

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. Douglas Bell, Clark County
Mr. Bob Forson, Clark County
Mr. Jay Milligan, City of Sparks
Mr. Ron Player, Mayor, Sparks
Mr. Bob Gagnier, SNEA
Ms. Mary Finnell, State Dept. of Admin.
Mr. Howard Barrett, State Budget
Mr. Don Hataway, Carson City Manager
Mr. Harold Jacobsen, Mayor, Carson City

Chairman Dini called the meeting to order at 8:10 A.M. The first bill to be heard is AB-476: Allows counties and cities to issue revenue bonds for historic preservation of structures.

Mayor Jacobsen indicated his support of AB-476. He spoke of the historical value of the round house in Carson City. It is one of two square round houses in the whole North American continent. We would like to find a way to preserve it as part of the heritage of this state. It is a multi-million dollar project and we need to have a method and that is what this bill is mostly about. Don Hataway can go into more detail.

Mr. Hataway: Under normal circumstances, I would not be here in support of broadening anything dealing with the economic development process, due primarily to the suspicious nature of IRS in their attempts to put further regulations on state and local governments in using these bonds. The industrial approach is primarily the best to stay with, unless there are some unusual circumstances involved. In this particular case, there are some that would not necessarily allow the board to just go out overnight and issue bonds, but it would provide the flexibility for the city to look at this situation. We have a 'catch-22' situation, as far as I'm concerned with the project we are looking at and the fact that if some developer would come in and propose to tear it down and redevelop that particular block, there

would be a hue and cry from people that would desire to preserve it from a historical point of view and I would probably be on that side, too. Yet, on the other hand, all the economic studies the owner and developers that we have worked with to date have done on the project indicate that it just doesn't pencil out from an economic point of view, unless there is going to be a very high volume-type traffic through it, etc. We have merely, at this time, been exploring with the people that are looking very seriously now at development as to how the city could possibly help in reducing their financial burden or whatever assistance we could give them. One of the things that we hit upon was the economic redevelopment bonds which, at this time, are basically for industrial development. We did not feel that we could ask for an extension of these types of bonds to all commercial types of projects, because of what I said initially. If we could use this vehicle as possibly a guinea pig for the rest of the state to see how it works, then maybe we could come back to you two years from now and give you a report. What we are looking at is possibly ways that we could help this individual(s) to bring on what we feel could be a very viable project with some economic help. This is basically the background. It just doesn't pencil out right now going on the commercial market to obtain financing and we are looking for flexibility.

Mr. May: I know that some people were looking at that thing with an eye towards a mall, but the roof and the floor, particularly, were in need of a great deal of investment of capital, both of them, and there was some question about the walls and the basic foundation. What kind of money do you think will be needed to get that back in some kind of shape.

Mr. Hataway: I really can't give you a figure, however, I would echo what you say in the fact that this is a very similar project to the Capitol in the sense that they are going to have to go in and completely build a superstructure inside that, tie the walls together, rebuild the roof, etc. It is going to be quite an expensive project. The last figures I saw were 1977 or 1978 figures - \$3.5 million.

Mr. May: I guess we want to keep the basic provision of keeping the basic structure intact.

Mr. Hataway: Yes, exterior-wise, you would see what is there now. The interior would be camouflaged to make it look like an old facility. Going out on commercial paper to do that just doesn't fly at this stage of the game and if we could cut off two or three percentage points with the revenue issue, even that would help.

Mayor Jacobsen: We were told that they would have to take the roof completely off and repair all of those timbers and then, in addition to that, they would go down through the walls, similar to what they did to the Capitol building. That would be the basic structure, which in itself is very expensive.

Mr. Walter

I don't have a problem with this legislation as it sits. I have resolved one conflict that I thought I had found. I do have a little bit of a problem in attempting to determine what might qualify and, obviously, the V & T building which you were talking about earlier is one that would qualify. I presume that the entity issuing the bonds would make the determination as shown in Section 3(a), (b) and (c), Page 1 of the bill. If that is the case, I don't have a problem with it. Congress is looking into industrial revenue bonds and how they have been used. I would like to caution you about this. This is being handled through the Congressional Budget Office. What triggered it was commercial use of the bonds in other states, especially in the east where it might be more conspicuous. The idea of building K-Marts and McDonald's seems to be the one that distresses the members of Congress. Also, we don't have a real handle, at least in my department, the attitude of the current administration in Washington towards the use of industrial revenue bonds. There is some concern that this administration may assume that it is an attempt to give away a little money, or at least give away the slack in the interest rate.

When I was in Reno yesterday at a meeting, the Congressional Budget Office called and asked specifically for a copy of this legislation. The Congressional Budget Office is the one that is preparing the report which will be generally anti the use of industrial revenue bonds. So, I did want you to know that they are interested in that particular element of this legislation. I don't think there are enough buildings in Nevada that would really qualify that would put the state in jeopardy or creating any great problem. What I do see is that someone may take this specific piece of legislation and use it in Washington to help kill the whole industrial revenue bond process, or try to kill it.

Mr. Hataway: One of the ideas that you and I discussed in terms of this and also trying to keep the federal government off our back, was the possibility of adding this section as a section of our Charter in terms of using it as a trial to see if it is acceptable to them, plus whether it would work elsewhere, and use this as a guinea pig and if it does work, you might want to extend it as a general law to the rest of the state. So, if there is some concern on the part of the committee about such a broad application, you might want to use that as an alternative of just adding it as a Charter amendment and using it as a guinea pig.

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Mr. Dini: Because the federal government is going to cut out monies in the budget, it might be more important to have that on the books.

Mr. G. P. Etcheverry, Nevada League of Cities: On behalf of the League, I support AB-476 in its concept. However, at this particular time, I would like to make a notation on behalf of the City of Las Vegas. They concur with AB-476 and Sections 4 through 6 apply to cities, allowing them to issue economic development bonds for historic preservation generation. Since the bill is permissive, we feel there is no problem with it and would allow those cities to take advantage of it and we concur with the remarks just made by City Manager from Carson City that it might be broad enough to allow it to apply to other general law cities. At the present time, it does not. We do concur with AB-476 and we concur with the statement made that now with the federal funding being cut off on various projects, this might be another source for cities to look at for revenues, based on the tax package we are facing.

This concluded the testimony on AB-476.

Mr. Dini stated that AB-469 came about in an attempt to understand the method used by the state in soliciting bids for health insurance for state employees and also for deferred comp.

Mr. Bob Gagnier, speaking as past chairman of the committee on deferred compensation for state employees and a current member of that committee: The committee on deferred compensation for state employees has been in existence for several years, but did not get underway for a considerable length of time because of some technical reasons. It really started working about two years ago come June and at that time the committee met and formulated some rules, elected officers, and we attempted to determine how we were going to go about implementing the program. When we sought this legislation, we put in there a specific exclusion that no state monies could be used in this program. We started off by hearing a number of concepts and ideas from third party administrators, and some companies that actually wrote the programs. After we went through that process, it became apparent that the committee was split more or less on how we should proceed because there were some of us who felt that we needed a third party administrator and some who felt we did not. What the committee did as an alternative was to seek bids on a consultant, and we later did agree on one. The consultant prepared bids based on what the committee wanted, the program was awarded.

Mr. Dini: Do you think the enrollment was effective under that system?

Mr. Gagnier: No. Howard Barrett is the chairman now and has been chairman during enrollment.

Mr. Barrett: We had the enrollment in February and March and at this point, we have no way of knowing whether or not it was effective. They did spend three weeks in going around the state in explaining the program to the state employees. I can tell you next year, or maybe a couple of months from now, whether or not it was effective. I was disappointed that they were not able to get the enrollment on earlier. I would have preferred the enrollment to have been last October or November, for my own personal savings.

Mr. Dini: It seems to me that there is no free lunch in insurance or anything else. If you don't have the commission, you don't have the guys pushing the plan. Isn't that true?

Mr. Barrett: I am sure that's true. Part of the problem is that they had a much bigger contract going in Illinois at the same time and, obviously, that would mean more to them than our program. I really think the bill will not work. I don't know how you can do it. The state is not making the investments at this point. The state has just picked the carriers that the state employees can make the investments in. On Line 16, I don't really know how you pass legislation saying what the employees can invest in. I don't know how you make investments through a purchasing act, anyway. Some employees might be interested in a growth kind of mutual fund; some might be interested in a very conservative kind of mutual fund. We have four different mutual funds that they can invest in that are carried on the soft market. So, I don't know how you bid those under a purchasing kind of an act.

Mr. Dini: How did Nevada Savings & Loan get into this program?

