

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 Present: Please refer to the guest list attached to the minutes of this meeting.

Chairman Dini called the meeting to order at 9:06 A.M.

The first bill discussed was A.B. 284.

Mr. Steve Tapogna, Purchasing Manager for the City of Reno representing the League of Cities, the local government purchasing study commission, the City of Las Vegas and Clark County testified first.

To begin with I would like to offer an amendment to A.B. 284. Mr. Topogna's amendment is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT A.

Mr. Topogna discussed the amendment with the committee.

Mr. Dini asked Mr. Topogna if he would give the committee some background on this.

Mr. Topogna stated that currently in 339 it requires that on any public works project where the cost exceeds \$2,000 we must require the contractor to post a payment and performance bond in an amount not less than 50% of the total project. This requirement poses an undue hardship on the smaller minority contractors in receiving bonds, and it also causes an administrative hardship on the public entities and of course add on costs to the taxpayer, because every time you issue a contract you then have to pay for the bonding costs and administration costs for the small contractors. As a note I might mention that the American Bar Association when they were preparing their model procurement code noted the bonding requirements and said unless otherwise stipulated, that they would recommend a \$25,000 limit. You will note that we are asking for the \$5,000 limit which will bring us into parity with the local government purchasing act. It will allign and make it much easier for the entities to administer those bonds as a formal contract.

2405

Date: May 22, 1981

Page: 2

Mr. Topogna stated that on behalf of the local government study commission, the League of Cities, the City of Reno and Washoe County we voice our total support for the passage of this bill.

Testimony on A.B. 284 was concluded.

The next bill to be heard by the committee was A.B. 657.

Mr. Ed Kovacs, Assemblyman, Clark County District 1, testified first. Mr. Kovacs stated that on his far right was Sam Buterras, Superintendent of Recreation for Clark County and Mr. Douglas Bell Community Resources Coordinator for Clark County. We would like to come before you and testify in regard to A.B. 657. After the review of the State of Nevada's annual report for which Nevada and the Federal Government's regional planning through acquisition and development of outdoor recreation projects, one has to question the disparities from region to region. The summaries that you have before you, which is the State of Nevada's report, points out that the most populous county in the State is not getting a reasonable portion of what the population's need is for recreational services. When Southern Nevada, and that is including Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas and the County as a whole, receives only 20% of 75-1/2 million dollars of allocations to date and where Clark County has 60% of the population, something is wrong. Where 12 other counties receive only 1.7% of recreational money, it seems to me that something else is wrong. When out of \$27,000,000 of federal money is expected, less than 2% is spent in Clark County for recreation, I submit to you that there is something mighty wrong - thus the creation of A.B. 657. At this point I would have you refer to the handout, and if there are any questions, we would be more than happy to answer them for you. Mr. Kovacs' handouts are attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT B.

Mr. Dini asked Mr. Kovacs to differentiate the monies.

Mr. Kovacs stated that you have recreational bond monies for political subdivisions. To give you an idea, the 1980 population showed region 1 with 34.3% of the population and receiving expenditures of \$22,655,000. Region 2 -

Mr. Dini asked if he knew who that went to?

He further asked if Clark County had applied for any of that money for bicycle path money.

Mr. Kovacs stated that that was not bicycle path money - that is recreational bond money. Region 1 was Douglas County, Carson City, Sparks and Washoe, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Clark County, Wells City and Austin Park.

Mr. Dini asked if Clark County had a project that was turned down.

Mr. Bell stated that at the last meeting in June of the State Parks Advisory Board, we had submitted an application for bike trail monies.

That was turned down. We had requested \$41,000 in State Bond monies to complete our bike trail project out on West Charleston which would have been another 2-1/2 miles to connect the existing bike trail that was constructed jointly with Clark County and the City of Las Vegas and we were merely asking for the \$41,000 to complete the 2-1/2 miles to take the bike path which ended at Calico Basin and connect that up with the BLM visitor center which was 2-1/2 miles further to the west. This would have created a very usable bike trail because we would have the use of the water facilities, the sanitation facilities, the parking in conjunction with that new BLM visitor center which will have exhibiting space and a variety of other things as an entrance to the Red Rock Park. That was a project that we had submitted and which was turned down.

Mr. Dini asked if that was the only one.

Mr. Bell stated yes, that was the only project that we were submitting for bike trail monies at that time.

Mr. May asked what the reason was for the denial.

Mr. Bell stated that the State Parks Advisory Board made a determination that with the limited amount of funds available at that point which is approximately \$99,000 that they felt the Reno project was of greater desire from their point of view. My understanding was that they wanted to complete an existing bike trail that they had had up there - I think it was a connection with the City of Sparks hooking into Reno so they were finishing a bike trail that they had there and what we were looking at was trying to finish a bike trail that we had completed earlier with previous bike trail monies but we were unable to complete it beyond Calico Basin Road at that time due to financial requirements.

Mr. Kovacs stated that the committee should refer to the summary in number 3 - it indicates that region 1 which is on the front of the map there, it got close to 82% of the bike trail bond monies and when you get to the percentage of federal land and water conservation funds, 98.228% went to Region 1 and Clark County got 1.66 of \$27,000,000.

Mr. Nicholas asked if Mr. Kovacs would be kind enough to give him a description on his final page of several projects in Region 3 - what the \$448,000 represents.

Mr. Kovacs stated that he would defer to Mr. Bell.

Mr. Bell asked Mr. Nicholas if he was talking about federal projects.

Mr. Nicholas stated yes.

Mr. Bell stated that the \$448,000 of federal land and water funds were used for completing projects - land acquisition regarding the Mt. Charleston area for that part. The monies for the region 1 area were primarily spent around the Lake Tahoe area. One thing I wish to point out in terms of the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund is that determination is not a matter of the State Parks Advisory Board. That is an appropriation - Congress makes that decision. We are just merely in that spread sheet, showing the allocation of funding going towards recreational purposes so that is something that is not under the purview of the State Board. That is a matter of Congress' determination. One thing we would note, with the Santini-Burton bills, with that land being sold in the Clark County area, 85% of those monies will also go to purchasing land in the Tahoe area.

Mr. Nicholas stated if they ever allocate those funds, yes, and we are hoping that one day they will, but you know that has been in force for a good period of time and not a dime has come through. We are very interested in that.

Mr. Nicholas stated that his last question was do you have any idea how many dollars might be allocated on some of the larger parks that you have down in Region 3, in terms of, you mentioned Mt. Charleston and there is another one down there, I think Lake Mead. Maybe more than that. Do you have any idea what those dollars are.

Mr. Bell stated no. This \$448,000 is merely funds that have occurred since approximately 1965. I would think for the most part, the federal government, especially with their attitudes being the way they are in terms of land acquisition, they will probably hold off buying future properties unless it is pursuant to something like the Santini/Burton bill.

Mr. Nicholas asked if there was any information as to how many dollars are allocated for the parks that are maintained by the federal government.

Mr. Bell stated that he did not know how much they had spent.

Mr. Prengaman referred to the last page - the recreational bond monies - that is not matching is it. You don't have to match to get that money.

Mr. Bell stated that the land and conservation funds are a 50/50 match.

Mr. Prengaman asked if Mr. Bell was aware of any projects which were denied in this area?

Mr. Bell stated that under the Land and Water conservation fund projects, over the years we have submitted projects that have been denied. Some of them - in 1974 we submitted an application for the Brimley pool. In 1976 we submitted an application for

Date: May 22, 1981

Page: 5

Enterprise Park. These are strictly Clark County here. The City of Las Vegas has also issued projects that have been denied for funding purposes. In 1976 we had a golf course. In 1977 Mountainview Park. In 1977 Cashman school park. In 1978 East Las Vegas Park and then in 1980 was the bike trail monies which began as a separate pot but that was another project that we were denied on.

Mr. Prengaman referred to recreation bond monies for political subdivisions and asked Mr. Bell if they had any projects denied in this category.

Mr. Bell stated the problem with the State Bond Monies is that when the bill was first passed on that, it was geared towards acquisition strictly. The purchase of private properties with State bond monies. As you gentlemen are well aware, the federal land ownership in the northern part of the State is a lot less percentage wise than it is in the southern region where there is sufficient BLM properties which are available. In that sense, local governments did not need the State bond monies at that time simply because it was available BLM properties that we purchased at \$2.50 an acre. Obviously in the Tahoe and Washoe County areas where there is a lot more private land ownership, development of park projects at that point, they needed the State bond monies to purchase such private properties because it just wasn't available to them from the Federal government so at this time it is quite understandable why Region 1 got a larger share of the State bond monies at that time simply because of the way that it was structured in terms of being used strictly for acquisition, or primarily for acquisition. It was not as available for local governments in the South who did not need it for that purpose. Since that time however, A.B. 78 which was designed to allow State bond monies to be used for development purposes has since been passed, so now the State bond monies could be used for development which would be a benefit to all the areas in the South as well as the rest of the State who could now develop and use the remaining 2.6 million for development purposes of the State bonds.

Mr. Prengaman stated but under the old money and in these two categories, the bike paths in the political subdivisions, you were only denied one project.

Mr. Bell stated that was right.

Mr. Prengaman stated that he saw a danger in this type of a bill and that is if we ever go out again, the State as a whole for bonds, you are going to split the State with this because the people up here will say well look four out of seven members on the board and you have to spend over 50% of the money in Clark County, why should we? Maybe what has gone on in the past has not been that fair in terms of where the money has been spent, but this is jeopardizing, at least in my opinion, any further acceptance of park bonds by the people in this State.

Mr. Mello asked what was wrong with leaving this the way it has been. The money is allocated by the legislature, the representatives of the people. I think that the legislature has legislated by need not greed.

