000 people down there now and a proportionate number of veterans amongst that would indicate it would be financially advantageous for the federal government to establish to establish a cemetery there. First of all, there are a number of places that meet the criteria for a cemetery. I will leave with you a copy of the suggested criteria for new cemeteries which goes into hollywood look landscaping, parking facilities, water and sewer, administration building, chapel, etc. We have a place in southern Nevada that almost meets these requirements without hardly any investment by the federal government at all. This is the Lake Mead Base, which is an inactive base now. It does have a chapel on it, it has water, sewage disposal, all of the roads, ancillary buildings that could be used for the necessary purposes for funerals, caretakers or administrator's offices. They have a superintendent in a National Cemetery and they need to have a place to live and a place to store all of the supplies that go along. With very little investment, we could create a national cemetery at that base and it would seem feasible and logical that it would be much less expensive for the federal government than to be transporting the veterans and their spouses the the nearest national cemetery. The other thing is that the veterans of the state of Nevada prefer to be buried within their own state and near their family, etc., and for that reason we have requested a resolution and it has support from all the veterans' organizations in the southern end of the state and, indeed, from the entire state, and I hope that we would get this committee behind it and the Legislature behind it and pursue it through our people in Congress in Washington and see if we could bring this to fruition.

There are other places, one in El Dorado Valley, below Boulder City. There are no buildings there, but there is ample water from the affluent in Boulder City sewage disposal plant. Part of that is being used for a golf course now, but there is ample water there to also do all of the things that we would need to landscape a cemetery.

There are numbers of veterans who are more or less just passing through the state and, unfortunate, pass on while they are in town, and that happens here, and some end up being buried in Potter's Field because no family is around to request that they be sent to a national cemetery and I think it is pitiful. Not all of them are great heroes but they are all fellows who did serve their country and some of them could be deserving better recognition that being placed in Potter's Field. If we have our cemetery and the fellow is an itinerate, and they know he is a veteran, he can automatically be sent there. I would have no objections to having the resolution amended to include one in northern Nevada, too, if the north end of the state has a

good site that we could really work on that wouldn't cost the federal government. The nice thing about the southern end of the state right now is that with the austerity program in Washington, D. C., they are going to say 'aw, we're not going to spend any money on anything new'. It would take very little money. I think we could really justify the fact that it would actually save the federal government some money in the long run.

Mr. Warren Fowler, representing the Nevada Department of the American Legion. I noticed that the Assemblyman only spoke of southern Nevada, and this is also the wish of the entire Department of the American Legion, although we are currently looking at asking the federal government to set aside a section of land in both southern and northern Nevada for this purpose.

That is through the BLM. I might point out to you that one of the few veterans' cemeteries that there are is here in the City of Carson City and they are bringing veterans from all over into this area and it is rapidly filling up. They are fortunate in southern Nevada because they can go to Riverside. The cemetery that is available here is the Golden Gate and they are no longer accepting veterans' bodies. It is filled up. So we have to look to that. Like Assemblyman Robinson said, they may not have been all great heroes, but they were all in the service of their country and I think that down the line when they reach that last day, they are entitled to some care from the people that they served. The American Legion wholeheartedly endorses this particular resolution and we hope to have one that is even better before the session is over. Thank you very much.

Mr. Schofield moved for adoption. Mr. Mello seconded.

Mr. Dini asked if we should add northern Nevada in this, and then start looking for some land in the north, too. He asked Assemblyman Robinson if he minded if we put 'northern' in.

Dr. Robinson stated he would not mind. I would appreciate if you would make it worded carefully so they are not thinking we are asking that we want both of them at the same time, as they might turn the whole thing down.

Mr. Redelsperger asked if there was another bill coming up.

Mr. Fowler stated that there is a resolution, hopefully, being drawn, but it is hard to tell when it will be out.

Mr. Dini asked what it is going to say.

Mr. Fowler answered that the Bureau of Land Management make available two sections of land in Nevada, one near each major population center, the location to be chosen by the governmental bodies of those two areas. In other words, the Board of Supervisors in those two areas would decide where they wanted it, so it wouldn't conflict with any plans that they might have otherwise.

Dr. Robinson stated that a little bit of acreage goes a long way in one of these national cemeteries because they don't bury people side by side in the same family. They stack them.

Mr. Dini stated that the motion was to establish a national cemetery in the northern and southern parts of the state, if feasible.

The motion having been made and seconded, Mr. Dini asked for the vote. Motion carried as an AMEND AND DO PASS. There were no opposition votes.

End of testimony and meeting.

LD
LD 11

ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

Date March 16, 1981

PLEASE PRINT

<u>PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME</u>	<u>PLEASE PRINT REPRESENTING:</u>	<u>I WISH TO SPEAK</u>		
		<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>	<u>BILL NO.</u>
ELMER R. KUSCO	ACLU OF NEVADA	✓		AB 257
✓ ORLAND I. OUTLAND	SELF	✓		AB 257
✓ Irv Jesse Sandorf	Prof. Eng. PWB	✓		AB 260
✓ KENNETH NEWCOMB	Greater Nevada HSA	✓		AB 257
✓ PAT BATES	Churchill Council	✓		AB 257
✓ Arthur SENINI	Deacon - Wine & Spirits Whole of Nevada		✓	
✓ DAVID W. HAGG	U.S. BREWER ASSN		✓	✓
✓ V. FRONZ	PORT DEPT INT. AFFS		✓	AB 257
✓ L. W. W.	City of Reno (Public Works Dept)	✓		AB 257
✓ ELLIOTT GRITTON	STATE PUBLIC WORKS BOARD		✓	AB 260
✓ CANDACE FOX	WASHOE COUNTY	✓	✓	AB 257
✓ W. Volitz	NASA	✓		
✓ M. W. ...	Hot Ad. Bd. Alcohol Abuse			
✓ Bryce Wilson	New Assn of Counties	✓		AB 257
✓ P. ...	N.W. League of Cities			AB 257
✓ ... nberg	...	✓		AB 257

897

PLEASE PRINT

ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

Date 3/14/81

Please Print

<u>PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME</u>	<u>PLEASE PRINT REPRESENTING:</u>	<u>I WISH TO SPEAK</u>		<u>BILL NO.</u>
		<u>FOR</u>	<u>AGAINST</u>	
MIKE NASH	BUREAU OF ALCOHOL & DRUGS			
✓ KURT BROWN	CAPITAL BEVERAGES INC		X	
✓ PATRICK FINE	CHARK COUNTY	X		257
FRED DAVIS	BREATER ROAD SERVICES		X	AB217
Allison Joffe	Quikoo Inc	X		AB257
JR/54/0100	De Luca			
Kelly Jank	New Dept Eng	Y		20210

ASSEMBLY

AGENDA FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.....

Monday

Date March 16, 1981 Time 9:00 A.M. Room 214.....