Mr. Gagnier: When we put out the last portion of the bids or proposals, we had a third party administrator who came in with a combination program, as several did. The third party administrator presented a package, including several insurance companies and Nevada Savings & Loan proposal. The committee rejected the third party administrator and the two insurance programs presented by this person and selected Nevada Savings. I encouraged the committee early on to have one alternative at least, a Nevada alternative. I strongly recommended credit unions because we had heard that there had been a bad experience in Clark County when they instituted a deferred compensation program. The employees stopped putting their money in credit

union, and started putting it in the deferred comp program. and that it had hurt the credit union. The credit union is there to serve the needs of all the employees, both for savings and for loans. I hated to see that happen here. The committee had invited the credit unions to come in with a combined program, which they did through the Nevada Credit Union League out of Las Vegas. When it came down to it, we found out that the investment loss to the Clark County Credit Union had turned around and it had been a temporary thing only. But, we still wanted a Nevada portion of the program where people could invest in Nevada. The credit unions could not answer all of our questions, as far as guarantees and insured. Whether the state's account would be considered as one account and, therefore, only insured up to an individual's amount or a conglomerate amount. The savings and loan, at this time, said they would collateralize their account. So rather than the individual \$100,000 of insured, they would collateralize and back up that account. At that time, the credit unions were dropped and the savings and loan was picked.

Mr. Schofield: In your investment program like this, would their be a conflict with 333?

Mr. Gagnier: As I read 333, it talks about taking the low bid and things of that nature and when you talk about deferred comp, you really can't talk about low bid because there isn't any, unless you had two identical insurance programs, where one had a seven percent commission and one had a six. Then you can make a choice, but we were not presented with those kinds of choices.

Mr. Barrett: We think this bill will complicate things. We think we have a system that is working and that will work in the future.

Dr. Hal Stoess: I am here in my capacity as chairman of the State of Nevada Committee on Group Insurance. I can give you a great deal of material about the State of Nevada plan. I am here to speak in opposition to this bill and I believe I can speak for the committee. This bill considers only the cost of insurance instead of the other factors that should be considered, such as service potential that a carrier can provide, the expertise that can be provided, the financial stability of a carrier, among other factors. If you only concentrate on costs, this can be counterproductive and can result in a company buying the business for a short period of time, generally one year. Most companies can make money in one year because of the runoff situation and a favorable cash flow, and in the long run,

perhaps, leads to the detriment of the plan. Also, by only concentrating on cost, it can cause your markets to dry up. After a period of time, you stop receiving bids, because they realize what you are trying to do. Although the bill does encourage competition, we feel that we have policies that do encourage competition. Another factor is that the committee feels that a purchasing department lacks expertise in insurance and they would have some difficulties in dealing with this. and, the purchasing regulations require purchase from the lowest responsible bidder, but the regulations don't define the word 'responsible'. As I indicated before, this requires selection on a cost basis only, which we feel is unsatisfactory. The lowest cost is not necessarily the best cost, or the final cost. If you were to pass this bill, you would also have to amend it somehow where the committee could determine what a responsible bidder is. We would take factors like financial stability, retention, dividend formula, reserve levels into consideration. All of these things are not there now.

Insurance is not a commodity like most of the items purchased under the Purchasing Act. Instead, it is an intangible product. I have already mentioned some of the problems that we have with low bids. It does create a lack of stability in a program because it does encourage carrier changes and results in a diminished market and a lack of bidders, in the long run.

Mr. Dini: How to you select a broker of record?

Dr. Stoess: We have very specific regulations - very definite policy that we follow. We have a list of requirements that they must fulfill. They must be licensed in the state of Nevada. A very extensive questionnaire is completed for committee review.

Mr. Dini: Have you had a real problem in placing health insurance?

Dr. Stoess: No. The Legislature supported the plan two years ago and we have not had the problems during the last two years that we had the preceding two years. The present carrier is CNA.

Mayor Ron Player: Has the committee ever looked at self-insuring the medical portion of the program for state employees? There are several governmental agencies throughout the state that are doing this at the present time, giving the same or better benefits than were previously given, at tremendous savings to them. One in point is the Washoe County School District, which self-insured about a year or two ago at tremendous savings to the district. I feel that this committee should look at those ramifications prior to making a decision as to how you are going to select a 'given carrier' for those services.

Mr. Player: White Pine County is new in the program. In the first six months that they have been in the program, although they only have seventy-six employees, they have saved some \$28,000 over their previous program. Washoe County School District saved approximately half to three-quarters of a million dollars last year and are on target to do the same this year, with a better program than they had previously and so I think it warrants some real looking. There are a lot private people in the state of Nevada that are also moving in that direction.

Mr. Dini: Dr. Stoess, has the insurance committee ever looked into that aspect?

Dr. Stoess: Yes, we have and Mr. Player's comments are very well taken. Under present statutory authority, we do not have the authority to look into self-insurance. Two years ago, there was a bill that would have allowed us to do so, but it did not pass. We feel this would be a desirable approach to take. Not necessarily to require us to move into the area of self-insurance, but at least have the authority to have it as one of the options that we might follow.

Mr. Gagnier: We also feel that the committee should have the power to self-insure, if they wish. If nothing else, it is a good threat against the insurance carriers.

This concluded testimony on AB-469.

The next bill to be considered is AB-512 - Sets prerequisite for exercise of power of eminent domain by certain community redevelopment agencies.

Mr. Jay Milligan, Sparks City Manager: We respectfully request your support in the passage in this bill. You may know that Sparks is the only agency in Nevada that currently has a redevelopment agency and is using the redevelopment law. Thanks to Assemblyman May's leadership in Assembly Taxation and some of your individual's support, the concept of the redevelopment law in the tax reform package has been preserved, that is, if the bill passes as currently drafted. AB-512 would simply make some minor changes in the redevelopment law to make it a little easier to use, although the language was passed in 1959, Sparks was the first agency that has ever tried to use it.

Mr. Dini: The most important part in the bill is on Page 1 which covers eminent domain power. You have to adopt the resolution on this.

Mr. Milligan: With some limitations and guidelines, it would allow a redevelopment agency to use that power. Currently, the

city has the power to do that could turn over the land to the redevelopment agency. It just makes it a little cleaner and easier procedure to use that process. We have used it in only one instances, to my knowledge, and that was to acquire ten feet of frontage along a street.

Mr. Milligan: There is a minor change on Page 3, Section 3. It is a small section that has been cut out. We have a problem in that if we are prohibited from constructing any buildings or structures, it would severely limit our ability to make the improvements that we need. Section 279.486 does not authorize the agency to construct buildings for residential, commercial or industrial use. We understand that provision. However, if it locks us out from constructing things like parking structures or, in the case of our redevelopment agency, a new police court building in the downtown area, it would severely limit our ability to get improvements made. We currently have a number of parking lots and we think, as the city grows and as the need grows, we would change the surface parking lots into parking structures. We would not want to be prohibited from making those types of improvements.

Mr. May: Would you explain the intent of Lines 32-35 on Page 4.

Mr. Milligan: What it appears to do is protect the initial date of the increments so that we could capture the additional increment after the starting date of the tax increment district. It was requested by our bond attorneys.

Mr. May: It seems to me we are getting away from the voter approval of the tentative plan.

Mr. Milligan: There was never a requirement for a vote to establish a redevelopment agency. There was no change.

Mr. Dini: The repealer is necessary if you adopt the new lines on Page 1 - Lines 17 and 18.

This concluded testimony on AB-512.

The next bill to be heard is SB-93 - Makes statutory provisions consistent with state treasurer's responsibility for certain investments.

Mr. Stan Colton, State Treasurer: SB-93 is Mr. Daykin's bill. It simply to clarify language changes that were not made during the last session when other bills were introduced and passed and this is simply to bring the language into conformation.

Mr. Dini: Does this delete the Board of Finance?

Mr. Colton: Yes. I discussed with Mr. Daykin the constitutionality of all of the things we are asking for, why he put the language in Line 3, Section 15, and he said that the bill as it stands is very constitutional and that the purpose for the securities or obligations of no lesser safety was to include any new types of issues that might come up by those organizations that we are currently empowered to purchase as part of the state's portfolio, if they give them a different name, and they sometimes do that. Since the statute was originally drawn, we have added in different types of instruments that provide the same security and safety. As a matter of fact, the SBA loans are guaranteed loans that we can buy. That money goes back into Nevada if we buy them. Guaranteed loans from the Home Farm Administration, where they might be loaning money to a chemical company, where 80% of the entire issue is guaranteed by the government and we can buy from that 80%. Mr. Daykin did that to cover name changes or any other instruments that might come out as new instruments that would be fully guaranteed and protected by the United States Treasury. That's what he meant by 'no lesser safety'.