Mr. Kovacs stated that maybe he could respond to that. Is it the legislature that is doing that or is it the park commission.

Mr. Mello stated that the Park Commission recommends to the legislature.

Mr. Kovacs stated that usually the legislature goes along with that.

Mr. Mello stated not always. Mr. Mello asked Mr. Kovacs if he was a representative of the people.

Mr. Kovacs stated sure.

Mr. Mello stated that so were the individuals that sit in there in Ways and Means and Senate Finance. They spend many hours going over these programs. You have a board that does a fantastic job.

Mr. Kovacs stated that they had no real qualms with the board.

Mr. Mello asked Mr. Kovacs if he wanted to change the board.

Mr. Kovacs stated at this point yes we would like to.

Mr. Mello stated that Mr. Kovacs said that the board was doing a good job and yet you want to change the makeup of the board.

Mr. Kovacs stated where is the need for the money to be spent. Where is the need for the projects.

Mr. Mello stated that the people are represented, they elected you and they elected me and they elected the people on this committee. We have tried to make those decisions by need. As I said before, not greed.

Mr. Kovacs stated that they were not trying to be greedy, we just want -

Mr. Mello stated the way he read this bill he did not know what else you could call this.

Mr. Kovacs stated that he would say that they were looking for equal.

Mr. Mello questioned where the change of the capital would be. Is that going to be next?

Mr. DuBois asked what the make-up of the board was geographically.

Mr. Kovacs stated that there are two from Clark County, and one of them that is serving now is going to be replaced. There are two ladies from Clark County. I believe there are two from Reno, one from Carson City and I am not sure - I think one is from Pioche or Caliente and the other one I am not certain of.

Mr. Kovacs stated that if the bill went through as it is written is there is a seven man board and there are four from Clark County, that is what it would be.

Mr. Kovacs stated that we would like to think that perhaps we could sit down with the committee and just work out a little bit more of an equitable plan as far with your committee on the appropriation and report back to you on an emergency measure because it is late in the session.

Mr. Redelsperger referred to the apportionment of the 1976 bonds. He asked Mr. Kovacs if he had that information.

Mr. Kovacs stated that he did not have it.

Mr. Redelsperger stated that he understood that Region 2 had a larger amount allocated to it.

Mr. Kovacs asked if Mr. Redelsperger was talking about the federal project?

Mr. Redelsperger stated he was talking about State bonds.

Mr. Kovacs stated that he had the State's report and not his, the State indicated that State recreational bond money, Region 2, which you happen to represent Ken (Redelsperger) received nothing. As a matter of fact, region 2 has not received anything. You are one of two counties that did not receive a thing.

Mr. Redelsperger stated that he was talking about Region 3.

Mr. Kovacs stated that region 3 was Clark County.

Mr. Redelsperger stated that it would be interesting if we could find out how much money was allocated to that area as to how much money was applied for.

Mr. Dini stated that the State Park People were here and perhaps they could respond to that.

Mr. Dini stated that another problem in this area were the natural resources in a given area. The rural areas are less populated but they have a lot more of the natural resources - you have Lake Mead which is a federal park, but it is big. Lake Tahoe is a natural beauty which is a State park and Lake Lahontan. Mr. Dini stated

that it is hard for anybody to put a formula into a statute that would say 57%, because you may not be able to handle 57% from your own standpoint in your own county. If you can't put your own money up to match it, you would at least for two years, lock it in the statute and you may have nothing happen worth a darn for two years. I think it is a dangerous thing.

Mr. Kovacs stated that the wording here of course could be changed.

Mr. Dini indicated that we could not tell the Federal government how to give the money.

Mr. Dini asked if we had any control on where the federal money goes.

Mr. Bell stated that the State Parks Advisory Board makes the determination in terms of land and water conservation funds as to where they would be allocated. That decision is made at the State level.

Mr. DuBois asked if they had any figures on usage. In other words, the people living in Clark County, do you know to what extent they are using the State parks? Do you have any figures at all?

Mr. Kovacs stated that all he would know is that they had approximately 60% of the population and that we are probably using it quite fully with the amount of outdoor recreation areas that we have. In your district, Mr. DuBois, the bike paths should be something of interest to you. As Mr. Bell just alluded to, they applied for that money, and I am sure you are familiar with it. You drive up West Charleston and it comes to an abrupt end whereas it could have continued on around into the Red Rock area and came to a nice visitor's center type of thing where it would have been a natural thing for it to end there. People could pull in and park and then use their bikes to continue.

Mr. Bell stated that the State Parks Advisory Board made the determination that the funds could be better spent in Reno for continuation of their bike path.

Mr. DuBois asked what they voted for Reno.

Mr. Bell stated that there was \$99,000 at that point that was still left available and those funds went up to the Reno area.

Mr. Kovacs stated that two formulas were presented here and two plans. We said we would be willing to work with the committee to see if there is another way that we could do this and if you have some thoughts on it that is fine. We would like it a little bit more equitable as far as recreation is concerned in Clark County.

Mr. Craddock stated that he did have some comments on it and he would be happy to work with Mr. Kovacs in an effort to put something together that would be more palatable, even to me.



Mr. Mello stated just to show Mr. Kovacs an example here, Ways and Means which makes the decision on the parks - there are thirteen members on that committee. Seven of them come from Clark County - the majority - so I don't know where you really feel you were shortchanged.

Mr. Kovacs referred to his handouts and stated that they showed where they were shortchanged.

Mr. Mello stated again though, the parks have been established by need.

Mr. Kovacs stated that all he had to do is to refer back to the fact that we have 57.7% of the population.

Mr. Mello stated that he is sure that Mr. Kovacs would see and Mr. Mello stated that he had not seen the proposals, but there are probably some more parks to be developed in Clark County. Mr. Mello stated that we can't do it all at once. Mr. Mello further stated that he guessed that we should have built the most of the parks in Clark County and then gone around the State to build some more later.

Mr. Kovacs stated that it could have been done a little more equally.

Mr. DuBois asked who makes the decision. How is the money appropriated?

Mr. Bell stated there is really two levels. In terms of the State budget directly that would be as you have indicated by Ways and Means. As it relates to the receipt of federal monies such as land and water funds regarding the State bond monies, once the appropriation has been approved by the legislature, the actual allocation of those funds is made pursuant to recommendations by the State Parks Advisory Board, so there really is two mechanisms for two different kinds of funding sources. What we are looking at are strictly the funds that would be filtering down to local government. For example land and water funds or the State farm money, those decisions are made by the State Parks Advisory Board. When we talk about development of park facilities, obviously there are two tiers. One tier is the Statewide parks such as the Red Rock Park, the Valley of Fire type park and then there is the other park which is serving the neighborhood which is at a lower level - the political subdivision level - and it is at that level where funds for example that would come through the land and water funds to local governments - those decisions would be made by the State Parks Advisory Board, so there really are two different tiers and we need to kind of conceptually keep them different. But it is when we are looking at the funds that would come down to local government, where we are talking about those neighborhood parks, the facilities that would address the people that are looking for evening play recreational activities

on a day by day basis as opposed to a regional park which may be further away and which may be more of a weekend type of thing such as the type of parks we would be seeing in Lincoln County which for the most part would be used I would think on more of a weekend case or an extended vacation period.

Mr. DuBois asked if in the case of bike paths does the Advisory Board have full control?

Mr. Bell stated that the bike trail monies - that determination was under the control of the State Parks Advisory Board and that is their authority to allocate those funds.

Mr. Craddock asked if that decision was not ultimately made by the Governor.

Mr. Bell stated that they make that recommendation to the Governor.

Mr. Kovacs stated that as far as the board itself was concerned, the thought that they try to act in equitable manner. With regard to geographical locations, one is going to be inclined to just naturally spend more if you are going to have that many members that are from the most - from other areas other than the populous counties.

Mr. DuBois asked if there was a bond that was passed ten or twelve years ago and isn't there money sitting that is available?

Mr. Bell stated that there is presently 2.6 million that is available in State funds. When the bond program was initially adopted by the voters, there was an initial allocation to the various regions. The problem that we get into at least in terms of the State bond money, this was for acquisition and at that time we did not have the need to buy private lands through State bond money. It has only been a more recent type of need as we talked to you recently about that. Now that these funds can be used for development, those funds could be used for example, building parks, facilities at a local level for political subdivisions in the South as well as elsewhere throughout the State, but that has been more of a recent origin.

Mr. Redelsperger asked what the amount was that was allocated for Clark County that they could use for acquisition. I understand that there was 57% allocated.

Mr. Bell stated that his understanding was that in the first allocation, in the first set of bonds that were sold was 1-1/2 million, but again we could only use it for acquisition and our acquisition was not our need. At that point the State Parks Advisory Board had received requests from other regions and understandably and legitimately they went for the allowable expenditure which was acquisition at that time.

Mr. Redelsperger asked if he knew how much.

Mr. Bell stated out of the first set of bonds -

Mr. Redelsperger stated that maybe State Parks could give us that answer.

Mr. Bell stated yes they could.

Mr. May asked if they could clarify the role of the Governor in the disbursing of the bicycle path funds.

Mr. Bell stated that the State Parks Advisory Board receives requests from political subdivisions for matching grants through State bonds to go out and develop bike trail facilities. That is initiated by local government. It goes to the State Parks Advisory Board. The State Parks Advisory Board reviews on an annual basis the applications received on a Statewide basis. They make their determination and make a recommendation to the Governor for funding.

Mr. May asked how that conflicted with NRS 407.213. He asked how the bonding issue got into this.

Mr. Bell stated that that would be a separate source of funding. The State bonds would be different from the Federal funds that we received.