Bills or Resolutions
to be considered

Subject

Counsel
requested*

Bills or Resolutions to be considered	Subject	Counsel requested*
AB 257	Provides for creation of county boards of alcohol and drug abuse and makes continuing appropriation of money from liquor taxes for support of local programs for prevention and treatment of those abuses.	
AB 260	Provides for use of solar energy in design and construction of state buildings.	
SB 89	Deletes obsolete provisions regarding photocopy room of Secretary of State.	
AJR 18	Memorializes Congress to establish a national cemetery in southern Nevada.	

*Please do not ask for counsel unless necessary.

March 16, 1981

GOOD MORNING GENTLEMEN:

My name is Arthur Senini, Vice President and General Manager of Beacon Distributing Company in Reno.

I address you this morning as President of the Wine & Spirit Wholesalers of Nevada and appreciate the opportunity to present a few brief remarks in opposition to A.B. #257. With me this morning are my colleagues.....

First: The wine and spirit industry of Nevada does recognize the social problem of alcohol abuse within this state and country and extends itself to preach moderation rather than abuse. We do not encourage the use of our products other than in moderation. Many people would have us believe that we alone are responsible for the alcoholic and his problem. We in turn disagree with this concept of erroneous thinking. We feel that we are no more directly responsible for this social problem than the ^{wholesale} drug ~~is~~ is for the drug abuse problem...the tobacco people are responsible for lung cancer problems...or the gasoline industry and the automobile industry is responsible for our highway death toll.

Second: Our group does stand opposed to the proposed concept of designating or earmarking collected taxes for special interest or interest purposes. We stand opposed to any concept that leads to unnecessary and unwarranted bureaucracy. We openly accept the responsibility of collecting alcoholic beverage taxes and forwarding same to the Nevada Tax Commission which in turn deposits same in the General Fund. If the Legislators of this state wish to address themselves to the alcohol abuse problems, (which we do encourage and do not oppose) then let these monies come from the General Fund utilizing the expertise of the Taxation and Ways and Means Committee of this House.

Thank you.

Exhibit A . 900

**WINE & SPIRITS WHOLESALERS
OF NEVADA**

P.O. BOX 338
RENO, NEVADA 89504

C. O. WATSON
Executive Secretary

(702) 786-6456

March 10, 1981

BULLETIN

Wine & Spirit Distributors -
State of Nevada

RE: Legislature - 1981
AB - 257
Report No. 4

On March 3, 1981, AB 257 was introduced. In essence, the intent of the Bill is to set aside 25% of all taxes imposed on the wine and spirit industry for the purpose of alcohol and drug abuse.

Suggested Position & Comments - AB 257:

As indicated, 25% of the most current fiscal year import tax would be \$2,721,885.00 for the first year.

Assuming that this Bill was passed and using a 10% rate of inflation increase and a 10% growth in population, it would probably require a 10% increase in the budget - this would mean a 20% increase annually.

A 20% increase annually compounded would double the budget in four years. The fifth year, the budget required based on AB 257 would be \$5,643,792.00.

This dollar budget would represent 51.8% of total import revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1980.

This Bill requests a \$2,721,885.00 allocation of wine and spirit funds taken from the general tax fund as an opening budget for alcohol and drug abuse without any documentation or justification for these funds or a method of accomplishing the intent of AB 257.

AB 247 # 1.3
AB 257 # 2.7 PER YR.
SB 332

March 10, 1981
Page /2/

At the risk of being repetitious, the wine and spirit industry does not feel that they are any more responsible for the alcoholic than the match manufacturer is for the fire, the gun manufacturer for the murder, or the automobile manufacturer responsible for the auto accident, as certainly these occurrences are made by individual choice - not by rules and regulations.

The wine and spirit industry again does not believe it is proper to place a responsibility on a specific industry, but that any personal, social or moral problem is the responsibility of the entire business community and the total population.

Therefore, the position of the wine and spirit industry is that AB 257 is not in order based on placing the responsibility on a specific industry and using funds for which there is a big question as to the accomplishments or end results so far as eliminating the problem of alcoholics in the State of Nevada.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. WATSON
Executive Secretary

CW/jw

AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 18, 1980
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 28, 1980
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 8, 1980
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 24, 1980

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—1979-80 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2086

Introduced by Assemblyman ~~Statham~~ Statham

RECEIVED

January 16, 1980

JUN 3 1980

USBA SACTO. OFF.

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

An act to add Section 1463.16 to the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 23101, 23102, 23103, and 23104 of the Vehicle Code, relating to public offenses.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2086, as amended, Statham (Crim.J.). Driving under the influence: intoxicating liquor.

(1) Under existing law, it is unlawful to drive a vehicle on or off the highway while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug. It is also unlawful to drive recklessly. In 1978 the minimum fine for conviction of any of these offenses was increased by \$25 to \$275 for driving under the influence, to \$50 for reckless driving, and to \$125 for reckless driving causing bodily injury. Twenty-five dollars for each conviction is required to be placed in a special account and used exclusively to reimburse the Department of Justice and other agencies for performing blood, breath, and urine analysis for

903

determination of alcohol content. These special provisions increasing the minimum fine are repealed on July 1, 1980, and, thus, the minimum fine upon conviction of driving a vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and drugs will revert to \$250, of reckless driving to \$25, and of reckless driving causing bodily injury to \$100.

This bill would increase the minimum fine for those offenses by \$70 to \$320 for driving under the influence offenses, to \$95 for reckless driving, and to \$170 for reckless driving causing bodily injury.

The bill would require that \$50 for each conviction be placed in a special account in the county treasury for exclusive allocation by the administrator of the county's alcoholism program, with the approval of the board of supervisors, for alcohol programs and services for the general population through the local planning process pursuant to specific provision of the county plan, with first priority to certified programs, *and as specified*. Counties would be authorized to retain up to 5% of the funds collected to offset administrative costs of collection and disbursement, and the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs would be authorized to charge a fee to offset costs of certification of programs.

(2) *This bill would incorporate additional changes in Sections 23101, 23102, 23103, and 23104 of the Vehicle Code, made by SB 1429, to be operative only if both this bill and SB 1429 are chaptered and this bill is chaptered last.*

(3) Under existing law, Sections 2231 and 2234 of the Revenue and Taxation Code require the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Other provisions require the Department of Finance to review statutes disclaiming these costs and provide, in certain cases, for making claims to the State Board of Control for reimbursement. The statutory provisions requiring reimbursement will be supplemented by a constitutional requirement of reimbursement effective for statutes enacted on or after July 1, 1980.