In answer to Mr. Polish's question regarding Page 2, Line 23 - the repeal section, Mr. Colton stated: It makes the investments of the state school permanent an investment made by the Treasurer, as opposed to one set forth by the Board of Finance. The state school permanent fund is a constitutional fund.

Mr. Nicholas: It would appear that the funds for the schools that you handle are on call to the schools at their request by this bill. The funds are under your control.

Mr. Colton: No. The state permanent school fund is a fund that can never be drawn against. It is a permanent fund. It is a constitutional fund. Fines and other types of things go in there and I believe there is a bill that went in this year that removes certain fines from going into the permanent school fund. That fund can never be diminished. The interest from that fund can be drawn upon. All this is saying here is, rather than the Board of Finance saying how the investments will go for the permanent school fund, the Treasurer will make that determination. It has already been changed in other language. This is simply conforming this section to the language that was already introduced and passed in the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. Daykin was called for to give his opinion on SB-93 and AB-393.

Mr. Daykin: SB-93 just spells out that it is the Treasurer rather than the State Board of Finance who does the actual spade work in the state investments, generally, and in the investments

of the permanent school fund. It does not change the eligibility of what either the state money, generally, or the permanent school fund is invested in. The repealers of 387.010 accords with the constitutional amendment the last time that took out the limitation on the investment of the permanent school fund. AB-393 deals with what the state's money may be invested in. This is not, of course, the only section which lists permissible investments, and that is why it starts out 'in addition to other investments.....'. The first change, Line 9, Page 1, where it adds to the word 'bonds' the words 'notes, debentures and loans', because these are all federal agencies guaranteed by the United States and not every such obligation is in the form of technically a bond. If you want to put your money in the safest place for a short term and have \$100,000, you will buy a Treasury note, maturing, let's say, December 31, not a Treasury bond, because there are a lot more short term notes outstanding. Debentures, of course, is another technical term and is usually junior to a bond, but, where we are talking about things whose payment is guaranteed by the United States, there is no substantive difference in their security. Some of them might simply be termed loans or participations in loan. It just gives the State Treasurer more flexibility not being bound by a particular word. There are no substantive changes until we reach the bottom of Page 2. There is taken out of, beginning with Line 39, 'commercial paper, as set out in the Uniform Commercial Code'. This is taken out because of an opinion of the Attorney General in which I do not, informal, I think, do not concur. That is that buying commercial paper might constitute a loan to the corporation which issued it. So it would, if you bought it directly from the issuer, but so it certainly would not if you bought it on the secondary market. 'Negotiable certificates of deposits' would have the same description as 'commercial paper', as far as buying them from a secondary market. 'Banker's acceptances' are a paper that has not been in the law up to now. These are drafts payable by a bank in the future as to which the bank has indicated in writing that it will pay when the thing comes due. So they are as good as the accepting bank is good and they do trade on the open market.

Lastly, 'other securities or obligations of no lesser safety' means that the names by which these things are known keep changing, and here is where you are relying on the discretion of the Treasurer when you say you can invest in something we haven't listed if it is as safe as the other things we have listed. Somebody has to decide what is 'no lesser safety' and you are essentially entrusting that decision to the State Treasurer. There are all kinds of rating services, such as Standard & Poor's, Moody's, some other specialized ones, which rate these various obligations and if he goes by a rating service, he can more or less objectively live with this Line 15.

Mr. Schofield: Is there a way that this can be worded to be inclusive without going down the laundry list?

Mr. Daykin: Yes, although it does get more difficult. The prudent man rule can be very succinctly stated and we did state it with respect to the Industrial Commission, among other places. That can be stated in about six lines and then for the State Treasurer, I would add about two lines more because he needs greater liquidity than the ordinary prudent man rule calls for. But, I am not sure how many people it would put at ease because it does rely on which prudent men invest and having concern for safety of their capital as well as the income from it and that is broader than this Line 15. I don't know how many people you would reassure. It would essentially be the same thing.

Mr. DuBois: What are we gaining by having it in there?

Mr. Daykin: Mr. Colton brought in one particular situation and I suggested, instead of trying to add to the enumeration, that we could do this, and give you a standard of equivalence.

Mr. Colton: There are all kinds of short term - ship building notes - all kinds of short term special documents that are coming up all the time. It seems that the government creates new documents any time they need money to go out to a specific industry, which are not covered in the list and by having that latitude, we can get into other guaranteed types of investments that are not certificates of the United States Government, they are a loan to private industry, but guaranteed by the federal government, and they pay high yields.

Mr. DuBois: Aren't there just three or four of these that can be specified without having other securities?

Mr. Dini: I think that the problem is that they change from day to day. They are new ones - they are the same type of thing, they just change the name on them. So if you are going to enumerate them all, you are never going to have a complete list. This was a catch-all phrase. Maybe Mr. Schofield's proposal to add on to that on Line 15, a variation of the prudent man's rule specified in the statute here is a way of restricting it and stay within the safety requirements of being guaranteed by the federal government.

Mr. Colton: Of course, the controlling document is the Constitution. That is what we have to be most concerned with so that none of our investments can be constituted as loans. As long as the investment is fully secured so that we are guaranteed the amount of principle back and, hopefully, the interest earned to that point, too, if the deal should fall through, then the

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state suffers no potential loss whatsoever and those are the kinds of investments that we are currently in and will continue to say in.

Mr. Daykin: You gone some distance on Page 1 towards flexibility where we added notes, debentures and loans of federal agencies. But the restrictive words 'of federal agencies' are still in there. If you took out 'of federal agencies' and said 'bonds, notes debentures and loans, where underwritten by or payment is guaranteed by the United States', we would have picked, Stan, your ship notes, your Chrysler loan guarantees. This can be done on Line 9 on Page 1, I would bracket out the words 'of federal agencies' because Chrysler loan guarantees situation is loans by banks and financial institutions but guaranteed by the United States.

Mr. Dini: If you did that, you could delete on Page 3, Line 3, in its entirety.

Mr. Daykin: You could within the context of everything Stan has been describing and if that is what is of concern, that would remove that particular concern. It might not get everything for the future, but that change would meet the problems we know about.

This concluded testimony on SB-93.

The next bill to be heard is AB-427 - Raises interest limit on park bonds and allocates proceeds.

Mr. Bob Forson, Director of Parks and Recreation for Clark County and Mr. Douglas Bell presented a slide presentation on the Clark County Wetlands Park Bond Request. Their testimony is attached here to as EXHIBIT A and made a part of these minutes.

Mr. Bell: In our application to the federal government, we have received approximately twenty-two letters of support for this project from the Department of Interior, Fish and Wild Life, the BLM, cities of North Las Vegas and Las Vegas, Henderson, from the Governor's Office, state parks, Sierra Club and all the various civic groups, like Campfire Girls, etc.

Mr. Craddock: What private use would there be for the property?

Mr. Forson: Almost everything we are planning for acquisition is within the 100-year flood plain. By virtue of that, it is questionable as to how much private development could be allowed in there or how much funding they could actually get from lending agencies without being able to be fully insured from floods.

Mr. DuBois: Without this development that you have in mind, would this area deteriorate?

Mr. Forson: Yes, we have a situation that is occurring now that is know as head-cutting. This means that it is scouring backwards from Lake Mead. When the Lake Mead National Re-creational Area removed a drop structure, it began a scouring process and has worked back on up the wash all the way almost to Pabco Road. This will continue if there is not some protection given to it all the way to the outflow of the treatment plant. Should that occur, it would be strictly a narrow ditch, except when there is major outflow. That soil, incidentally, ends up in Lake Mead and does have a great deal of phosphate material in it and it is the opinion of a number of us that this is a major cause of phospates in the Lake Mead area.

Mr. Nicholas: I would like to get into another area. You mentioned the names of a number of private land owners who are involved in ownership in this particular area. I assume that in the expansion of landholdings you have right now, you will be dealing with these private landholders. Are you dealing completely with willing sellers.

Mr. Forson: We have to this point. Not all of them have been contacted. We have been dealing through the Trust for Public Lands who make an initial approach and deal with them by virtue of what is best for the landowner and what is best for the Trust in arriving at a sales figure. Most of the landowners I have talked to have indicated their desire to see it become a park. I am speaking primarily of the Goots and the Adelman properties. I can't guarantee that this will be the feeling of all of them but I do know that the two major landowners have expressed that desire.

Mr. Nicholas: What will you do if you run into any of the private landowners who do not want it to become a park, they want to utilize it themselves?

Mr. Forson: We would have to look at which piece they own and look at the value as it relates to the overall necessity for the outflow and the location as it relates to which portion of the marsh is involved. If it were an extremely critical area, we would have to recommend acquisition by condemnation.

Mr. Nicholas: Are any of these lands being utilized at this time by the private owners for any profit-making situations. Is there any farming, anything that is being done?