Mr. Polish asked about the year 1974.

Mr. Kovacs stated that there were no funds available at that point. The 1975 Legislature passed the Act for 10 million and in 1976 there was a general election so the State bonds have been of relatively recent origin.

Mr. Craddock asked when the Land and Water bill came into use.

Mr. Bell replied that it came in the 1960s.

Mr. Craddock stated that there was in fact money available at that time, so we have two different revenues.

Mr. Bell stated that we have very basically - if you look at the main chart, the summary chart - you see the variety of funding sources for recreation sources that are available. There is the State local water and conservation funds which are funds that are appropriated to the State and then filtered down to be then allocated for State purposes as well as political subdivision purposes. Then there is the State bond monies which were political subdivision funds - fund that are made available through State bond to political subdivisions, then there were State bonds also available that were set aside specifically for bike trail monies. There is the Federal Land and Water conservation fund which is appropriated directly by Congress and the State Parks have no involvement in it other than

providing input to the Department of Interior as to what lands they would like to see acquired, but there are these public resources and then obviously there are private resources of individuals themselves.

Mr. DuBois asked if Clark County had ever had more than two members on the Board.

Mr. Kovacs stated that perhaps they have.

Mr. John Meder, Administrator of the Division of State Parks testified next. After listening to all of the testimony I thought I understood the program rather thoroughly, but I am a little confused as I am sure most of you are.

The one question that has come up throughout this discussion is that bike path money for the Red Rock bike path in Clark County. That project was not denied. It was passed on the premise that if the remaining 2.66 dollars or bond monies were available, that they would be funded with that project so the commission's and the staff's recommendation would be completed when the additional funds are available. The funding was not available at the last session, but it is in line for the next go around on funds.

This bill concerns us quite a little bit because I think we are mixing apples and oranges so to speak. We have two distinct types of projects and part of that came out in the earlier discussion. We have those projects that deal with the State parks only, those projects that deal with the local governments, and I think most of the concern that has been expressed here is that portion of the funds that do go to local governments. On top of that we have the three funding sources. We have the State general fund money which is made available strictly for the park improvement programs and we have the State bond monies which are divided into that portion that goes to the State parks and that portion that goes to the local governments, and in addition to that we have another fund that goes for State park activities that was not mentioned and I don't think is included in this bill which is a motor boat fuel tax and then over the top of all of these different types of projects and different funding sources, comes the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund. So to try to take 57% of the State Park appropriation to put that in Clark County, 57% of the motor boat fuel tax which is strictly oriented toward boater related activities and the three parks we have down there are all dry so it wouldn't be possible to use that money there and to take 57% of the local share and the bond money and then try to put on top of that a division of 57% of each of the breakdowns of the land and water conservation fund I think think is just a horrendous bookkeeping procedure and it boggles my mind and I am not sure that it could be done.

As far as the State park projects are concerned, those are presented to the legislature as Mr. Mello so well pointed out. They

go through a very detailed review. The Ways and Means Committee for the last several sessions has actually had subcommittees that have gone out and looked at all of the projects to determine thier priorities and the need within the System and then they are funded on that basis and that looks to me like a pretty good check and balance and that we really don't need to change that procedure.

What we have ended up doing is since the legislature has set aside those monies specifically for those projects, we felt that it was also their intent that the federal money that would come into the State would be used first to match those projects and then any of the funds that would be remaining would go to the local government and that is the way that program has been administered for the last fifteen or sixteen years so we would hope that we could continue to operate that way and that at least there would be a separate between what is made available for the State parks and what would be available for the local government distribution.

There is another provision in that legislation that bothers me quite a little bit but indicates that all of the monies for planning, acquisition and development - and we are back again in the State park responsibility in area - the only planning that State parks gets involved in includes a master plan for a particular park and of course we have twenty park and recreation areas throughout the State, three of which are located in Clark County, so if we are doing a master plan it has to be done in that area where the park is located. The other funds are the funds that are used for the Statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan and this is the planning program that is necessary to qualify for the Federal dollars. That plan is done with the staff out of the Carson City office of State Parks and here again it would be extremely difficult to spend 57% of the funds that go to that planning program in the Clark County area.

We feel that those are two areas that need to be changed in that legislation if it is going to go any further.

The other question that has come up is the State park bonds. In 1977 the voters of this State approved a \$10,000,000 bond issue of which \$5,000,000 went to the local government.

Mr. Meder referred to the first page of his handout and he stated that this was with regard to the recreation districts and the way the State is divided. On the second page is our recommendations on how those funds should be divided amongst the various recreation Districts and I have highlighted district number 3 which is the Clark County area which seems to be the area of most concern at this point. The recommendation that we made was that of the \$5,000,000, \$2,890,000 would be earmarked or spent in that particular region which amounts to 57.8% of the total funds.

Mr. Meder stated that Mr. Redelsperger was asking some questions here that I think we can answer at this point. In 1977 1.5 million dollars of the \$5,000,000 of the bonds were sold. In that legislation which is on the next page, the funds are specifically earmarked for the six planning regions. I did not go into the bicycle path program but those were also divided on the same ratio.

If you look at the second page of that bill there is a provision in there that indicates if these moneys are not spent by any one of the districts by January 1, 1979 then they are available for any one of the other districts. What has actually happened, and I think Mr. Bell pointed that out, if you will go to the next page of the handout we have is the funds that were actually applied for and what their disposition was in the Clark County region. We started out at the top which includes the 1973 bicycle path funds and at that time the legislature appropriated \$250,000 for Statewide distribution of bicycle paths. What you see there are the applications made by the Clark County local governments and what was actually distributed to them. It was a little less than their allocation or what they requested because there were a large number of applications and everyone took a little cut on them but the bottom line is that they received over 58% of that particular distribution.

The monies that were made available in 1977, in 1978 which would be the year that those applications were processed, Clark County - or the governments down there asked for a number of projects. You will notice that they were all fully funded. In 1978 the same occurred. North Las Vegas wanted some money for the Walker-Prentiss Pool. In 1980 some funds were made available for the Wedlines project - \$2,000,000 was requested of the remaining 2.66 monies. This will come out a little different than the amount of money Mr. Bell showed you in the handout that he gave you because all of the monies were not spent. This is what was appropriated to them if the funds were not spent and they were returned back to the system.

58% of the money was made available to them. They did not need the funds or they could not use the funds, therefore they were used in other areas of the State. I don't know that you can blame the Division of State Parks, the Park Commission or the Governor for that type of a distribution. If the funds aren't applied for, then obviously we cannot distribute those monies to the area.

Mr. Mello asked about the 58% of the \$2,000,000 that went to Clark County, can you tell me, who introduced that bill?

Mr. Meder stated that there were a large number of names that were co-sponsors, I believe that the leading sponsor was - the first name I find on the bill is Mr. Mello's name.

Mr. Meder stated that the other portion of the program that there seems to be some difference of opinion or difference of figures is

the land and water conservation fund. 98% of the money that was appropriated to the federal agencies, this is the U.S. Forest Service, the BLM, the Fish and Wildlife service, was spent in the Lake Tahoe area and only 2% in the rest of the State. Here again that is something that we in the State of Nevada have very little input into as far as our ability to distribute those funds, any legislation passed here would have no impact on those.

The last paper that I have in the packet is the summary of the distribution of the land and water conservation funds for the 15 years of the program. Those areas that I have highlighted are those portions of the funds that have gone to the local governments and I believe that is the issue that came out this morning. The money that goes to the local governments and how it is distributed. If you will look on the far right-hand side, I have put some percentages of those funds and it shows that the Clark County region did not get 20% of the funds as was indicated earlier but they received 46.4% of the funds. The northern part of the State, which is District 1, got 35.8% of the funds. You will find that some of the smaller regions did get a disproportionate share of the funds in relationship to their populations. One of the reasons for this is that if you provide a swimming pool in one of the smaller populated areas, it is a little difficult to provide half a swimming pool or half a ballfield, so we have to fund a complete project. By limiting the ability and the flexibility of this program the way A.B. 657 would do, I think we are losing sight of the recreation needs for the State of Nevada. I think we have tried and done a good job of meeting those recreation needs for Southern Nevada. Last year the funds that were distributed under the land and water conservation funds, 56% of those did go to Southern Nevada. I think we have been responsive to the needs where the population is, to the recreation needs of the State and would encourage you to defeat this bill and would hope that through the actions of the Staff and the Advisory Commission that this type of program would not be necessary in the future. If you have any questions, I would be glad to try to answer them. I think Mr. Capurro who is the chairman of our advisory commission has some comments he would like to make also.

Mr. Randy Capurro, Chairman of the State Parks Advisory Commission which in fact does have real people on it with real names and I have been the Chairman now for two years. In the South, we have Bob Forson who is a member and is also a member of the Clark County Parks Division down there and provides a tremendous amount of input for us regarding the technical nature of these parks. Marie Ritz who is from down there. Her term has expired and she has been replaced with another Clark County individual. Ross Harrison who happens to be from Lincoln County, a ranching interest, but was in fact replaced by an individual who is on the board from Boulder City. Up here in the north we have Gail Brunetti who is with us today from Carson City, and Ann Anderson and myself from the Reno area and the seventh member is from Elko County, Chris Sheerin who has been on the Board I think since they created it.

Mr. Capurro stated that this type of legislation really disturbs me because it becomes kind of personal. One thing we really do on this commission - maybe I should tell you exactly what we do do and how we do appropriate this money and how we receive these allocations. One thing we do try to be is fair in listening to these projects. We have a two day meeting and we alternate it from the North to the South of the State, where we have the easiest way for the majority of the people to get to. We have a two day meeting and we invite the local governments in and they make a presentation to us on their particular projects. We look at those projects on the merits. We weigh that against the areas and the people served and oddly enough even though some of the projects might be from Clark County simply because they are from Clark County, doesn't make them priority projects.