This bill provides that no appropriation is made by this act because self-financing authority is provided, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 1463.16 is added to the Pen:
 2 Code, to read:
 3 1463.16. Notwithstanding Section 1463, of the money
 4 deposited with the county treasurer pursuant to Sectio
 5 1463, fifty dollars (\$50) for each conviction of a violatio
 6 of Section 23101, 23102, 23103, or 23104 of the Vehic
 7 Code shall be deposited in a special account for exclusiv
 8 allocation by the administrator of the county's alcoholism
 9 program, with approval of the board of supervisors, fo
 10 alcohol programs and services for the general population
 11 These funds shall be allocated through the local plannin
 12 process pursuant to specific provision in the county pla
 13 which is submitted to the State Department of Alcoh
 14 and Drug Programs. ~~For those programs for whic~~
 15 ~~standard certificates have been developed, first priorit~~
 16 ~~shall be given to those programs that have been certifie~~
 17 ~~The county alcohol~~ *For those services for whic*
 18 *standards have been developed and certification*
 19 *available, programs must be certified by the Departmen*
 20 *of Alcohol and Drug Programs or have made applicatio*
 21 *for certification to be eligible for funding under th*
 22 *section. The county alcohol administrator sha*
 23 *implement the intent and procedures of subdivision (b*
 24 *of Section 11812 of the Health and Safety Code whil*
 25 *distributing funds under this section.*
 26 It is the specific intent of the Legislature that func
 27 expended under this part shall be used for ongoin
 28 alcoholism program services as well as for contracts wit
 29 private nonprofit organizations to upgrade facilities t
 30 meet state certification and licensing standards an
 31 federal nondiscrimination regulations relating t
 32 accessibility for handicapped persons.
 33 Counties may retain up to 5 percent of the fund
 34 collected to offset administrative costs of collection an
 35 disbursement. The State Department of Alcohol an

1 Drug Programs may charge a fee to offset costs of
2 certification of programs.

3 SEC. 2. Section 23101 of the Vehicle Code is amended
4 to read:

5 23101. (a) It is unlawful for any person, while under
6 the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the
7 combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug,
8 to drive a vehicle upon a highway and, when so driving,
9 do any act forbidden by law or neglect any duty imposed
10 by law in the driving of such vehicle, which act or neglect
11 proximately causes death or bodily injury to any person
12 other than himself.

13 (b) It is unlawful for any person, while under the
14 influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combined
15 influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to drive a
16 vehicle other than on a highway and, when so driving, do
17 any act, or neglect any duty imposed by law, which act
18 or neglect proximately causes death or bodily injury to
19 any person other than himself.

20 (c) Any person convicted under this section shall be
21 punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the
22 county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one
23 year, and by fine of not less than three hundred twenty
24 dollars (\$320) nor more than five thousand dollars
25 (\$5,000).

26 (d) If any person is convicted of an offense under this
27 section within five years of a prior conviction of a
28 violation of Section 23102 or 23105 and is granted
29 probation, it shall be a condition of probation that such
30 person be confined in jail for at least 5 days but not more
31 than one year and pay a fine of at least three hundred
32 twenty dollars (\$320) but not more than five thousand
33 dollars (\$5,000). If any person is convicted of an offense
34 under this section within five years of a prior conviction
35 of a violation of this section or Section 23106 and is
36 granted probation, it shall be a condition of probation
37 that such person be confined in jail for at least 90 days but
38 not more than one year, and pay a fine of at least three
39 hundred twenty dollars (\$320) but not more than five
40 thousand dollars (\$5,000).

1 (e) In no event does the court have the power
2 to absolve a person who is convicted of an offense under this
3 section within five years of a prior conviction of
4 violation of this section or Section 23102, 23105, or 23106
5 from the obligation of spending the minimum time
6 of confinement as provided in this section and of paying
7 a fine of at least three hundred twenty dollars (\$320)
8 except as provided in subdivision (f).

9 (f) Except in unusual cases where the interests
10 of justice demand an exception, the court shall not strike
11 a prior conviction of an offense under this section or
12 Section 23102, 23105, or 23106 for purposes of sentencing
13 in order to avoid imposing, as part of the sentence or term
14 of probation, the minimum time in confinement and the
15 minimum fine, as provided in this section. When such
16 a prior conviction is stricken by the court for purposes
17 of sentencing, the court shall specify the reason or reasons
18 for such striking order. On appeal by the people from
19 such an order striking such a prior conviction, it shall be
20 conclusively presumed that such order was made only for
21 the reasons specified in such order, and such order shall
22 not be reversed if there is no substantial basis in the record
23 for any of such reasons.

24 SEC. 3. Section 23101 of the Vehicle Code,
25 amended by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regular
26 Session, is amended to read:

27 23101. (a) It is unlawful for any person, while under
28 the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the
29 combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug,
30 to drive a vehicle upon a highway and when so driving
31 do any act forbidden by law or neglect any duty imposed
32 by law in the driving of such vehicle, which act or neglect
33 proximately causes death or bodily injury to any person
34 other than himself.

35 (b) It is unlawful for any person, while under the
36 influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combined
37 influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to drive a
38 vehicle other than on a highway and when so driving
39 do any act, or neglect any duty imposed by law, which act
40 or neglect proximately causes death or bodily injury to

1 any person other than himself.

2 (c) Any person convicted under this section shall be
3 punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the
4 county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one
5 year, and by fine of not less than ~~two hundred eighty-five~~
6 *three hundred fifty-five* dollars ~~(285)~~ (*355*) nor more
7 than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

8 (d) If any person is convicted of an offense under this
9 section within five years of a prior conviction of a
10 violation of Section 23102 or 23105 and is granted
11 probation, it shall be a condition of probation that such
12 person be confined in jail for at least 5 days but not more
13 than one year and pay a fine of at least ~~two hundred~~
14 *eighty-five three hundred fifty-five* dollars ~~(285)~~ (*355*)
15 but not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000). If any
16 person is convicted of an offense under this section within
17 five years of a prior conviction of a violation of this section
18 or Section 23106, and is granted probation, it shall be a
19 condition of probation that such person be confined in jail
20 for at least 90 days but not more than one year, and pay
21 a fine of at least ~~two hundred eighty-five three hundred~~
22 *fifty-five* dollars ~~(285)~~ (*355*) but not more than five
23 thousand dollars (\$5,000).

24 (e) In no event does the court have the power to
25 absolve a person who is convicted of an offense under this
26 section within five years of a prior conviction of a
27 violation of this section or Section 23102, 23105, or 23106
28 from the obligation of spending the minimum time in
29 confinement as provided in this section and of paying a
30 fine of at least ~~two hundred eighty-five three hundred~~
31 *fifty-five* dollars ~~(285)~~ (*355*), except as provided in
32 subdivision (f).

33 (f) Except in unusual cases where the interests of
34 justice demand an exception, the court shall not strike a
35 prior conviction of an offense under this section or
36 Section 23102, 23105, or 23106 for purposes of sentencing
37 in order to avoid imposing as part of the sentence or term
38 of probation the minimum time in confinement and the
39 minimum fine, as provided in this section. When such a
40 prior conviction is stricken by the court for purposes of

1 sentencing, the court shall specify the reason or reason
2 for such striking order. On appeal by the people from
3 such an order striking such a prior conviction, it shall
4 conclusively be presumed that such order was made only
5 for the reasons specified in such order, and such order shall
6 not be reversed if there is no substantial basis in the record
7 for any of such reasons.