Mr. Forson: No, sir. None of the lands that we are requesting

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acquisition on. There may be some further on down that could relate to (gravel)? But those portions may be outside of a potential taker. When we have the appraisals done, the appraiser said that the best use of the land was for speculation. In other words, it is worth what you can get for it. Most of what we are asking for is in an area of the flood plain that would preclude major development. There are no structures whatsoever.

Mr. Mello: How much money has been spent in Clark County on parks? I think you will find that many millions of dollars have been spent in Clark County for parks.

Mr. Prengaman: The 469 acres that you to acquire - what kind of property is that, is that wetland? It seems to me that you have already bought 232 acres at \$1.5 million - that's \$6,500 per acre for marshland. That seems awfully high.

Mr. Mello: That would be the question that I would have. What makes this land so valuable if it can't be used for anything? Especially, if it is going to be underwater part of the time. How much money is going to be put into development if it's going to be under water?

Mr. Forson: Development will be limited just to access points. The actual cost is not a figure I can share with you today because that plan is currently under development now by our park planners. Development would be kept to a minimum so that there would not be a situation that would create a loss of government property and improvements. We plan to use an uptake system immediately adjacent to the 420 acres that encompass our stadium park site where we are developing a sports complex. It gives us an opportunity to utilize effluent water and waste water for irrigation. That is one development not considered for funding from here, but one development that would be permanent structure, but outside the flood plain. It is the the Silver Bowl Stadium with 420 acres, with recreational sports.

Mr. Forson: I have a breakdown of the bond program as it was set up in 1976. A copy of this information is attached hereto as EXHIBIT B, and made a part of these minutes.

Mr. Craddock: Has your advisory board spent any time working on this?

Mr. Forson: They have been brought along. They have been the host for most of the hearings and do endorse this project, along with the Las Vegas Wash Development Committee, which has been active specifically for this purpose for about ten years.

Mr. Craddock: Has the Clark County Sanitation District considered any liability that may happen as relates to the use of property

which they may or may not have a right to use in the fashion that they are currently?

Mr. Forson: I couldn't speak for the Sanitation District.

Mr. Craddock: You know what I am talking about. The effluent that is being discharged into the area there now. It covers a much larger area than it would if it was in a natural flow on an on-going basis. It is considerably expensive. Some of the property where the facility is built (has children) and are owned by the Sanitation District and they operate it in the fashion that they see fit. I was wondering if there is part of the area that the Sanitation District is in fact using by way of flooding the growth, raising the level of the water, etc. Is there a portion that the Sanitation District is actually using which it does not own?

Mr. Forson: There is a point of law in regard to the free flow of water and there are probably members of this panel more familiar than I am with that. That is a historic water channel and the water is still within that water channel. That question would have to probably be answered in a court of law. The feeling currently is that were it something that was developed, even though it has increased in size, on new lands, there would be a liability. But because of its historic nature, I believe that the feeling is that it is acceptable.

Mr. Nicholas: Have you seen or talked to any private owners or are any here who can speak to their particular direction on this situation? Did you inform any of the private property owners of either your intentions or of this hearing.

Mr. Forson: The answer is 'yes', to informing them, but not all of them. We have received responses from some of the property owners, i.e., the Goots, who own a 120-acre parcel. They have called us and stated that they know that the county wants to buy this property, over the past several years. They know that we have bought some property through the Fleischmann monies. My response to the lady at the time was that we were interested in buying her property, but we did not have the resources, and that we would be addressing the Legislature in a request to obtain additional monies to look at her property. She was very supportive of that effort, because, again, they have land they can't develop and they would be happy to sell and/or donate a portion of it.

Mr. Nicholas: Are you contemplating holding a public hearing so that all the property owners are going to have a chance to participate in dialogue with you?

Mr. Bell: We will have a public hearing that will be scheduled. I am making a trip to talk to our planners as soon as the first development program is established for review, which should be before July.

Mr. Nicholas: Is it conceivable that there might be a property owner there who would object to this?

Mr. Forson: The only question there might be would be on price as opposed to the willingness itself.

Mr. Julius Conigliaro, City of Las Vegas: While building parks is a very nice thought, very meritorious to have good parks in a community for people to use, we have a serious problem in Las Vegas and Clark County. That is: crime in the parks. We have closed down two parks in Las Vegas because we couldn't adequately protect the people. That's how bad is down there. People won't walk through those parks. They won't bring their children there. We have hired park rangers just like Clark County has. This is separate from Metro because Metro has said they do not have the facilities to patrol those parks on a constant basis. What we have done is hire park rangers at the city's expense and the county has at their expense to police these parks. As I pointed out before, we have closed down two major parks in the city for that very reason, because the crime problem was so heavy and we could not adequately protect the people. We feel at this time, obviously, in the city, we are not looking for more parks right now for that very reason. We are using whatever money we do have, especially in times of austerity, to supplement public safety at this point. So, unless we can do something about this crime problem, we're not looking at more parks.

Mr. Dini: Is any part of this project in the city limits?

Mr. Conigliaro: No, it is close to the city limits, but not in the city limits. It is probably closer to North Las Vegas.

Mr. Mello: What has happened to the two parks that have been closed?

Mr. Conigliaro: We have had the problems of gangs of teenagers harrassing people. We have the hopheads in the parks shooting up, so the land is laying there undeveloped and unkept. Building more parks means more maintenance. There is a lot of money spent on maintenance. One is Essex Park in the West Charleston area and one other farther out in West Charleston. We have some crime problems in Circle Park, but we have park rangers located there in the main areas where people can concentrate. We have no protection for the outer area. The one closed park is an isolated area and would be very difficult to protect unless

you had a group of park rangers. It is adjacent to Lake Mead Recreational Park, one of the largest and best recreational parks in the state. The wash is just a runoff from the main lake and adjacent to a large recreational area.

Mr. DuBois: Is Essex in High Park? It is closed just at night.

Mr. Conigliaro: Yes, just after dark.

Mr. DuBois: Do they not have some baseball diamonds there?

Mr. Conigliaro: They used to but I don't know if they are still using them or not. We have problems in the daytime, too, with those gangs of kids.

Mr. Craddock: What is the other park, Circle Park?

Mr. Conigliaro: Circle Park is in the Huntridge area. Now, we have problems with that park. Quite a few problems, because it is surrounded by homes; just like Essex Park, and there is a park ranger there to patrol it.

Mr. Craddock: It is still four or five miles away from the area that we are talking about.

This concluded the testimony on AB-427.

Mr. Dini stated that several bills required action. The first is SB-93. Mr. Nicholas moved a DO PASS, seconded by Mr. Schofield. Motion passed.


On AB-512: Mr. Mello moved a DO PASS, seconded by Mr. Schofield. Motion passed.

On AB-476: Mr. Nicholas moved a DO PASS, seconded by Mr. DuBois. Motion carried.

AB-393: Mr. Dini stated that we need to amend on Line 9, Page 1. Mr. Mello moved that we amend Line 9, Page 1 by striking out "of federal agencies", and delete Line 3 on Page 3. Mr. Nicholas seconded the motion. Mr. Prengaman stated that Mr. Daykin also mentioned that we might be wise to take out the reference to the U. S. Postal Service. Mr. Dini indicated that as long as we are going to clean it up, we might as well take that out. Mr. Mello stated he would include that in his motion. This is Line 11. Motion carried.

Mr. Dini adjourned the meeting at 11:00 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,


Lucille Hill
Assembly Attache

1811

ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

Date April 28, 1981

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>	
Douglas Bell	Clark County	✓		AB 427
Bob Forson	" "	✓		AB 427
JAY MILLIGAN	CITY OF SPARKS	✓		AB 512
RAW PLAYER	" " "	✓		AB 512
BOB GAGNIOR	SNEA		X	AB 469
MAX FINNELL	STATE OF NV - DEPT. OF ADMIN.			
HOWARD BARNETT	Budget	✓	✓	AB 476
Don Wataway	Cairson City	✓		
David Jacobson	CC Mayor	✓		

PLEASE PRINT

CLARK COUNTY WETLANDS PARK BOND REQUEST

Perhaps the most significant open space recreation resource near the urbanized area of the Las Vegas Valley is the Las Vegas Wash. This area consists of about 4,000 acres of green open space associated with the natural drainage channels of the Las Vegas Wash itself and its two major tributaries, Duck Creek and Flamingo Wash. It includes marsh wetlands, adjacent uplands and riparian wildlands.