For example, we get more for our money out of Clark County. Unfortunately that is the way it is in parks that we have developed. We found that we can build a park up in Eureka - a swimming pool - which we just did, a whole lot cheaper than we can down in North Las Vegas. Our money goes a little further up there. But that does not mean we don't build them down there, but we have to weigh that information when you are building a pool - the number of people that are using it and all that comes into effect. Up in Winnemucca we had a pool we just put together and just finished a few years ago and that was another project that took a lot of searching. It is expensive to put one of these things in. It takes a lot of money and it does take some from some of the other areas when you go about that. One thing we have always tried to do in land water conservation and on the commission is really kind of look out for some of the smaller areas.

I have probably been the most critical, and I think we have a representative from Reno here, of my own area more than anybody and have required them to do many things that - to jump through hoops to receive this money and I really have been critical of Reno for some of the things that they have done. I think they have come around to make better projects so as we look at these whole projects and the entire system, we look at them directly as each project and sectionalism really does not become involved. This type of legislation creates sectionalism. It does exactly what we attempt not to do. It makes the sectionalism type thing absolutely prevalent where we have to sit there and divide a commission. I don't care how you divide a commission, if you want to have sectionalism on it you will have it and if you are going to put people on it with real names who actually serve and go to different places and go to the parks and spend their own time out there seeing these parks, then you are going to have to know who the commissioners are and things like that. We really do exist. Just one more thing - Mr. Craddock is gone, but I did want to advise him that we did fund the Cheyenne Nellis Park for \$149,000 and we also funded four projects in Las Vegas, one in Carson City and one in Washoe County. That



gives you an idea of the allocation - the last one - that we had, so I just want to point a couple of things out. I don't think your commission - I was appointed by O'Callaghan and re-appointed by Governor List. At this point I don't think the sectionalism really comes into note and if you don't have faith in the people that elect your governor to appoint these people on staggered terms, then I suggest that we start all over and we have to go a lot deeper than this type of specific legislation and I would urge that you would defeat this measure.

Mr. DuBois asked Mr. Capurro how he could account for the tremendous disparity in the figures.

Mr. Capurro stated that he did not know the figures and where they came from but it is like the old thing - you could add them up any way you want. If you look at all of the money that is spent in parks, maybe there is more money spent up here because you have Lake Tahoe and we spend a lot of money on Lake Tahoe. This legislature appropriated that money - the Parks Advisory Commission had nothing to do with it.

All I can do is say that generally speaking in the allocation when it comes through, we look at the projects, we look at each individual project. That project that happened to be coming up here, is not that great a project, quite frankly and it was a low priority. We did manage to sneak it into the bottom area because we felt we needed it. Now they happened to believe that was the greatest project since scotch tape. We don't. That is our opinion. We put it on the bottom and it will be funded as soon as the legislature passes the bond that is the first project to go and they can go ahead and build their bike path out there in the desert. That is fine. I have no problem with that but if we are going to come back to this legislature every time to find out - to rehash all of these projects, there are thousands of projects all the way from Lorenzi Park - I can go through every one of them if you people want to sit and make the allocations on these parks that is fine, but the Parks Advisory Commission is the one that does that. I am not going to say whether it is 35 or 45 or what it is, but we look at the projects on an individual basis and we take staff recommendations, we take into consideration population areas and I guess what you have to do is to go back and reelect people who will appoint people -

Mr. DuBois stated that he was not being critical at all.

Mr. Capurro stated that he gets a little excited.

Mr. Kovacs stated that those were the State's figures. These are not Clark County's figures so I would like to make them available to the Chairman.

Mr. Meder stated that the committee should refer to the last page of the handout that he gave them, it has the totals of those

same figures on there. What those figures include are all of the monies - the monies that went into the State Park Projects and the monies that went to the political subdivisions for each of the regions. Now you have to remember this program has been going on for fifteen years and for a majority of that time there were only two State parks in Clark County. In that same period of time in Region 1, this total amount is a little out of proportion because there were \$2,000,000 of what is referred to as contingency funds. These are monies that are not appropriated to the State. They are extra monies that the Secretary of Interior is able to hold out for emergency projects and \$2,000,000 was appropriated for the Tahoe acquisition, so that figure as far as the money that has actually come into the State.

Mr. DuBois asked which figure Mr. Meder was talking about.

Mr. Meder stated that that was a fifteen year program. Those go from 1964 through 1979. Mr. Meder indicated that that was why when he gave his presentation he tried to point out those monies that went to the local government because I think that really is the bigger issue rather than the total that has gone to the State Parks Program and you asked a question earlier of what the visitation is at Clark County Statewide, 24% of the visitation that we recorded last year was in the three parks in Clark County. 56% of the total visitation was a two parks in this part of the State - Lake Tahoe and Lahontan so we have most of our use coming in those two parks.

Mr. Capurro stated that Floyd Lamb park is going on stream this summer and we expect that to change. Obviously Lamb Park - I don't know if you people have had a change to go and see it. It is open and it is a beautiful park and I think it is going to be - a substantial amount of money will be spent to make that work and that is a project that really doesn't reflect in these figures either.

Mr. Dini asked if there were any other questions.

Mr. Dini asked if anyone else wished to testify on A.B. 657.

Mr. Alex Fittinghoff, City Planner of the City of Sparks, testified next. He stated that with him was the mayor, Ron Player, on whose behalf I will be speaking as well as Les Hicks who is our recreation director.

Mr. Fittinghoff stated that there are a few points I would like to make. I am not going to reiterate everything that has been said by John (Meder) and Randy (Capurro). I support the logic of their conclusions.

First of all let me tell you that we come to you as losers. In the last round of the State Park appropriations we had three projects. We made our pitch and we lost. We were not funded. I still think that the system is a very fair one. Very obviously, the State

Park Commission in its infinite wisdom felt that other priorities were more important than ours. There have been years when we have been very successful and obviously they judged our projects to be the superior ones. I think it is incumbent on every community to understand the State Outdoor Recreation Plan; to understand the needs of the State to tailor-make their projects to satisfy the needs that have been identified Statewide and that is how you succeed quite frankly. If somebody else is satisfying the needs a little better in the eyes of the commission, then they get the nod, and I think that is a very fair approach. The thing that troubles me about this 57% business is that very obviously in some of the smaller communities if we follow the logic that we should give a dollar for every person or 50 cents or something, nothing will ever be built. Based on a 1980 census of population, as an example, Lyon County would be due - assuming a distribution of about \$2,000,000 a year - I think you will all understand a distribution from the Feds goes up and down, but it seems to me that over the last five or six years it has been about \$2,000,000 that is at the discretion of the commission, Lyon County would be due about \$34,000. The latest ballfields we put out to bid cost us with the parking and the concessions and the lights about \$200,000 a copy, so they have to wait seven years to build one athletic field. Swimming pools cost 1/2 million dollars a piece. They would be forever waiting to build something and we don't think that is quite fair.

The other thing is if you follow the logic of that, maybe 57% of all of the highway construction money should be spent in Clark County or highway maintenance money or God knows what else and needless to say they don't have necessarily 57% of everything down there - just the people. So I think it doesn't really follow.

The statistical situation I think is just a manipulation. I think you should concern yourself with those dollars that the State Parks Advisory Board and the Governor has at their discretion to dispose of. They can't tell the Federal Government how they are going to spend other monies that are available for State and Federal park development in the State - they just don't have that discretion. So it is rather foolish to talk about those things that are out of their control and to use those to create one's argument.

We have been working with this system for about six years and I said it has been very fair to the City of Sparks even though we lost this last year. There are Federal criteria - if project can't meet Federal criteria - what happens then if the money is earmarked for projects in Clark County that don't meet their criteria. One of the very most important things and high on the list and we are constantly told this by the State Park System staff, which by the way is about as outstanding a staff as you can get together. They are absolutely the most helpful people in State Government. If you don't perform, it places the State in a bad light with the Federal Government - it hurts future appropriations to the State. So performance is very high in the criteria of the Federal Government as it relates to the State

as it relates to local government. That was not mentioned by John or Randy, but one of the high things is the assessment by the State Park Commission is whether a local jurisdiction can perform or whether they have a record of performance or whether they have defaulted on their commitments in the past and kind of given the State a black eye in the Federal scheme of things. I think that is a very important consideration. There will always be a yearly imbalance I think going up and down, but I think that over the period of the fifteen years or so, I think it is as smooth a situation and as equitable as one could devise, short of coming before the committee every year with every project and have you debate them for two or three days as would be required. One other thing, it is very difficult for me to feel sorry for Clark County, the single most powerful unit of government in the State over a \$41,000 budget item to construct a bicycle path. We levy the maximum residential construction tax in the City of Sparks that the State law allows - 3%. We build a lot of parks and recreation facilities that we do not ask the State for any help on. We do it because our public wants that. They want those parks and they feel that the new residents moving into town should pay their fair share of the new parks that they are creating demands for. I understand Clark County does not levy the maximum. I was just told by their representative that it is a rather minor amount. So I think if recreation is a very high priority item with the Clark County Commission, then they ought to look perhaps into that source of revenue to solve some of those problems.