8 ~~This section shall become operative on July 1, 1980~~

9 This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 1980
10 and as of that date is repealed.

11 *SEC. 4. Section 23101 of the Vehicle Code, as amended*
12 *by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regular Session,*
13 *amended to read:*

14 23101. (a) It is unlawful for any person, while under
15 the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the
16 combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug,
17 to drive a vehicle upon a highway and when so driving
18 to do any act forbidden by law or neglect any duty imposed
19 by law in the driving of such vehicle, which act or neglect
20 proximately causes death or bodily injury to any person
21 other than himself.

22 (b) It is unlawful for any person, while under the
23 influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combined
24 influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to drive a
25 vehicle other than on a highway and when so driving
26 to do any act, or neglect any duty imposed by law, which
27 act or neglect proximately causes death or bodily injury
28 to any person other than himself.

29 (c) Any person convicted under this section shall
30 be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the
31 county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one
32 year, and by fine of not less than two hundred fifty dollars
33 (\$250) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

34 (d) If any person is convicted of an offense under this
35 section within five years of a prior conviction of a
36 violation of Section 23102 or 23105 and is granted
37 probation, it shall be a condition of probation that such
38 person be confined in jail for at least 5 days but not more
39 than one year and pay a fine of at least ~~two hundred fifty~~
40 *dollars* ~~(250)~~ *three hundred twenty dollars* (*320*)

not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000). If any person is convicted of an offense under this section within five years of a prior conviction of a violation of this section or Section 23106, and is granted probation, it shall be a condition of probation that such person be confined in jail or at least 90 days but not more than one year, and pay a fine of at least ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)~~ *three hundred twenty dollars (\$320)* but not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

(g) In no event does the court have the power to deprive a person who is convicted of an offense under this section within five years of a prior conviction of a violation of this section or Section 23102, 23105, or 23106 from the obligation of spending the minimum time in confinement as provided in this section and of paying a fine of at least ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)~~ *three hundred twenty dollars (\$320)*, except as provided in subdivision (f).

(f) Except in unusual cases where the interests of justice demand an exception, the court shall not strike a prior conviction of an offense under this section or section 23102, 23105, or 23106 for purposes of sentencing in order to avoid imposing as part of the sentence or term of probation the minimum time in confinement and the minimum fine, as provided in this section. When such a conviction is stricken by the court for purposes of sentencing, the court shall specify the reason or reasons for such striking order. On appeal by the people from such an order striking such a prior conviction, it shall be conclusively presumed that such order was made only for the reasons specified in such order, and such order shall be reversed if there is no substantial basis in the record for any of such reasons.

This section shall become operative on July 1, 1982.

SEC. 2.

SEC. 5. Section 23102 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

23102. (a) It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug,

1 to drive a vehicle upon any highway.

2 (b) It is unlawful for any person who is under the
3 influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combined
4 influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to drive a
5 vehicle upon other than a highway.

6 The department shall not be required to provide patrol
7 or enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

8 (c) Any person convicted under this section shall be
9 punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment in the
10 county jail for not less than 48 hours nor more than six
11 months or by fine of not less than three hundred twenty
12 dollars (\$320) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500)
13 or by both such fine and imprisonment. If, however, any
14 person so convicted consents to, and does participate in
15 and successfully completes, a driver improvement
16 program or treatment program for persons who are
17 habitual users of alcohol, or both such programs, as
18 designated by the court, the court shall punish such
19 person by a fine of not less than two hundred twenty
20 dollars (\$220) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500)
21 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 48
22 hours nor more than six months or by both such fine and
23 imprisonment.

24 (d) Any person convicted of an offense under this
25 section within five years of a prior conviction of an
26 offense under this section or Section 23105 shall be
27 punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less
28 than 48 hours nor more than one year and by a fine of not
29 less than three hundred twenty dollars (\$320) nor more
30 than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Any person convicted
31 of an offense under this section within five years of a prior
32 conviction of a violation of Section 23101 or 23106 shall be
33 punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less
34 than five days nor more than one year and by a fine of not
35 less than three hundred twenty dollars (\$320) nor more
36 than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

37 (e) If any person is convicted of an offense under this
38 section within five years of a prior conviction under this
39 section or under Section 23105 and is granted probation,
40 it shall be a condition of probation that such person be

1 confined in jail for at least 48 hours but not more than one
 2 year and pay a fine of at least three hundred twenty
 3 dollars (\$320) but not more than one thousand dollars
 4 (\$1,000). If any person is convicted of an offense under
 5 this section within five years of a prior conviction under
 6 Section 23101 or 23106 and is granted probation, it shall
 7 be a condition of probation that such person be confined
 8 in jail for not less than five days nor more than one year
 9 and by a fine of not less than three hundred twenty
 10 dollars (\$320) nor more than one thousand dollars
 11 (\$1,000).

12 (f) In no event does the court have the power to
 13 absolve a person who is convicted of an offense under this
 14 section within five years of a prior conviction under this
 15 section or Section 23101, 23105, or 23106 from the
 16 obligation of spending the minimum time in confinement
 17 in the county jail as provided in this section and of paying
 18 a fine of at least three hundred twenty dollars (\$320),
 19 except as provided in subdivision (g).

20 (g) Except in unusual cases where the interests of
 21 justice demand an exception, the court shall not strike a
 22 prior conviction of an offense under this section for
 23 purposes of sentencing in order to avoid imposing, as part
 24 of the sentence or term of probation, the minimum time
 25 in confinement in the county jail and the minimum fine,
 26 as provided in this section.

27 When such a prior conviction is stricken by the court
 28 for purposes of sentencing, the court shall specify the
 29 reason or reasons for such striking order.

30 On appeal by the people from such an order striking
 31 such a prior conviction, it shall be conclusively presumed
 32 that such order was made only for the reasons specified
 33 in such order, and such order shall be reversed if there is
 34 no substantial basis in the record for any of such reasons.

35 (h) The court may order that any person convicted
 36 under this section, who is to be punished by
 37 imprisonment in jail, be imprisoned on days other than
 38 days of regular employment of the person, as determined
 39 by the court.

40 (i) If the person convicted under this section is under

1 the age of 21 years and the vehicle used in any su
 2 violation is registered to such person, the vehicle may
 3 impounded at the owner's expense for not less than o
 4 day nor more than 30 days.

5 *SEC. 6. Section 23102 of the Vehicle Code,*
 6 *amended by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regu*
 7 *Session, is amended to read:*

8 23102. (a) It is unlawful for any person who is und
 9 the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under t
 10 combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any dru
 11 to drive a vehicle upon any highway.

12 (b) It is unlawful for any person who is under t
 13 influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combin
 14 influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to drive
 15 vehicle upon other than a highway.