Located only ten miles from downtown Las Vegas, adjacent to the Silver Bowl Stadium, the Wash has the potential of becoming an urban recreational and educational center of benefit to everyone. The recreation benefits are seen in the utilization of the Wash for horseback riding, hiking, fishing, bicycling, bird-watching, and photography. The Wash also has a significant educational role to play as the whole area is truly a laboratory for understanding the ecological relationship of man to his environment. Within the Wash, the students will have the opportunity for field trips to study the animal and plant life in both the desert and the marsh, to review the archeological history of the area, to learn how man processes his effluents, and to study the role of a marsh as part of the natural biological cycle. The unique value of the Wash is seen in the fact that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Department has designated the Las Vegas Wash as one of the top natural areas in the State of Nevada for conservation and protection.

The importance of the Las Vegas Wash has long been recognized by Southern Nevadans as a valuable recreation resource worthy of preservation and development. Since 1973 the Las Vegas Wash Development Committee has met to review, study, and recommend preservation strategies for this unique ecological area. This Committee is composed of representatives from all local governments, environmental groups, and major civic organizations. In addition to the citizens' study effort, Clark County has authorized the development of a \$60,000 Comprehensive Recreation Master Plan for this area. This report is expected to be completed this summer and it will identify how the marsh can best be preserved and utilized.

Clark County received tremendous assistance towards the development of this Regional Wetlands Park when in June 1980, the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation awarded a \$1.5 million grant for acquisition of land in the Las Vegas Wash. The State Parks Department also provided \$109,000 in State Bond Monies and Clark County allocated \$545,100 to assist in this effort. Since that date, Clark County has purchased two parcels of land totalling 232 acres at a cost of \$1.5 million. Before this Wetland Park Project can be established, it will be necessary for Clark County to purchase an additional 469 acres at an estimated cost of \$2.7 million.

In 1975 the Nevada Legislature passed an act providing \$10 million in State Bonds for park purposes, bike trails, and historic preservation. In 1976 this bond issue was approved in the general election. Of the total \$10 million bond issue, \$5 million was set aside for political subdivisions and \$500,000 for bicycle paths. To date, all of the bike trail funds and \$2.3 million of the political subdivision recreation funds have been allocated. This leaves a balance of \$2.7 million in political subdivision recreation funds to be allocated.

We in Clark County are requesting \$2 million in State Bond monies to help us complete the Wetlands Park land acquisition. We feel that this is our appropriate fair share as Region III (Clark County) has consistently not received its fair share of either State Bond monies, bike trail monies, federal funds for park acquisition, or Land and Water funds based on this region's percentage of the overall State population (57.7%). In that the majority of the State's population lives in Region III, it should be noted that only 18.6% of the State Recreation Bond monies and 16.2% of the bike trail monies have been allocated to this region to date.

The Division of State Parks has acknowledged the need to provide more recreational dollars for Region III. In its July 1980, Land and Water Conservation Fund report, the Division of State Parks expressly recommended that the State "Maintain a balance between population and expenditure -- appropriate a larger proportion of dollars to Planning Region III". (See page 1 - Summary of Recommendations).

In that Region III's fair share of the State Bond monies based on population is \$2,885,000 ($\$5 \text{ million} \times .577 = \$2,885,000$), and Region III has only been allocated \$433,603 to date in State recreation bonds, we feel that it is appropriate to request \$2 million for the purpose of acquiring land for Clark County's Regional Wetlands Park. It should be noted that in the 1979 Legislative Session, the Legislature approved similar authorizations of State bonds for the City of Sparks (\$200,000) and for Washoe County (\$640,000). We in Clark County feel that this State Bond authorization request is an excellent opportunity to fairly allocate these State bond monies as well as to preserve the unique ecological resource of the Las Vegas Wash.

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 427—COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

APRIL 2, 1981

Referred to Committee on Government Affairs

SUMMARY—Raises interest limit on park bonds and allocates
proceeds. (BDR S-1211)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

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

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An Act relating to natural resources; directing the submission of a proposal to issue state general obligation bonds for park purposes and fish and game habitat acquisition to a vote of the people; providing for the use of the proceeds if such issue is approved; and providing other matters properly relating thereto," approved May 21, 1973, as amended; allocating a portion of the proceeds of those bonds; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

1 SECTION 1. Section 3 of the above-entitled act, being chapter 660,
2 Statutes of Nevada 1975, as amended by chapter 409, Statutes of Nevada
3 1977, at page 791, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4 Sec. 3. 1. If, on the application of the administrator of the state
5 park system or the director of the Nevada department of fish and
6 game made during a regular or special session of the legislature, the
7 legislature finds by concurrent resolution, or if on an application
8 made while the legislature is not in regular or special session the
9 interim finance committee finds that specified real or personal prop-
10 erty, or a combination thereof, ought to be acquired for any one of
11 the purposes recited in section 2 of this act, the legislature may direct
12 by its concurrent resolution, or the interim finance committee may
13 direct:

14 (a) The state board of examiners to issue a sufficient amount of
15 the bonds authorized pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of this act; and

16 (b) The state park system or the Nevada department of fish and
17 game to acquire such property from the proceeds of such bonds.

18 2. Neither the administrator of the state park system nor the
19 director of the Nevada department of fish and game may expend
20 more than the amount authorized for the acquisition of specified real

1 or personal property or a combination thereof, unless he has
2 obtained prior approval from the interim finance committee or of
3 the legislature by its concurrent resolution.

4 3. The legislature finds and declares that the issuance of bonds
5 pursuant to this act is for the protection and preservation of the
6 natural resources of this state and obtaining the benefits thereof, and
7 constitutes an exercise of the authority conferred by the second para-
8 graph of section 3 of article 9 of the constitution of the State of
9 Nevada.

10 4. The provisions of the State Securities Law, contained in chap-
11 ter 349 of NRS, apply to the issuance of bonds and the acquisition
12 of property under this act [], *except that, notwithstanding any*
13 *contrary provision of chapter 349 of NRS, the bonds may bear inter-*
14 *est at a rate of not more than 12 percent per annum.*

15 SEC. 2. 1. The state board of examiners is directed to sell sufficient
16 bonds under the above-entitled act to produce \$2,000,000 to be allocated
17 as provided in this section.

18 2. There is hereby allocated to Clark County, Nevada, the sum of
19 \$2,000,000 of the proceeds of the bonds sold under the above-entitled act
20 for the acquisition of land in the Las Vegas Wash for use as a regional
21 public park. The land lies in sections 23, 25 and 26 of T. 21 S., R. 62 E.,
22 M.D.B. & M. and section 30, T. 21 S., R. 63 E., M.D.B. & M.

23 3. Any money allocated by this section which is not used for the
24 acquisition of the land in the Las Vegas Wash before July 1, 1983,
25 becomes available for reallocation by the legislature or the interim finance
26 committee pursuant to section 3 of the above-entitled act.

insight

Las Vegas SUN

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER ... H.M. Greenspun
 EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT ... Mike O'Callaghan
 GENERAL MANAGER ... Burt Buy
 ADVERTISING DIRECTOR ... Harold Blatt

Wetlands Park: It's A Natural

A thin stream of silvery water marks a hidden treasure spot in the Las Vegas Valley.

The rippling ribbon of the Las Vegas Wash cuts the dull brown desert floor on its way to Lake Mead, bearing the burden of wastewater from the city, the county and the industrial complex in Henderson.

Wetlands Park Proposed

This unique stretch of marshland is being considered for a wetlands park by the Clark County Comprehensive Planning Department and the Parks and Recreation Department.

Not only does the wash harbor more species of birds than any other wetland area nationwide; provide a resting place for migrating waterbirds; make a home for small desert animals — it also offers an ideal spot for nature-loving people.

The county's master plan will include the blueprint for a wetlands park along the wash, an idea that the SUN fully endorses.

Such a park would give horsemen trails to ride, bird watchers a refuge for observing their feathered friends and extra open park spaces for communing with nature.