Finally, let me say that we lost this year in the bikeway game to the City of Reno and I think justifiably so. We have constructed the Truckee River Bike Path along our frontage. Reno has some pieces to the west, but there is a missing piece and it is good for Sparks, it is good for Reno and it is good for everybody in Washoe County and anybody that want to ride a bike for that matter in that area, to have this missing piece connected. If it fell in Sparks, I would be lobbying with the Park Commission for it to be finished there, but I think they made the right choice. We'd like to see that missing piece put in and that is what they selected. Now whether or not that is more important than the one in Las Vegas I can't tell you but it certainly was more - a higher priority than the one that we had which would have had fewer people using it than this one. I think that is another important factor. I think the system is fair. I would tell you I think that the staff is outstanding, the best staff that your State has that we have to deal with - they have - they just do incredible things in assisting us and we would have to have more people on our staff if it weren't for John's people. They help us through the Federal maze and I can't say enough for the program and I think the Commission setup is a good one and I hope we are successful next year with them but we will see.

Mr. Mello stated if Mr. Fittinghoff would tell him which three projects he had referred to he would amend them into this bill.

Mr. Fittinghoff stated that as a matter of fact one of the projects we have chosen to fund ourselves through the redevelopment effort, we found a different tool and it is out to bid now and that means that something else is going to suffer but we are going to fund the museum park with the County Commissioners and the bikeway at Reed High School is going to have to wait. Hopefully it will surface in the next round as a high priority once Reno finishes the missing piece of theirs.

Mr. Kovacs stated that he guessed they would like to respond to Mr. Mello's remarks because if you will look at the bike trial monies, bond monies that were spent, Sparks had \$210,000 and Reno \$99,000, and Henderson had \$6,000 and Las Vegas/Clark County got \$114,000.

Mr. Mello stated that he did not recall that he mentioned bike paths.

Mr. Fittinghoff stated that he did.

Mr. Dini stated that Yerington did not get any.

Mr. Duke Lindeman, Director of Parks and Recreation for the City of Reno testified next.

I think all of my thunder has already been presented to you so I will make mine short. We are in opposition to this bill. I think this bill destroys a very competitive democratic process where the political subdivisions put together good, viable, reasonable, needed projects and then they stand on their own merit, before a very reasonable and receptive State Park Advisory Board. Their recommendations have gone to the Governor and the Governor has taken the recommendations and he has overseen some of their recommendations and changed them, and I have been involved in the process for fifteen years. We have won projects - we have lost projects, some years we haven't even applied but it has been democratic - it has not been weighted for any one area and we are satisfied and we would like to see the system remain as it is at this time.

Testimony on A.B. 657 was concluded.

Mr. Dini stated that the next bill to be considered would be A.B. 524.

The committee took a five minute break.

Mr. Glen DuBois testified on A.B. 524. Mr. DuBois stated that he was here to speak in favor of this bill and that he was the Implementation Director for the Governor's Management Task Force. This bill is a reflection of one of our recommendations. This is an attempt to eliminate what we feel is an organizational conflict. As I testified before we see a potential conflict by combining the functions of personnel and the budget function.

Essentially in most states around the country, the budget function would take over a little bit greater power and would have a greater influence on making personnel related decisions if these two functions are combined as they presently are. So our primary recommendation is to separate these two functions. I understand that SNEA has proposed a bill to make it at department status. At this point in time we do not see that it is necessary. Our feeling is that personnel function is a service function and should go under the Department of General Services. So there are primarily two reasons that we would see this transfer. (1) is the organizational conflict wherein you have a personnel decision possibly being influenced by budget pressures and (2) we would see it as moving under General Services as opposed to any other department as General Services houses the support services for the State.

I do not anticipate any opposition from SNEA at this point in time and we would like to recommend action on this particular bill as opposed to waiting for the interim study committee on personnel to take action two years down the road. We do not feel that action by this committee at this point in time would negate any recommendation by that interim study committee and I would encourage that study committee to take a look at the organizational structure. It is our intention that this shift of functions to general services would provide additional management assistance under General Services than they presently have under the Department of Administration. That is our primary concern as we have all recognized a number of problems that are in existence under the present conditions of the Personnel Division and they have been alluded to both before this committee and in budget hearings on both sides of the legislature. I will not go back and relate all of those problems that have been identified, but I do feel that some of these can be accomplished through the additional assistance that can be provided through the management of the Department of General Services, so it is our intention to recommend and hopefully support the action of this committee to transfer that function to the Department of General Services.

Mr. Dini asked if there was any more testimony on this bill.

Testimony on A.B. 524 was concluded.

The committee next heard testimony on S.B. 663.

Mr. Patrick Pine of Clark County testified first on this bill. This bill was requested by essentially McCarran Airport to solve a particular problem we have with the acquisition of land in the McCarran Airport vicinity. Under the existing airport laws, McCarran Airport does not have the authority, the clear authority, to use certain revenues, non-property tax revenues to acquire land by say some sort of a mortgage or note so what we have proposed in this bill is some language which would essentially allow us to use a particular source of revenue that we do not know whether we will have but there are pending proposals in

Congress which may provide those revenues. Currently there is a federal ticket tax on airline tickets which goes into a federal fund and some of the monies are shared with various airports around the country for development purposes. There are numerous proposals in congress - the one that is most evident is one that would say for the larger airports in the country - probably - there are various proposals in the number of airports that would be included, but let's say it is the top 25, which seems to be the most popular proposal currently - the largest 25 airports would be allowed to take off the federal ticket tax and put in its place a locally imposed ticket tax. If that should come to pass, the revenues from that locally imposed ticket tax would then be revenues that the airport could use for development and expansion and so forth rather than going through the federal government and applying for money to come back from the federal government. Should that come to pass we would like to be able to use those ticket tax revenues to acquire property in the vicinity of McCarran Airport primarily those properties owned by Summa which Summa has indicated a willingness to sell to us so this bill merely provides for non property tax ad valorem type revenues that we would be able to go out and negotiate with Summa or other property owners in the vicinity of McCarran and acquire those properties without impacting any debt limits or anything of the sort and it simply gives us that power to use those revenues in that way. It is very important to the future expansion plans of McCarran.

Mr. Dini asked if Chapter 496 dealt with airports.

Mr. Pine stated yes. McCarran airport is under that act and this would not as I understand it, have any impact on the Washoe Airport situation since they are under a different part of the Act under the statute.

Mr. Dini indicated that we would end up in a conflict on the interest rate because the 9% was left in here.

Mr. Pine stated that he had understood on the first reprint that that had been deleted out.

Mr. Dini indicated that it was still in there. Mr. Dini stated that he would have to hold this until 488<sup>n</sup> is adopted and then -

Mr. Pine stated that his understanding of the intent in the Senate committee and perhaps I did not spot that conflict and I was not aware of that - they had intended to delete a section in there to resolve that conflict at the time we discussed it with them and I had assumed that that had been taken care of between Senator Gibson -

Mr. Dini stated that he thought that after the Governor had signed 488 then we would amend this one to put the same interest in this one as is in 488.

\*56 488

Mr. Dini stated that if we passed this one first we would then have to recall it from the Governor and put the amendment right in it.

Mr. Pine stated that they would be happy to work out the wording but I had understood that that was supposed to be taken care of and I apologize.

Testimony on S.B. 663 was completed.

The next bill before the committee was S.B. 616.

Mr. Chuck King, representing Telephone Company, testified next. A copy of Mr. King's testimony is attached to the minutes of this meeting as EXHIBIT C.

Mr. King stated that the change in the bill in what we recommend interest rates be tied to starts on line 6 of the bill and it would be changed from the average prime rate plus 1 from the preceding year. It would be at the rate fixed for six month treasury bills at the first auction on or after January 1, of any year, for the period from January 1, to June 30th or on or after July 1st of any year for the period of July 1st to December 31st. So there would be two periods that we would be tying them to. The rest of the information that I provided shows what we have been paying from 1977 through 1981 and you can see that 1979 is when interest rates became volatile and substantially increased. We figure the 1982 if the law would remain the same, we would be paying somewhere in the 19s. The next piece of literature is what the U.S. Treasury Bills have gone to and you can see in 1981 we forecasted about 8 weeks ago that they would be 13.15% and we are now forecasting in the 15s now if this were to pass in the first auction in July. The last page is the secondary market.

Central Telephone probably has more on deposit than any other utility because of some of the customers that we have in the Southern Nevada who run up high bills and run off on us. We currently have \$3,262,000 on deposit. The way interest rates have climbed if this bill were to pass, we would figure about a \$35,000 savings that we would have this year and next year about \$137,000.

Mr. Prengaman asked what they did with the money.

Mr. King stated that they co-mingled the money and use it for general operation. Central Telephone presently is not borrowing any money and has not for the last several years. We are generating our funds internally through our profits and also through selling bonds.

Mr. Prengaman asked if they had to pay interest today according to the last paragraph of this bill, is it my understanding that you would be paying 12.99%.



Mr. King stated no. If this bill were to go into effect in July, we would probably be paying in the 15s - that is what Treasury Bills are currently selling for now.

Mr. King stated that it was the average product from the previous year. This year it is - the best figures are some where in the 18s so we would be paying 19 next year which we think is unusually high. We think that it is fair to tie it to treasury notes because that is where people can get that kind of money for that kind of an investment for that period of time.

Testimony on S.B. 616 was concluded.

Mr. Dini stated that the committee had a couple of bills yesterday that they did not get a chance to finish.

Mr. Dini stated that the committee would hear A.B. 670.

Assemblyman Hickey testified first. He stated that he had received letters from the Henderson, Boulder City, North Las Vegas and Latin Chamber of Commerce in support of this bill. My understanding what it would do is add one member on the Fair and Recreation Board in Clark County. That member would be selected from one of the chambers in a rotating manner. Their support of this feeling that because they have not been represented on the board and that there presently is a large chamber member represented on the board that it would be in fairness to them. That is the thrust of this particular bill. That is the reason for the bill and where the bill came from. I support it and I wish you would give it due consideration.