16 The department shall not be required to provide pat
 17 or enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

18 (c) Any person convicted under this section shall
 19 punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment in t
 20 county jail for not less than 48 hours nor more than
 21 months or by fine of not less than ~~two hundred eighty-fi~~
 22 ~~dollars (\$285)~~ *three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355)* n
 23 more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by both suc
 24 fine and imprisonment. If, however, any person
 25 convicted consents to, and does participate in a
 26 successfully completes, a driver improvement progra
 27 or treatment program for persons who are habitual use
 28 of alcohol, or both such programs, as designated by ti
 29 court, the court shall punish such person by a fine of n
 30 less than ~~one hundred eighty-five dollars (\$185)~~ *ti*
 31 *hundred fifty-five dollars (\$255)* nor more than fi
 32 hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment in the coun
 33 jail for not less than 48 hours nor more than six mont
 34 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

35 (d) Any person convicted of an offense under th
 36 section within five years of a prior conviction of
 37 offense under this section or Section 23105 shall
 38 punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not le
 39 than 48 hours nor more than one year and by a fine of n
 40 less than ~~two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285)~~ *thru*

1 *hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355)* nor more than one
 2 thousand dollars (\$1,000). Any person convicted of an
 3 offense under this section within five years of a prior
 4 conviction of a violation of Section 23101 or 23106 shall be
 5 punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less
 6 than five days nor more than one year and by a fine of not
 7 less than ~~two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285)~~ *three*
 8 *hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355)* nor more than one
 9 thousand dollars (\$1,000).

0 (e) If any person is convicted of an offense under this
 1 section within five years of a prior conviction under this
 2 section or under Section 23105 and is granted probation,
 3 it shall be a condition of probation that such person be
 4 confined in jail for at least 48 hours but not more than one
 5 year and pay a fine of at least ~~two hundred eighty-five~~
 6 ~~dollars (\$285)~~ *three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355)* but
 7 not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). If any
 8 person is convicted of an offense under this section within
 9 five years of a prior conviction under Section 23101 or
 10 23106 and is granted probation, it shall be a condition of
 11 probation that such person be confined in jail for not less
 12 than five days nor more than one year and by a fine of not
 13 less than ~~two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285)~~ *three*
 14 *hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355)* nor more than one
 15 thousand dollars (\$1,000).

16 (f) In no event does the court have the power to
 17 absolve a person who is convicted of an offense under this
 18 section within five years of a prior conviction under this
 19 section or Section 23101, 23105, or 23106 from the
 20 obligation of spending the minimum time in confinement
 21 in the county jail as provided in this section and of paying
 22 a fine of at least ~~two hundred eighty-five dollars (\$285)~~
 23 *three hundred fifty-five dollars (\$355)*, except as
 24 provided in subdivision (g).

25 (g) Except in unusual cases where the interests of
 26 justice demand an exception, the court shall not strike a
 27 prior conviction of an offense under this section for
 28 purposes of sentencing in order to avoid imposing as part
 29 of the sentence or term of probation the minimum time
 30 in confinement in the county jail and the minimum fine,

1 as provided in this section.

2 When such a prior conviction is stricken by the cou
 3 for purposes of sentencing, the court shall specify th
 4 reason or reasons for such striking order.

5 On appeal by the people from such an order strikin
 6 such a prior conviction it shall be conclusively presume
 7 that such order was made only for the reasons specific
 8 in such order and such order shall be reversed if there
 9 no substantial basis in the record for any of such reason

10 (h) The court may order that any person convicted
 11 under this section, who is to be punished
 12 imprisonment in jail, be imprisoned on days other than
 13 days of regular employment of the person, as determine
 14 by the court.

15 (i) If the person convicted under this section is und
 16 the age of 21 years and the vehicle used in any suc
 17 violation is registered to such person, the vehicle may
 18 impounded at the owner's expense for not less than on
 19 day nor more than 30 days.

20 ~~This section shall become operative on July 1, 1980.~~

21 This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 198
 22 and as of that date is repealed.

23 *SEC. 7. Section 23102 of the Vehicle Code, as added*
 24 *by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regular Session,*
 25 *amended to read:*

26 23102. (a) It is unlawful for any person who is und
 27 the influence of intoxicating liquor, or under th
 28 combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any dru
 29 to drive a vehicle upon any highway.

30 (b) It is unlawful for any person who is under th
 31 influence of intoxicating liquor, or under the combin
 32 influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug, to drive
 33 vehicle upon other than a highway.

34 The department shall not be required to provide patr
 35 or enforce the provisions of this subdivision.

36 (c) Any person convicted under this section shall
 37 punished upon a first conviction by imprisonment in th
 38 county jail for not less than 48 hours nor more than s
 39 months or by fine of not less than ~~two hundred fif~~
 40 ~~dollars (\$250)~~ *three hundred twenty dollars (\$320)* n

1 more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by both such
 2 fine and imprisonment. If, however, any person so
 3 convicted consents to, and does participate in and
 4 successfully completes, a driver improvement program
 5 or treatment program for persons who are habitual users
 6 of alcohol, or both such programs, as designated by the
 7 court, the court shall punish such person by a fine of not
 8 less than ~~one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)~~ *two hundred*
 9 *twenty dollars (\$220)* nor more than five hundred dollars
 0 (\$500) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less
 1 than 48 hours nor more than six months or by both such
 2 fine and imprisonment.

3 (d) Any person convicted of an offense under this
 4 section within five years of a prior conviction of an
 5 offense under this section or Section 23105 shall be
 6 punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less
 7 than 48 hours nor more than one year and by a fine of not
 8 less than ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)~~ *three hundred*
 9 *twenty dollars (\$320)* nor more than one thousand dollars
 0 (\$1,000). Any person convicted of an offense under this
 1 section within five years of a prior conviction of a
 2 violation of Section 23101 or 23106 shall be punished by
 3 imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days
 4 nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than ~~two~~
 5 ~~hundred fifty dollars (\$250)~~ *three hundred twenty dollars*
 6 *(\$320)* nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

7 (e) If any person is convicted of an offense under this
 8 section within five years of a prior conviction under this
 9 section or under Section 23105 and is granted probation,
 0 it shall be a condition of probation that such person be
 1 confined in jail for at least 48 hours but not more than one
 2 year and pay a fine of at least ~~two hundred fifty dollars~~
 3 ~~(\$250)~~ *three hundred twenty dollars (\$320)* but not more
 4 than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). If any person is
 5 convicted of an offense under this section within five
 6 years of a prior conviction under Section 23101 or 23106
 7 and is granted probation, it shall be a condition of
 8 probation that such person be confined in jail for not less
 9 than five days nor more than one year and by a fine of not
 0 less than ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)~~ *three hundred*

1 *twenty dollars (\$320)* nor more than one thousand dollar
 2 (\$1,000).