Benefits Beyond Recreation

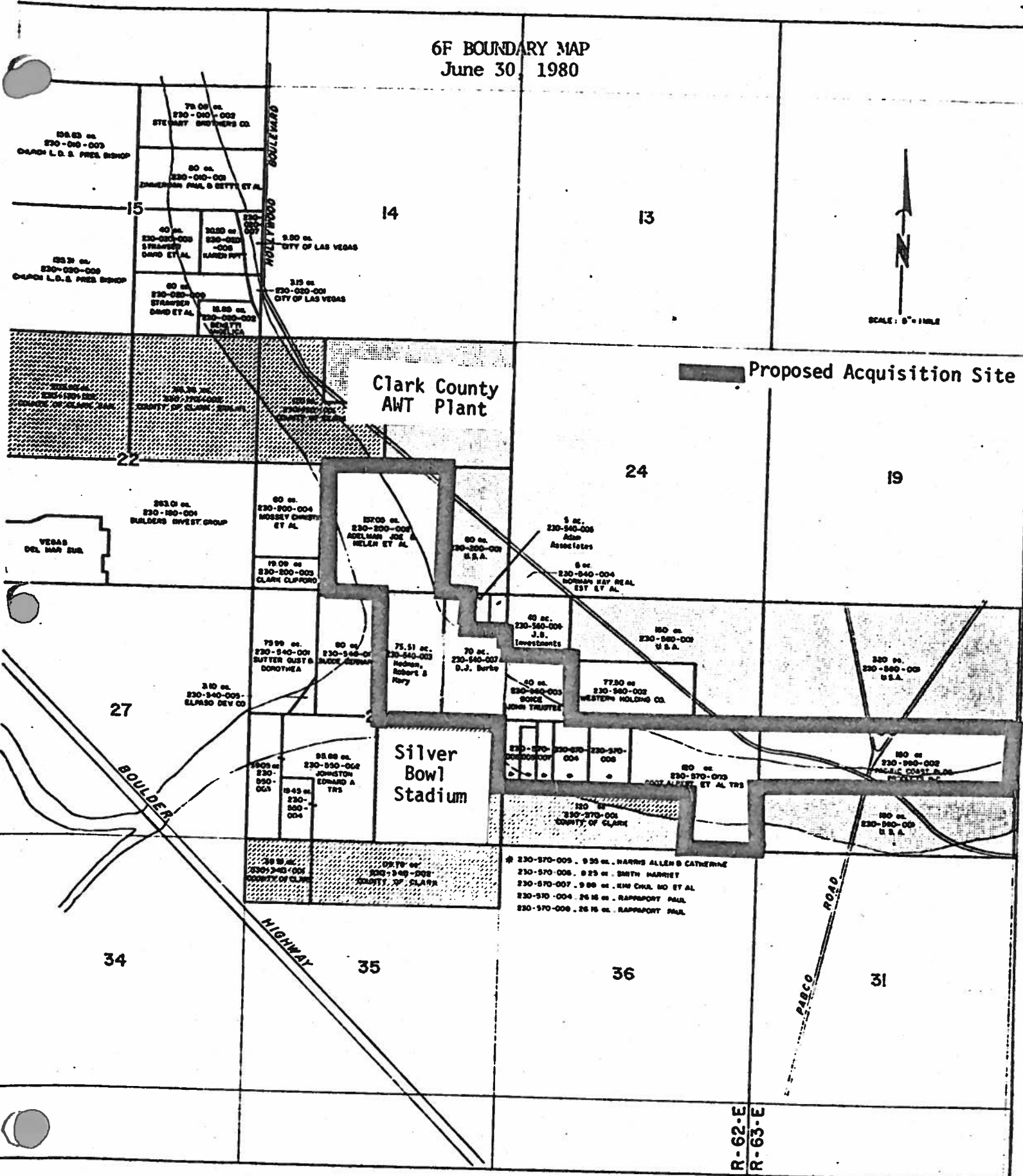
Expanding recreational lands is a worthwhile goal in itself in this city of neon lights and concrete. But recreation is only part of the reason the wash should be protected and developed.

Invisible to human beings, algae and bacteria in the waters running down the channel in the eastern part of the valley clean and purify the waters from the wastewater treatment plants upstream.

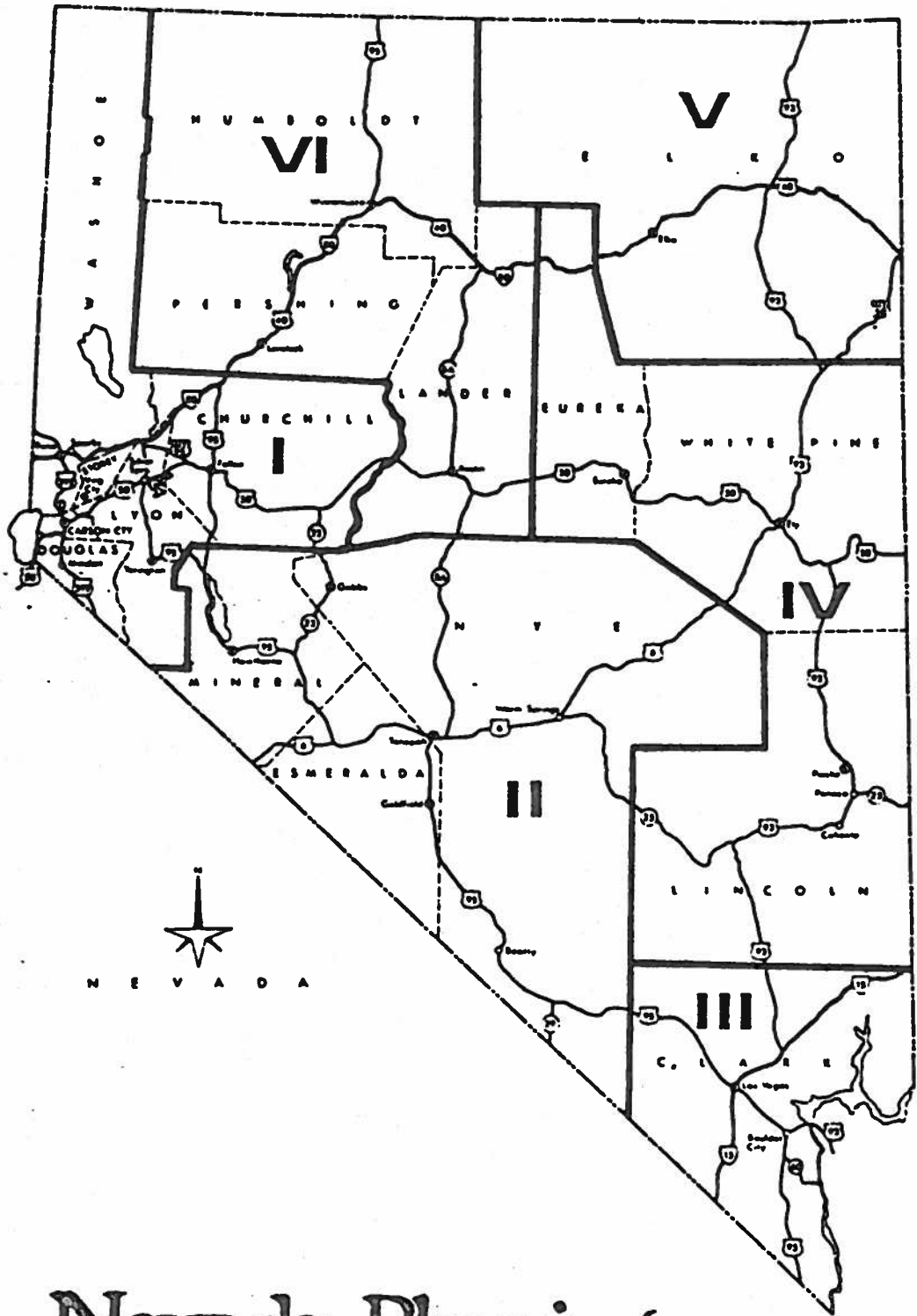
Without fanfare, the inhabitants of the wash — be they on foot or only made of several green cells — protect our water supply: Lake Mead.

The county cannot go wrong by saving this unique jewel of our Southern Nevada desert.