Mr. Dini asked if Mr. Hickey felt that the people in the outlying areas were not being represented, is that it?

Mr. Hickey stated that is what it is. There is an involvement of the fair and recreation board in some allocations of monies into the smaller areas of the county.

Mr. Dini asked if Mr. Hickey had any fear of a 12 member board - an even numbered board?

Mr. Hickey stated he had no fears but perhaps those people that are on the commission would speak to that. I have not problems with it.

Mr. Schofield asked how the representation was now.

Mr. Hickey stated that there are two members from the Board of Commissioners, two members from the governing board, large incorporated city and county and one member from the governing board second largest incorporated city and county, these are elected. It changes it from five to six members to be appointed by members selected pursuant to paragraphs. What we are saying here is in fairness to those smaller chambers who have no opportunity

to sit on that board that is the reason that this bill has surfaced.

Mr. Hickey stated that he would like to be excused as his committee was in negotiations.

Mr. Craddock asked if there has ever been a problem with the apportionment money that he knew of.

Mr. Hickey stated not that he knew of. As you know, this board primarily handles and manages advertising for Las Vegas. There are some monies that go into chambers, perhaps that is another reason for the influence. There is one chamber that does not receive money from this board and that is the Latin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gilbert Flores, representing the Latin Chamber of Commerce, testified next. He stated that he did not want to belabor the point but would encourage the passage of this bill for the simple reason that the Latin Chamber of Commerce would want to be a participant in this with North Las Vegas, Boulder City and the Henderson Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Craddock asked if there was only one Latin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Flores stated that yes, there is one Latin Chamber of Commerce which covers the entire State. We have our main office in Las Vegas and we have an office in Reno.

Mr. Jeffrey stated that there were supposed to be some people from Henderson and Boulder here this morning but that he did not know where they were.

Mr. Jeffrey stated that he did not have any objection to putting someone on there from the small chambers on this but that the balance was very crucial. If you put somebody from the small chambers on there, we need another elected official.

Mr. Jeffrey stated that what happens now is that Henderson and Boulder City alternate. If you put someone else on it would be one from each incorporate city.

Mr. Dini asked if there was anyone present that could testify on S.B. 655. Mr. Dini asked if it came from Clark County?

Mr. Dini asked Mr. Sullivan if he knew where it came from. Mr. Sullivan stated that he did not know where the bill came from.

Mr. Dini indicated that the committee had heard A.B. 284 this morning. The City of Reno came in with the amendments on that and I would like to have Jack (Jeffrey) study the amendment.

Mr. Dini stated the he would like to have a motion to rescind our previous action where we indefinitely postponed A.B. 284.

Mr. Jeffrey moved to rescind the committee's previous action whereby they had indefinitely postponed A.B. 284. Mr. Craddock seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Dini read the amendment proposed by the City of Reno.

Mr. Schofield moved that A.B. 284 be amended and receive a Do Pass which was seconded by Mr. Nicholas. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Dini stated that quite frankly he was disappointed with A.B. 657. It is pretty discouraging to have that kind of bill come before the committee. I personally feel the park people have done well with the amount of money we have given them to do it with and I think that everyone has done a tremendous job. I just can't see putting this in the statute. I think it would be a really unwise thing to do to put this in the statute.

Mr. Craddock stated that quite often he does like to get out of Clark County for recreation and he did not want to see his State Park money tied to Clark County.

Mr. Mello moved for Indefinite Postponement of A.B. 657.

Mr. Dini stated that he would like to assign Mr. Mello as a subcommittee on this bill.

Mr. Craddock stated that he takes his remarks seriously and would like them made a part of the record. Mr. Craddock stated that he did not like any idea that had sectionalism in it not even the possibility of sectionalism.

Mr. Dini stated that the committee would next discuss A.B. 524.

Mr. Redelsperger moved for a Do Pass on A.B. 524 which was seconded by Mr. DuBois. Mr. Dini asked if there was any discussion on this bill.

Mr. Mello indicated yes. He stated that he did not believe if the committee ever received an answer if State Personnel Administrator will be classified or unclassified. Is that in here.

Mr. Dini stated that he remains whatever he is right now.

Mr. Dini further stated that his present position is unclassified.

Mr. Dini stated that they felt that they wanted to make this move right now because they felt that the services - that General Services was a more proper place.

Mr. Dini stated that he thought personally that it was a good move.

The motion for a Do Pass on A.B. 524 carried unanimously.

Mr. Dini indicated that the next bill to be discussed was S.B. 663.

Mr. Dini indicated that Senator Jacobsen was in the committee room and that the committee would next hear S.B. 637.

Senator Jacobsen stated that sitting there he just became aware of an old thing that has become somewhat new. I am sure I don't want to take up a great deal of time but years ago Don (Mello) remembers there were many occasions where in the rural counties any of the salaries or some things that were real critical to that county were referred to that individual, so you were not only the introducer you were the hearing officers and also the recommender back to the body and of course we got away from that many years ago.

Senator Jacobsen stated that he sponsored this bill last time last session and it was defeated over in the assembly. Mr. Bergevin and Mr. Weise got together. Mr. Weise is the developer and Mr. Bergevin's family owns a great deal of water rights in the Carson Valley and they felt it should still be their prerogative to do whatever they wanted with that water.

My concern is and has been for a number of years realizing that the water belongs to the State and should certainly be used where it has the most beneficial use. I think in this case this bill does nothing more than provide public notice, it provides for a public meeting if that is the desire of the people that are affected on either side. It allows them to make a recommendation to the State Engineer that has no binding effect in any manner. I think especially at this session it has a little more emphasis due to the fact that with MX and water being one of the crucial problem in that whole facet that you could dry up one area to let MX survive and this immediate area, Carson City, has been exploring or trying to take water from Douglas. Storey is concerned about Lyon and their water problems. I think those things exist as they do and it is no more than right that the public should be informed, that the county commissioners should join together and at least have a meeting and determine what is best for their area because one area affects the next being they are contiguous and I am sure there could be some trade offs offered in some manner but I hate to see one area raped to let another one survive. I think the Owens Valley is probably one of the greatest examples. As I said earlier, the water belongs to everybody and that is the State Engineer's determination. This does not infringe on that at all other than allow the public to be heard and to recommend if that is their desire and the State Engineer to act accordingly. I think it is good legislation. It just

allows the public to have some input.

Mr. Jacobsen referred to the Storey County problem. He stated that Storey County bought the line from Lakeview where you go into Reno. Storey County owns that line now all the way including five mile reservoir which is up above Silver City and Virginia City, so that is their part of the line. The County owns it and maintains it. I guess over the years there hasn't been too much concern because there was enough water there for both entities and as much was wasted or leaked as was used. Now that both areas are starting to grow, I think there is somewhat of a problem. I don't see it as insurmountable. I think the commissioners from both of those counties have to sit down and allow both areas to grow.

Mr. May asked where Marlette Lake was centered.

Senator Jacobsen stated it was centered in Washoe.

Mr. May stated then that he was not sure how this bill would apply. If you transport water from Marlette lake into another facility in another county.

Senator Jacobson stated that it has no effect other than with Storey and Lyon. The source of the water is owned by the State, sold to Storey County at a price and they both come off of the same area - 5 mile reservoir - just another pipe leads down. As I said I don't really see a problem there other than in order for Lyon County to get water from Storey's system, they have to talk to somebody.

Senator Jacobson explained that if somebody wanted to start a subdivision and they submit a permit to the State Engineer to appropriate water and that is his determination as to where that water is going to come from. Now realizing that whole area on both sides is growing towards Geiger Grade and also towards Highway 50, it is still the State Engineer's determination as to whether there is adequate water there. In this sense though, there is an entity which is Storey County that really owns the system and owns the water. There has been no problem in the past. I think the problem comes now because of expansion and who is going to pay the cost of improving the system.

Mr. Dini stated that the way that water is now is on contract. Mr. Dini stated that the prior rights on that were established way back in the 1850s. Mr. Dini explained that what this bill did is if someone wanted to build a subdivision in Silver City and he wanted to go into Storey County and build a well. This says that the commissioners in those two counties have to have a hearing and if the commissioners in Storey County object that objection will go to the State Engineer, but it has no weight as to the recommendation of the State Engineer.

Senator Jacobson stated that he could give Mr. May an example. With Carson City, and realizing again, that the water belongs to the State and the State Engineer is responsible, two years ago Carson City went over into Douglas County and drilled a couple of wells. Of course they had a permit to sink those wells. It just turned out the water was bad. Now the people in the Minden/Gardnerville area were really upset because there was no notice, no public hearing or anything. We did pass last time a bill that would allow Carson City to have water works outside of their own entity and the reason for that is so that they could bond for it. By that very token, those people in that area should have been notified and at least appeared at a hearing and kind of gotten together on it because what happens that water source is at the lower end of the valley. If you start drawing a large amount of water there, I think it is just common sense that you would lower that water table and realizing that our advantage is having Lake Tahoe higher so there is no proof that that would be lowered but we had wells right in the Genoa area - on 395 all the way through - irrigation wells - and as soon as they start to pump it drops anywhere from 50 to 100 feet as far as load of domestic wells and that is I think one of the great concerns in any area that if you allow that to happen you can dry up all of the rest of them. Realizing that those have a prior right, but then you end up in a lawsuit between the two counties and there is just no end to it.

Mr. May stated that he did not oppose this bill at all but that he just wanted to make sure that this bill did apply in the area that he and Mr. Schofield were trying to resolve right now.