3 (f) In no event does the court have the power to
 4 absolve a person who is convicted of an offense under this
 5 section within five years of a prior conviction under this
 6 section or Section 23101, 23105, or 23106 from the
 7 obligation of spending the minimum time in confinement
 8 in the county jail as provided in this section and of paying
 9 a fine of at least ~~two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)~~ *three*
 10 *hundred twenty dollars (\$320)*, except as provided in
 11 subdivision (g).

12 (g) Except in unusual cases where the interests of
 13 justice demand an exception, the court shall not strike a
 14 prior conviction of an offense under this section for
 15 purposes of sentencing in order to avoid imposing as part
 16 of the sentence or term of probation the minimum time
 17 in confinement in the county jail and the minimum fine
 18 as provided in this section.

19 When such a prior conviction is stricken by the court
 20 for purposes of sentencing, the court shall specify the
 21 reason or reasons for such striking order.

22 On appeal by the people from such an order striking
 23 such a prior conviction it shall be conclusively presumed
 24 that such order was made only for the reasons specified
 25 in such order and such order shall be reversed if there is
 26 no substantial basis in the record for any of such reasons.

27 (h) The court may order that any person convicted
 28 under this section, who is to be punished by
 29 imprisonment in jail, be imprisoned on days other than
 30 days of regular employment of the person, as determined
 31 by the court.

32 (i) If the person convicted under this section is under
 33 the age of 21 years and the vehicle used in any such
 34 violation is registered to such person, the vehicle may be
 35 impounded at the owner's expense for not less than one
 36 day nor more than 30 days.

37 This section shall become operative on July 1, 1982.

38 ~~SEC. 4.~~

39 ~~SEC. 8.~~ Section 23103 of the Vehicle Code is amended
 40 to read:

1 23103. Any person who drives any vehicle upon a
 2 highway in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of
 3 persons or property is guilty of reckless driving and, upon
 4 conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in
 5 the county jail for not less than five days nor more than
 6 90 days or by fine of not less than ninety-five dollars (\$95)
 7 nor more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or by both
 8 such fine and imprisonment, except as provided in
 9 Section 23104.

10 *SEC. 9. Section 23103 of the Vehicle Code, as*
 11 *amended by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regular*
 12 *Session, is amended to read:*

13 23103. Any person who drives any vehicle upon a
 14 highway in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of
 15 persons or property is guilty of reckless driving and upon
 16 conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in
 17 the county jail for not less than five days nor more than
 18 90 days or by fine of not less than ~~sixty dollars (\$60)~~ *one*
 19 *hundred thirty dollars (\$130)* nor more than five hundred
 20 dollars (\$500) or by both such fine and imprisonment,
 21 except as provided in Section 23104.

22 *This section shall become operative on July 1, 1980.*

23 This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 1982,
 24 and as of that date is repealed.

25 *SEC. 10. Section 23103 of the Vehicle Code, as added*
 26 *by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regular Session, is*
 27 *amended to read:*

28 23103. Any person who drives any vehicle upon a
 29 highway in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of
 30 persons or property is guilty of reckless driving and upon
 31 conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in
 32 the county jail for not less than five days nor more than
 33 90 days or by fine of not less than ~~twenty-five dollars (\$25)~~
 34 *ninety-five dollars (\$95)* nor more than two hundred fifty
 35 dollars (\$250) or by both such fine and imprisonment,
 36 except as provided in Section 23104.

37 This section shall become operative on July 1, 1982.

38 *SEC. 5.*

39 *SEC. 11. Section 23104 of the Vehicle Code is*
 40 *amended to read:*

1 23104. Whenever reckless driving of a vehic
 2 proximately causes bodily injury to any person, th
 3 person driving the vehicle shall, upon conviction thereo
 4 be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for no
 5 less than 30 days nor more than six months or by fine
 6 not less than one hundred seventy dollars (\$170) no
 7 more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by both.

8 *SEC. 12. Section 23104 of the Vehicle Code,*
 9 *amended by Senate Bill No. 1429 of the 1980 Regul*
 10 *Session, is amended to read:*

11 23104. Whenever reckless driving of a vehic
 12 proximately causes bodily injury to any person, th
 13 person driving the vehicle shall upon conviction thereo
 14 be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for no
 15 less than 30 days nor more than six months or by fine
 16 not less than ~~one hundred thirty-five dollars (\$135)~~ *tu*
 17 *hundred five dollars (\$205)* nor more than five hundre
 18 dollars (\$500) or by both.

19 *This section shall become operative on July 1, 1980.*

20 This section shall remain in effect only until July 1, 1982,
 21 and as of that date is repealed.

22 *SEC. 13. Section 23104 of the Vehicle Code, as adde*
 23 *by Senate Bill No. 1429, is amended to read:*

24 23104. Whenever reckless driving of a vehic
 25 proximately causes bodily injury to any person, th
 26 person driving the vehicle shall upon conviction thereo
 27 be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for no
 28 less than 30 days nor more than six months or by fine
 29 not less than one hundred ~~dollars (\$100)~~ *seventy dolla*
 30 *(\$170)* nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or b
 31 both.

32 This section shall become operative on July 1, 1982.

33 *SEC. 6.*

34 *SEC. 14. It is the intent of the Legislature, if this bi*
 35 *and Senate Bill 1429 are both chaptered and becom*
 36 *effective on or before January 1, 1981, Senate Bill 142*
 37 *amends, repeals, and adds Sections 23101, 23102, 2310*
 38 *and 23104 of the Vehicle Code and this section amenc*
 39 *those sections, and this bill is chaptered after Senate Bi*
 40 *1429, that Sections 23101, 23102, 23103, and 23104 of th*

Assembly Bill # 260

AN ACT relating to public works the main purpose of which is to have the state take the lead in encouraging the use of solar energy for space heating of new buildings financed by the state; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

SECTION 1. Chapter 341 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

1. In having plans and specifications prepared for the construction of any state building, the board shall require that consideration be given to the use of solar energy as the major source of space heating.

2. If such a system is the major source of space heating then 100% backup with a conventional system need not be required.

3. Where feasible, the board may obtain comparative bids and give preference to any bid for the construction with a solar space heating system whose cost would not be more than 10% above the bid for the construction with a conventional system.

4. To encourage a more thorough study of solar space heating on the part of the architects and engineers involved in its design, the board may allow a fee larger than that given for the design of conventional heating systems.



STATE OF NEVADA
COMMISSIONER FOR VETERANS AFFAIRS

215 E. BONANZA ROAD, No. 114
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89158
TELEPHONE (702) 595-6171

1177

STATE VETERANS CEMETERIES

Whereas, burial space in the national veterans cemeteries in many areas has been exhausted for several years and the Federal government has failed to respond to the traditional responsibility by providing a viable burial program

Whereas, the relatives and friends of the deceased do not desire to bury their loved ones more than fifty miles from their place of residence

Whereas, several States have assumed the responsibility and attending costs for providing burial for their veterans who served their country in time of need with honor

Whereas, the service has been provided by the States without cost to the veteran or his estate

Whereas, there are several bills pending before the Congress that would grant substantial financial assistance to the States who have assumed or may in the future assume burial responsibility to the honorably discharged veterans

Now be it resolved, on this 12th day of May, 1979, at the annual Department Convention of the D.A.V. assembled in Las Vegas, Nevada, that the House and the Senate be urged to enact into law measures that would provide substantial

financial assistance to these States who have assumed or may in the future assume the responsibility of burying the honorably discharged veterans.