6F BOUNDARY MAP
June 30, 1980



R-62-E
R-63-E



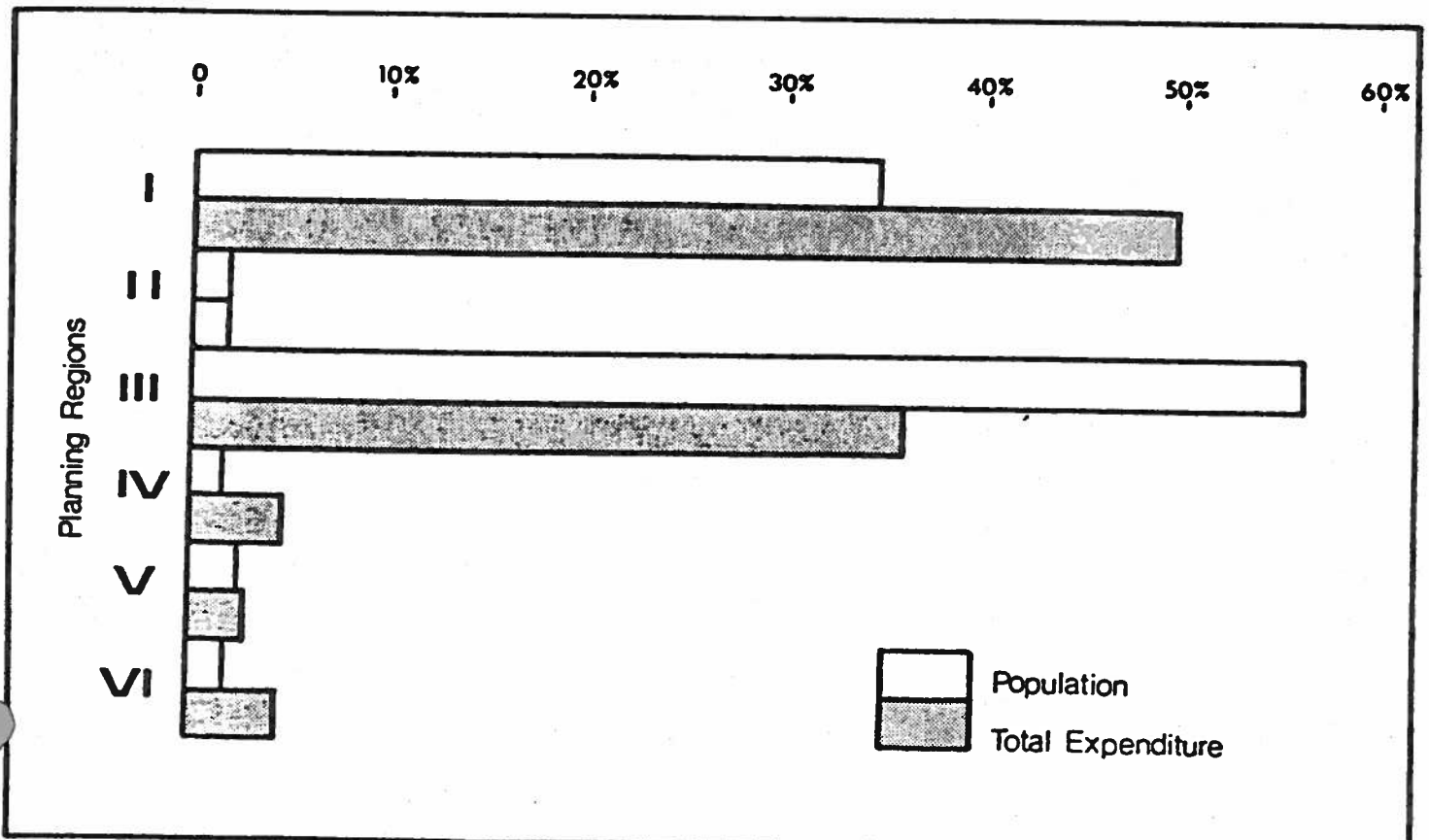
Nevada Planning Regions

COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITH L & WCF EXPENDITURES

	1980 ¹ Population	Percent	Expenditures ²	Percent	Per Capita
I	274,494	34.3	\$ 22,655,232	49.9	82.54
II	16,061	2.0	854,792	1.9	53.23
III	462,218	57.7	16,327,419	35.9	35.33
IV	13,064	1.7	2,190,046	4.8	167.64
V	17,409	2.2	1,327,391	2.9	76.25
VI	17,066	2.1	2,114,168	4.6	123.89
Total	800,312		\$ 45,469,048		

Note: 1. 1980 Population is derived from "1980 Preliminary Reports"
1980 Census of Population and Housing
U.S. Department of Commerce, issued November 1980

2. State Park's Land and Water Conservation Fund, issued July 1980,
page 13



RECREATION BOND MONIES FOR POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

1977 Bonds Sold	\$1,500,000.00
1979 Bonds Sold	<u>840,000.00</u>
	\$2,340,000.00

<u>Planning Region</u>		<u>Percent of Allocation To Date</u>	<u>Percent of State Population</u>
I	Douglas County Carson City Sparks Washoe	\$ 594,642.43 140,000.00 442,085.00 <u>679,865.77</u>	
		\$1,856,593.20 =	79.7
			34.3
II		-0-	-0-
			2.0
III	Henderson Las Vegas North Las Vegas Clark County	67,925.00 116,278.50 97,500.00 <u>151,900.00</u>	
		433,603.50 =	18.6
			57.7
IV		-0-	-0-
			1.7
V	Wells City	28,000.00 =	1.2
			2.2
VI	Austin Park	<u>12,200.00 =</u>	<u>.5</u>
			<u>2.1</u>
Subtotal		\$2,330,396.70	100.0%
Remaining Balance		<u>9,603.30</u>	
Total		\$2,340,000.00	

BIKE TRAIL BOND MONIES

1975 Authorized	\$250,000.00
1977 Authorized	<u>500,000.00</u>
	\$750,000.00

<u>Planning Region</u>			<u>Percent of Allocation To Date</u>	<u>Percent of State Population</u>
I	Sparks	\$ 210,000.00		
	Carson City	50,000.00		
	Reno	99,000.00		
	Washoe	50,000.00		
	Incline Village	<u>200,000.00</u>		
		\$609,000.00 =	81.9	34.3
II		-0-	-0-	2.0
III	Las Vegas/Clark County	114,580.08		
	Henderson	<u>6,234.83</u>		
		120,814.91 =	16.2	57.7
IV		-0-	-0-	1.7
V		-0-	-0-	2.2
VI	Humbolt	<u>14,236.82</u> =	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>
	Subtotal	\$744,051.73	100.0%	100.0%
	Remaining Balance	<u>5,948.27</u>		
	Total	\$750,000.00		

FEDERAL PROJECTS

1968 - 1978

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

<u>Planning Region</u>	<u>Federal Expenditure</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>	<u>Percent of State Population</u>
I	\$ 26,575,736	98.28	34.3
II	-0-	-0-	2.0
III	448,101	1.66	57.7
IV	-0-	-0-	1.7
V	16,800	.06	2.2
VI	-0-	-0-	2.1
Total	\$ 27,040,637	100.0%	100.0%

SUMMARY

<u>Planning Region</u>	<u>1980¹ Population</u>	<u>Percent of¹ State Population</u>	<u>Percent of² State and Local L & WCF Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of³ State Recreation Bond Monies</u>	<u>Percent of³ State Bike Trail Bond Monies</u>	<u>Percent of⁴ Federal L & WCF Expenditures</u>
I	274,494	34.3	49.9	79.7	81.9	98.28
II	16,061	2.0	1.9	-0-	-0-	-0-
III	462,218	57.7	35.9	18.6	16.2	1.66
IV	13,064	1.7	4.8	-0-	-0-	-0-
V	17,409	2.2	2.9	1.2	-0-	.06
VI	17,066	2.1	4.6	.5	1.9	-0-
Total	800,312	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Allocation to date			\$45,469,046⁵	\$2,330,396	\$744,051	\$27,040,637

Notes:

1. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census "Preliminary Reports - 1980 Census of Population and Housing" November 1980.
2. State Parks - "Land and Water Conservation Fund", July 1980, Page 13.
3. State Parks Report.
4. State Parks - "Land and Water Conservation Fund", July 1980, Page 48
5. This total does not include SCORP costs of \$726,004 or Handicapped Facilities of \$1,613,601 which are not targeted to specific regions.