Senator Jacobsen stated that he thought there would be some impetus for those two groups of commissioners to get together and come to some contractual arrangement due to the fact that somebody has to pay anyway.

Senator Jacobson stated that in Mr. Bergevin's case, Fred Dressler is a large property owner there and has probably some of the oldest rights that are in the State of Nevada and I know he spoke to me last session and he said he felt he owned the land and if the water was there it was his and if he wanted to sell it to somebody that was his right. I have never been one that felt you could separate the land and the water, as long as it is productive land. If it is something out in the sagebrush that is not growing anything that is another story, but if it is growing produce or crops then once you take one segment away then the other part of it is dead.

Mr. Nicholas stated that this was a periferal issue here and perhaps not an issue at all. I think I see where the directions are going but let me ask in the case for example of Carson County where a State park might be in the Tahoe Basin in their actual area of jurisdiction and water is taken by the State Park for usages of their own, in this case for a park. Would this bill

2134

infringe in any way?

Senator Jacobson stated that he would say it was State Park and within their own confines, I would say no.

He stated a good instance is of course the whole Marlette area is considered a State park and all of the public areas that they have up there. They have drilled some wells in those areas. Of course that still has to be permitted by the State Engineer. Just because it is State, does not mean that they are out from under it. Due to the fact that some of that area where I am thinking about is Douglas and the next one being Washoe, they are only taking it from themselves and not trying to take it from another county and transport it to Douglas. If they were going to do that then I would say yes there would have to be some consideration - not considerations - there would only have to be a public meeting.

Mr. Nicholas asked if Senator Jacobsen if he could see any reason for wanting to widen the language slightly to take in a little bit different type of impact area such as the one I just brought up or do you think that would be an exception.

Senator Jacobsen stated that he thought that would be an exception in realizing that all of the right is still with the State Engineer which causes a lot of confusion here in Carson because they think that he should say that there is more water here underneath the ground than what there is, but that is still his determination and this really has no effect other than allowing for the public to be heard. That is the way that I look at it.

Mr. Nicholas stated that it would allow the public to hear something like that.

Senator Jacobsen stated yes he would anticipate that and make a recommendation to the State Engineer which is not binding. I think that would help him to be a better judge in this sense. I realize that we are putting all of the responsibility on him making it tougher in a sense because of the shortage of water but I think we are making it easier because that way instead of him being in the middle of a dog fight at least he is going to have the advantage of listening to both sides of which he could go ahead and call a meeting too, but so many times like in Carson/Douglas, Douglas was bypassed. They got the authority from the State Engineer to go drill some wells over in Douglas County. They went and drilled the wells and both of them turned out to have bad water.

Mr. Redelsperger stated that he agreed with Senator Jacobsen in that the bill really has merit. I think it is a problem throughout the State right now with the State Engineer not holding public hearings and these are arbitrary decisions and I think the State Engineer might be in favor of this.

Senator Jacobsen stated that he is and he spoke in favor of it

two years ago.

Mr. May referred to page 1, line 14 of the bill.

Senator Jacobsen stated that they have not appropriated the water I guess if they - due to the fact that they had a permit to drill them, it almost indicates that they had a permit to go ahead and use that water because it wasn't already allocated, it was under the ground.

There were no wells - I think there is one domestic well in that immediate area. Now right across in Carson County they have drilled another well that is supplying a subdivision up there.

Mr. May asked if this did not negate what Senator Jacobsen was trying to do.

Senator Jacobsen stated that he did not think so because the State Engineer still has the right to appropriate that water if that is within his determination. Even if the people in say Carson Valley disagree and the State Engineer in his wisdom or his judgment could indicate that there was adequate water there and it would not hurt anybody else, he still has the authority to appropriate that water. I guess down the road if they found out it dried a lot of domestic wells up then he would have to come back and re-evaluate it, but realizing on a domestic source such as Carson needs, those wells would run steady almost.

Mr. Dini asked if anyone else wished to testify on S.B. 637.

Mr. Bob Sullivan, Carson River Basin Council of Governments testified next.

He stated that quite obviously then this bill has a generic function in this particular region and Jake described everything in the bill. The reason is that this region is 8,500 square miles and inside this region are three of Nevada's river basins and we have half of Nevada's rural population. If you put the whole area together that is one normal size Nevada county so there is a lot of activity going on in this five county area. It helps us to do a better job of running our own governments. Particularly it helps the citizenry out because as I said yesterday they no longer would have to peruse the newspapers and legal notices, and will have a regular public hearing and all government units are interest in that particular process.

Testimony on S.B. 637.

Mr. Dini asked what the feeling of the committee was on S.B. 663.

Mr. Dini indicated that this bill would be held until 488 was passed.



Mr. Dini asked how the committee felt about S.B. 616.

Mr. Schofield moved for a Do Pass which was seconded by Mr. DyBois. The motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Dini asked if the committee wanted to take action on 670. Mr. Dini stated that the committee would take this bill under advisement.

The committee next discussed S.B. 637. Mr. Prengaman moved for a Do Pass, which was seconded by Mr. Dubois. The motion carried unanimously. Mr. Nicholas was opposed to this bill and voted no on this bill.

The committee next discussed S B. 655. Mr. May moved for a Do Pass.

Mr. Dini stated that this bill only affects Clark and Washoe Counties.

Mr. Mello moved that this bill be held for further study.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10:27 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

*Barbara Gomez*

Barbara Gomez  
Assembly Attache

ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

Date May 22, 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>
H C AP GN	City of Reno / local Govt. Pkch.	✓		284
	City of Sparks	X	✓	657
N	CITY OF RENO	X	✓	657
S	Com. Labor Council		✓	284
Cather	ty Elmer has/lyas		✓	✓
F S	LATIN CHAMBER		✓	70
P	Clak County		✓	657
Samet			✓	657
Gene	Worm	X	✓	524
Tempyllin	(GS)			524
Spencer	Washoe County		✓	

2438

ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

Date 5-22-81

<u>PLEASE PRINT YOUR NAME</u>	<u>PLEASE PRINT REPRESENTING:</u>	I WISH TO SPEAK		BILL NO.
		FOR	AGAINST	
CHUCK KING	SENTEL	X		50614

E. A.

May 21, 1981

To: Assemblyman Joe Dini, Chairman  
Government Affairs Committee

From: Nevada League of Cities, Local Government Purchasing Study Commission,  
Clark County, City of Las Vegas, and City of Reno

Subject: Amendment to AB-284

We wish to voice our support for AB-284 pursuant to the amendment submitted herewith:

Passage of the subject legislation will, in essence, reduce the administrative and add-on costs to public entities which process contracts for public works and will reduce expenses to contractors in administration and bonding costs which are subsequently passed on to the taxpayer.

The primary effect would be to help smaller contractors and minority businesses that vie for smaller government contracts and who do not have the cash flow and are not as affluent as large contractors.

A good example of this is a contract issued by the City of Reno for a ventilation system in the Police Department range with a quoted price of roughly \$4,335. The resultant ad-on costs for bonding and administration were \$260 which resulted in an escalated bid price of 6%. This increase need not have been incurred.

Not only does requiring bonds at a \$2,000 limit pose problems for small vendors regarding cash flow, but also an inordinate time delay for the contracting agency (in terms of time required to obtain bonds from independent insurance agencies).

By this amendment, should it pass, the bonding limits will be brought into parity with the formal bidding limits of the Local Government Purchasing Act and will provide a more routine and cost effective method of contract administration.

It should be noted that the American Bar Association, in the preparation of their Model Procurement Code, specified in part that required limits for public works and capital projects should be established at a \$25,000 threshold unless preempted by federal law. As you can see our request is merely for a \$5,000 threshold; not an exorbitant amount.

In closing, the current \$2,000 threshold on bonding requirements is archaic and places an undue hardship, not only on small contractors vying for public jobs, but on the agency administering the contract and subsequently on the taxpayer by passing on the higher cost.

Respectfully submitted,

\_\_\_\_\_  
 STEPHEN J. TAPOGNA,  
 Purchasing Manager / City of Reno

SJT:lew

Exhibit A 2584

May 20, 1981

To: Assemblyman Joe Dini, Chairman  
Government Affairs Committee

From: Nevada League of Cities, Local Government Purchasing Study Commission,  
Clark County, City of Las Vegas, and City of Reno

Subject: Amendment to AB-284

We offer the following amendment to AB-284, to be heard at 8:00 a.m. on Friday, May 22nd.

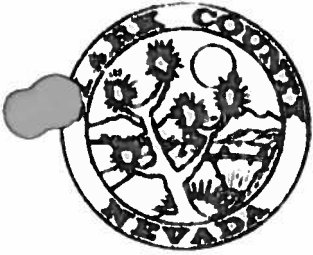
Amendment to AB-284

Delete from bill all sections regarding NRS 338, beginning with line 1 through line 23 on the first page and beginning with line 1 through line 5 on the second page.

Reason - this portion of the bill has been acted upon by other previously passed legislation (AB-94).

Regarding NRS 339.025, amend, beginning after \$5,000 on line 9, to read, "for any project for the new construction, repair or re-construction of public buildings.....", through line 14.

The wording changes are to re-align and bring into parity those changes made to Chapter 338 by passage of AB-94.



# Clark County

## Purchasing Department

EARL HAWKES, C.P.M.  
DIRECTOR

300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, SUITE 501  
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101  
(702) 386-4485

May 20, 1981

Mr. Stephen J. Tapogna  
Purchasing Manager  
City of Reno  
P. O. Box 1900  
Reno, NV 89505

RE: AB 284

Dear Steve:

The purpose of this letter is to inform you that Clark County supports the passage of AB 284 as cost-reducing legislation.