THE AMERICAN LEGION

LAS VEGAS POST NO. 8

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

MAILING ADDRESS

P.O. BOX 909

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101



MEETINGS:

FIRST AND THIRD TUESDAYS

CLUB HOUSE

VETERANS MEMORIAL DRIVE

11 March 1981

Joe Dini
Chairman, Government Affairs Committee
Nevada Assembly
Legislative Bldg
Carson City NV 89701

Dear Assemblyman Dini:

I am writing in regards to AJR 18 which calls on Congress to take appropriate action in order to establish a National Cemetery here in Southern Nevada.

In behalf of all members of American Legion Post 8, Las Vegas, I urge you to support this Joint Resolution as it will help secure a vital need of the veteran population of this area. As you know, Las Vegas is one of the fastest growing areas of the nation, and accordingly, this also means the veteran population.

If Congress will follow-up on this resolution, it means relief of a financial hardship incurred by the survivors when transporting the remains of their loved ones to places far removed from this area. If the veteran lived in Nevada, let him, or her, be buried here.

Thanking you in advance for your assistance and cooperation in this matter, I remain

Sincerely yours,

James S. [Signature]
Post #2, [Signature]

Exhibit E 915



DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS

Department of Nevada



13 March 1981

Assemblyman Bob Robinson
3000 W. Charleston- Suite 5
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

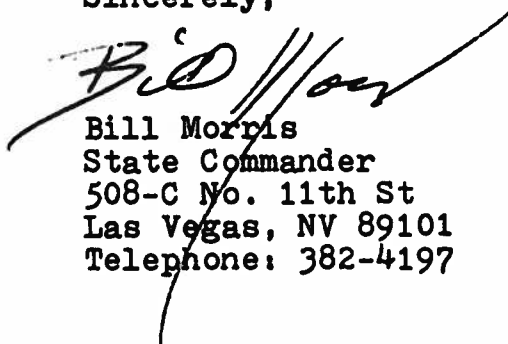
Dear Sir:

The 2,017 members of the Disabled American Veterans, Department of Nevada, both individually and collectively, strongly urge the passing of AJR 18.

It is the passing of Resolutions like this that formally lets the United States Congress know of the concern that the people of Nevada have for their veteran citizens.

You are to be commended for sponsoring such a measure. If I can be of any assistance please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely,



Bill Morris
State Commander
508-C No. 11th St
Las Vegas, NV 89101
Telephone: 382-4197



STATE OF NEVADA
COMMISSIONER FOR VETERANS AFFAIRS
2915 W. CHARLESTON, SUITE 8
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89158
TELEPHONE (702) 385-0171

March 13, 1981

Assemblyman Robert E. Robinson
3000 W. Charleston Blvd., Suite 5
Las Vegas, Nevada 89102

Dear Bob:

Reference our telephone conversation of March 12, 1981, this is to confirm our total support of A.J.R. 18.

It has been our experience that all veterans groups in Southern Nevada indorse and recognize the need for a Veterans Cemetery in Southern Nevada.

My office stands ready to assist in this program in any way that we may be of service in the future.

Thank you for your concern of veteran's needs and requirements in matters such as these.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill D. Gearin".

Bill D. Gearin
Deputy Commissioner

BDG:eb



SILVER STATE CHAPTER 130-1
AMERICAN MILITARY RETIREES ASSOCIATION, INC.

P.O. Box 12473
Las Vegas, Nev. 89112
(702) 451-8454

11 March 1981

Joe Dini
Chairman, Government Affairs Committee
Nevada Assembly
Legislative Floor
Carson City NV 89701

Dear Mr. Dini:

I am writing in support of AR 18 which calls upon Congress to establish a national cemetery here in Southern Nevada.

As State President of American Military Retirees Association, I urge you to support this resolution as this is something we have been needing here for years. As the population of the area grows, so does the veteran population. The survivors do not need to incur extra financial problems by having to transport the remains of their loved ones to locations outside the state of Nevada.

At the same time I do ask you to urge your colleagues to defeat AB 136 and 296. These bills have to do with offsetting pensions when a person has to draw unemployment compensation. Why should a person be penalized for trying to supplement his income and is for no fault of his own, is laid off? There is much talk about reducing the welfare state and all of a sudden an attempt to hurt those have proven their worth by being productive citizens and are trying to continue in that status, is being tried. Please do not affect those who do not contribute in any way, but not those who have shown that they are true good citizens. Especially, those of us who have laid our lives on the line for periods of twenty or more years in the military.

Please let me know your assistance and cooperation in this matter. I remain

Sincerely yours,

Joel K. Gorman

Joel K. Gorman
State and Silver State
Chapter 130-1 President
AMA, Inc.

Copy to:
Assemblyman
Robinson
Assemblyman
Gorman

SUGGESTED CRITERIA FOR NEW CEMETERIES

1. Fencing and Gates:

Entire area should be surrounded by a cattle-proof fence. Developed areas should have a chainlink fence. Barbed wire should suffice for undeveloped areas.

At the entrance, to give a good architectural effect, there should be substantial gate posts, wrought-iron gates with a seal in the middle, and some wrought-iron fence on each side of the gates to ease the transition from the ornamental wrought-iron gates to chainlink fence.

2. Sign:

There should be an illuminated sign at the entrance bearing the name of the cemetery.

3. Flagpoles:

There should be a large flagpole (say 75') in a central location for the national flag. Two smaller flagstaffs should be erected near the Administration Building, with the idea that the national flag would fly from one, the state flag from the other. The second one could also be used for the flag of a veterans' organization when sponsoring a Veterans Day or Memorial Day ceremony.

4. Lodge for the Superintendent:

This should be a modest but comfortable house large enough for an average family. Preferably, it should be reasonably close to the gate and Administration Building. There may be, on the ground acquired for a new cemetery, an existing house that can serve as a Superintendent's Lodge with some refurbishing. In this case, proximity to gate and Administration Building could be waived in the interest of economy.

5. Administration Building:

Except in the northern part of the country, not qualifying for air conditioning, this building should be air conditioned. The building should be about 2,500 square feet, with the following facilities:

- a. Offices and Record File
- b. Visitors' Waiting Room (50 people)
- c. Assembly area for 15-man ceremonial detail, with storage area for rifles, blank ammunition and other ceremonial equipment.
- d. Toilet facilities for administrative personnel, visitors and ceremonial details.
- e. Necessary equipment space for heating, air conditioning, and other equipment.
- f. Perhaps a viewing room and a mortician's touch-up room next to it.