STATE BOND PROGRAM

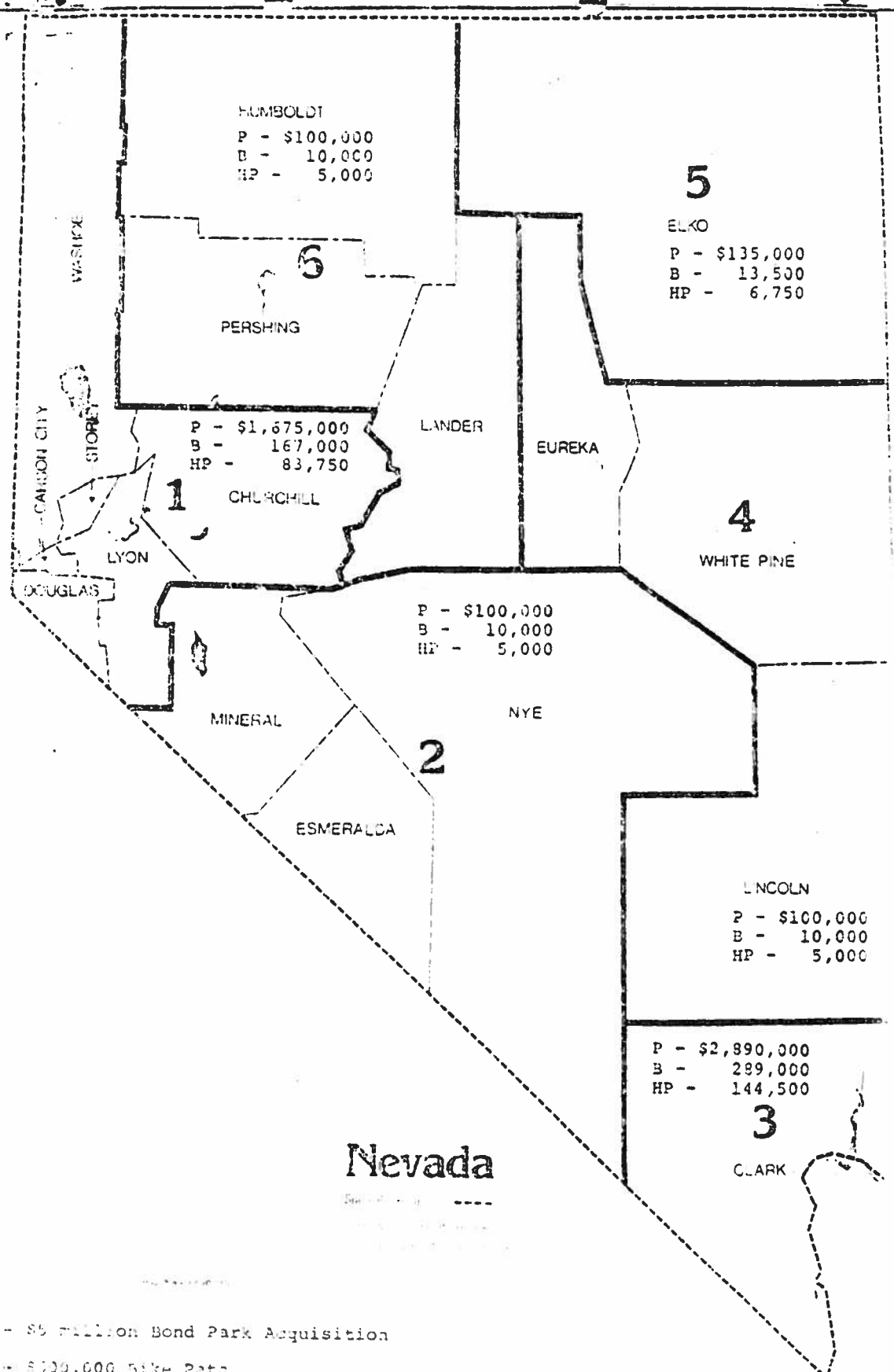
January 1981

In 1975 the Nevada Legislature passed an act providing \$10 million in State bond funds for park purposes, fish and game habitat acquisition, and historic preservation. In 1976 it was passed in the general election and in 1977 a total of \$5 million in bonds were sold.

Of the total \$10 million bond issue, \$9 million was allocated to park purposes and historic preservation:

<u>LEGISLATIVE ALLOCATION</u>		<u>TOTAL BONDS SOLD IN 1977</u>	<u>OBLIGATIONS/ EXPENDITURES FOR 1977</u>	<u>TOTAL BONDS SOLD IN 1979</u>	<u>OBLIGATIONS/ EXPENDITURES FOR 1979</u>	<u>BONDS REMAINING TO BE SOLD</u>
State Parks	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000 - Floyd Lamb State Park 100,000 - Dayton State Park	\$782,000	Wildhorse	\$ 718,000
Political Subdivisions	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000 - Various political subdivisions	200,000 640,000	Sparks San Rafael - Washoe Co.	2,660,000
Bicycle Path	500,000	500,000	500,000 - Various political subdivisions	-0-		-0-
Historic Preservation	500,000	500,000	(Administered by the Division of Historic Preservation & Archeology)		(Administered by the Division of Historic Preservation & Archeology)	-0-

The remaining \$1 million of the \$10 million total bond issue was allocated to the Nevada Department of Fish and Game. The total \$1 million bonds were sold in 1977. Refer to Nevada Department of Wildlife for Obligation/Expenditure breakdown.



Nevada

- 1 - \$5 million Bond Park Acquisition
- 2 - \$100,000 Bike Path
- 3 - \$250,000 Historic Preservation

1976 STATE RECREATION BOND

\$5,000,000 LOCAL GOVERNMENT PORTION

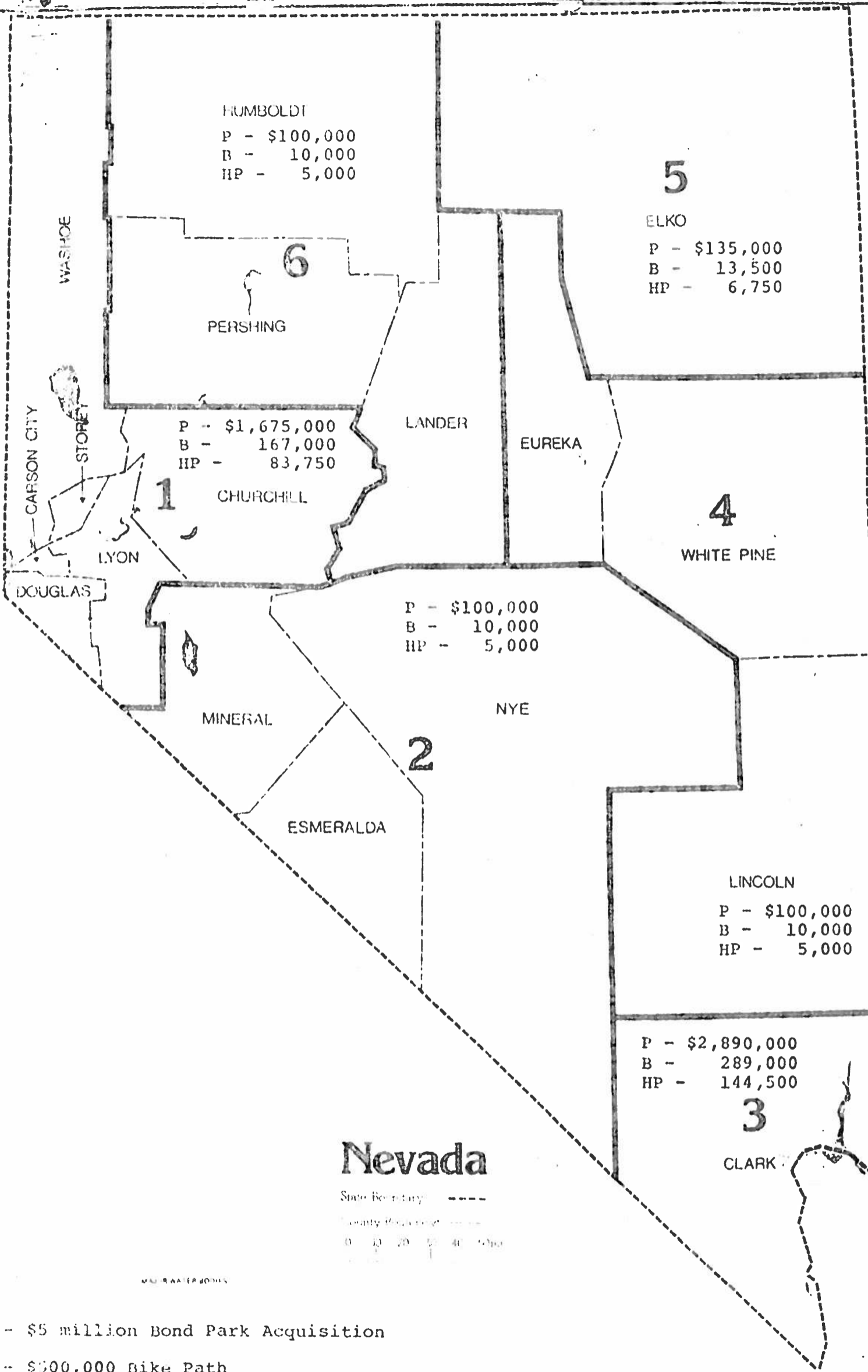
Suggested distribution based on the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan prepared by State Parks.

	\$5,000,000	\$1,500,000 <u>Sold 1977</u>	\$3,500,000 <u>Unsold</u>
REGION I	\$1,675,000	\$ 502,500	\$1,172,500
II	100,000	30,000	70,000
III	2,890,000	867,000	2,023,000
IV	100,000	30,000	70,000
V	135,000	40,500	94,500
VI	<u>100,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
	\$5,000,000	\$1,500,000	\$3,500,000

1979 - Washoe/Sparks -- \$840,000

		<u>1980 Census</u>
REGION I	\$ 332,500*	\$ 360,500*
II	70,000	70,000
III	2,023,000	2,030,000
IV	70,000	56,000
V	94,500	73,500
VI	<u>70,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
	\$2,660,000	\$2,660,000

* Carson City, Douglas, Lyon,
Churchill and Storey Counties
only.



Nevada

State Boundary: - - - - -
 County Boundary: - - - - -
 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

MAJOR WATER BODIES

P - \$5 million Bond Park Acquisition
 B - \$500,000 Bike Path
 HP - \$250,000 Historic Preservation