6. **Service Buildings:**

Size of the service building or buildings will depend upon size and location of cemetery. It should include supervisory office space, lockers and rest rooms for employees, storage and shop space to take care of grave-digging, casket-lowering, grass cutting and other cemetery maintenance equipment.

7. **Water and Sewer Requirements:**

An adequate supply of water from wells, city system or other source, a storage tank if required, and a distribution system.

Sewerage system for the toilets, with either a connection to sewer of local town or city, or a septic tank and distribution field. Storm water drainage system as required.

8. **Parking Facilities:**

Asphalt or concrete paved parking areas with concrete curbs and gutters, catch basins (where needed), will be used to provide the following:

- a. Adequate parking near the chapel and memorial area
- b. Parking for 50 cars at Administration Building
- c. Parking for 15 cars near Service Area
- d. One or more assembly areas for from three to twenty-five car funeral processions. One near main gate and Administration Building.

9. Lounge and Toilet Facilities for Visitors:

In addition to those provided in Administration Building, toilet rooms may have to be provided in the central part of the cemetery, near the flagpole, rostrum and memorial area. The size of the cemetery, extent of the memorial area, etc., will influence number and location of sanitary facilities.

10. Roads and Walks:

An asphalt or concrete road system with minimum width of 20' and the necessary curbs, gutters and catch basins. Roads to be laid out in an irregular pattern taking advantage of the terrain. No grave to be more than 250 feet from the farthest grave, to hold down hand-carrying of caskets to that distance as a maximum. Roads should be laid out with a view to possible future expansion.

Walks should be provided from parking areas to buildings and in the memorial area. Patterns of paving and grass should be devised to produce an artistic effect in the memorial area and mall. Concrete walks 6' wide at main entrance to Administration Building and in vicinity of rostrum.

11. Drainage:

French drains, ditches, open-joint runs of pipe, etc., may be needed to insure proper drainage of the site and prevent too high a groundwater level.

12. Landscaping:

Existing trees, planted trees, etc., will be combined to produce a pleasing effect. Shrubs, grass, flowers, etc., to transform the area into feature and burial portions. Natural effect should be stressed. Provide proper setting for the structures and a shield where the cemetery is near a hospital or to screen off undesirable vistas of the surrounding neighborhood. Provide centers of interest around flagpoles, exedra, hemicycles, chapel, etc., etc. Screen off traffic in roads passing cemetery. Screen off utility areas, disposal area for excess dirt, etc. Burial sections and mall to be fine lawns.

13. Memorial Structures:

We don't want our cemeteries to look as though they came from the same mold. The architect should be given freedom to relate to the local situation and terrain. Advantage should be taken of outstanding features of the site, such as hills, lakes, patches of large trees, etc. Memorials could include monuments, cloisters, arches, etc. Perhaps a small version of the domed Jefferson Memorial could honor a local personage. We should avoid a stereotyped design.

14. Chapels:

The Chapel should have at least 60 seats and be air conditioned.

Robing rooms should be provided for the clergy.

15. Size of Plots:

The present standard of the Memorial Division is understood to be 5' x 10' and that size plot is shown in the sketches in TM 10-27, July 1958. However, the Department of Defense sponsored report on the future expansion of Arlington, taking in the South Post, Ft. Myer, recommends going back to the old 6' x 10' plot. On the other hand, we hear that, at some locations, at least, the size has been reduced to 4' x 8', but that this small plot gives too crowded an appearance.

16. Standard Gravestones:

The Memorial Division uses 13" x 4" x 42" for an upright marker and 13" x 4" x 24" for flat markers. No reason to change this, as they give a satisfactory appearance.

17. Special Area for Non-Standard Markers:

To preserve the appearance of uniformity, non-standard markers should not be permitted in the large general areas, but only in small special areas, set aside for that purpose.

18. Sprinkler System for Grass Area:

Underground piping should be provided in improved areas. Piping should be sized to permit expansion into areas left undeveloped

for the present but expected to be opened up for cemetery use in the future. A system using sprinkler heads in place would insure thorough watering and save labor. Its first cost would be far more than a system with hose bibbs to which hoses could be attached, and an economic analysis should be made in each case.

19. Graves per Acre (net & gross) (5' x 10' plot)

$\frac{43510}{50} = 871$ graves/acre with no allowance for roads, walks, structures, etc. Assuming 43% for roads, buildings, etc., we would have 57% of 871, or 496 graves/acre of cemetery. This will vary with the terrain.

20. Distance of Farthest Grave from Road:

a. 250 feet.

21. Columbaria:

With space at a premium, cremation should be encouraged and space for urns provided in columbaria.

22. Grave-Site Control System:

This is spelled out in the Army Technical Manual on National Cemeteries TM 10-287. No reason comes to mind why we should not continue the existing system, using the same sort of grave-site control monuments.

23. Provision for the Handicapped:

In line with the government policy of eliminating architectural barriers that would hamper handicapped visitors or employees, we should provide ramps for wheelchairs to get over curbs and up the step or two into the Administration Building, Chapel, etc., and toilets and lavatories of the type required for those in wheelchairs should be provided in at least one men's and one women's restroom in each building, and also in the Memorial Area, provided these last are otherwise accessible to wheelchairs.

24. Partial Development of Cemeteries:

Since funds will no doubt be limited and there will be great pressure to get a lot of new cemeteries started, one solution would be to develop them in phases. In this manner, we could provide grave sites in the shortest time and at the least cost, building the Memorial Area, Chapels, etc., later.

A suggested priority might be as follows:

- a. Select the sites and acquire them. We should buy enough property initially to provide ample area for future development so the cemetery wouldn't have to be abandoned after a few years. The latter would be false economy, as building roads, erecting flagpoles, memorials, etc., are costly and duplicating them

elsewhere for lack of land for grave sites would be pennywise and pound foolish. And further, real estate prices keep going up, so let's get plenty at the start.

b. Construct the Administration Building, a portion of the service, shop and storage buildings, some landscaping, a portion of the road net to service that part of the cemetery to be developed in the first step, a flagpole, gates and entrance sign and basic water and sewer systems. Provision for future expansion of service buildings, roads, utilities, etc., must be planned from the beginning to prevent problems and extra expense later.

c. The next phase would be either to build a Chapel and Memorial Area or to develop more area for grave sites, depending on need and funds available.

d. Continue the development as more graves are required. Naturally, the increased developed area will mean more roadway and landscaping. Greater equipment, power and water requirements will mean a corresponding increase in service buildings, utilities, etc., so all parts of the cemetery keep pace with each other.

e. As part of one of the phases, a lodge for the Superintendent should be built if funds can be made available.

f. Landscaping must be carefully planned for the completely developed cemetery so that with each area developed, planting will tie in to the over-all plan.