This legislation will reduce local government costs primarily in the area of internal administration. This will happen by increasing the statutory requirement for the contractor showing proof of paying prevailing wage rates to \$5,000. Also, performance and payment bonds will not be required for those jobs under \$5,000. The current requirements place an administrative burden on local governments in terms of paperwork and manhours which are not justified on "small jobs."

Cost savings will also accrue as a result of the contractors on these jobs not having to pass along their administrative and actual costs for bonds which serve no purpose.

Another positive aspect of this legislation is the fact that the \$5,000 figure is in line with the Local Government Purchasing Act, which will help alleviate confusion.

The net result of this legislation will be to save money and time for the contractors and the governmental agencies.

Sincerely,

EARL HAWKES, C.P.M.  
Director of Purchasing

EH:mjd

### COMMISSIONERS

Manuel J. Cortez, Chairman • David B. Canter, Vice-Chairman  
Thella Donders, Jack R. Petitti, R.J. "Dick" Ronzone, Woodrow Wilson, Bruce L. Woodbury  
Bruce W. Spaulding, County Manager • Joseph C. Denny, Assistant County Manager

2386

AFTER REVIEW OF THE STATE OF NEVADA'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR NEVADA AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS REGION PLANNING FOR ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATION PROJECTS --- ONE HAS TO QUESTION THE DISPARITIES FROM REGION TO REGION.

THE SUMMARY THAT YOU HAVE BEFORE YOU, WHICH IS THE STATE OF NEVADA'S REPORT, POINTS OUT THAT THE MOST POPULOUS COUNTY OF THE STATE IS NOT GETTING A REASONABLE PORTION OF WHAT THE POPULATIONS NEED IS FOR RECREATIONAL SERVICES.

WHEN SOUTHERN NEVADA (INCLUDING LAS VEGAS, HENDERSON, NORTH LAS VEGAS AND CLARK COUNTY AS A WHOLE) RECEIVES ONLY 20% OF THE 75½ MILLION DOLLARS ALLOCATED TO DATE WITH 60% OF THE POPULATION, SOMETHING IS WRONG.

AND WHEN 12 OTHER COUNTIES RECEIVE ONLY 1.7% OF RECREATIONAL MONEY, SOMETHING IS WRONG.

AND WHEN OUT OF 27 MILLION DOLLARS OF FEDERAL MONEY THAT IS EXPENDED, LESS THAN 2% IS SPENT IN CLARK COUNTY FOR RECREATION, I SUBMIT TO YOU THAT SOMETHING IS MIGHTY WRONG. THUS, THE CREATION OF AB 657.

I HAVE WITH ME TODAY MR. SAM GUTIERREZ, SUPERINTENDENT OF RECREATION FOR CLARK COUNTY AND MR. DOUGLAS BELL, COMMUNITY RESOURCES COORDINATOR FOR CLARK COUNTY. THEY WILL SPEAK ON ANY DETAILED OR TECHNICAL QUESTIONS.

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE WOULD LIKE TO SIT DOWN AND WORK OUT A MORE EQUITABLE PLAN WITH YOUR COMMITTEE ON THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE AND REPORT BACK TO YOU ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS DUE TO THE LATENESS OF THE SESSION.





SUMMARY

<u>Planning Region</u>	<u>1980<sup>1</sup> Population</u>	<u>Percent of<sup>1</sup> State Population</u>	<u>Percent of<sup>2</sup> State and Local L &amp; WCF Expenditures</u>	<u>Percent of<sup>3</sup> State Recreation Bond Monies</u>	<u>Percent of<sup>3</sup> State Bike Trail Bond Monies</u>	<u>Percent of<sup>4</sup> Federal L &amp; WCF Expenditures</u>
I	274,494	34.3	49.9	78.3	81.2	98.28
II	16,061	2.0	1.9	-0-	-0-	-0-
III	462,218	57.7	35.9	20.0	16.1	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	2.7	-0-
<b>Total</b>	<b>800,312</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Allocation to date</b>			<b>\$45,469,046<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>\$2,339,929</b>	<b>\$750,000</b>	<b>\$27,040,637</b>

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.

COMPARISON OF POPULATION WITH L & WCF EXPENDITURES

	1980 <sup>1</sup> Population	Percent	Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	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 Bond Authorization	\$1,500,000.00
1979 Bond Authorization	<u>840,000.00</u>
	\$2,340,000.00

<u>Planning Region</u>		<u>Percent of Allocation</u>	<u>Percent of State Population</u>
I	Douglas County		
	Carson City		
	Sparks		
	Washoe		
	<u>\$ 570,000.00</u>		
		\$1,831,950.77 =	78.3
			34.3
II		-0-	-0-
			2.0
III	Henderson		
	Las Vegas		
	North Las Vegas		
	Clark County		
	<u>71,500.00</u>		
		467,778.50 =	20.0
			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>
		\$2,339,927.27	100.0%
			100.0%

BIKE TRAIL BOND MONIES

1975 Authorized  
1977 Authorized

\$250,000.00  
500,000.00

\$750,000.00

Planning  
Region

Percent of  
Allocation

Percent of  
State  
Population

I	Sparks	\$ 210,000.00		
	Carson City	50,000.00		
	Reno	99,185.00		
	Washoe	50,000.00		
	Incline Village	<u>200,000.00</u>		
			\$609,185.00 =	81.2
II			-0-	-0-
III	Las Vegas/Clark County	114,580.00		
	Henderson	<u>6,235.00</u>		
			120,815.00 =	16.1
IV			-0-	-0-
V			-0-	-0-
VI	Humboldt		<u>20,000.00 =</u>	<u>2.7</u>
			\$750,000.00	100.0%
				100.0%

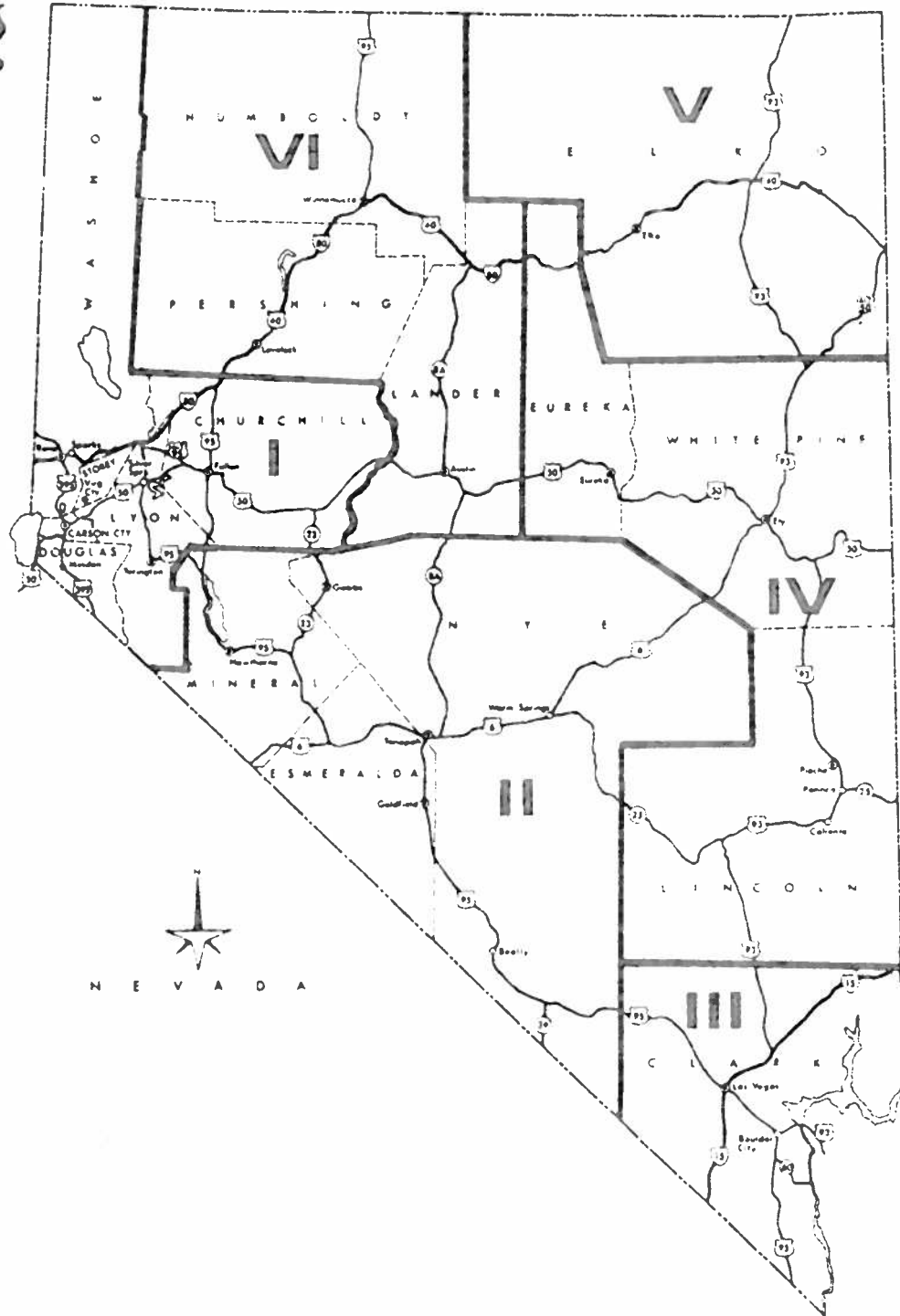
FEDERAL PROJECTS

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	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>2.1</u>
Total	\$ 27,040,637	100.0%	100.0%

# Nevada Planning Regions



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	100,000	30,000	70,000
	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>\$1,500,000</u>	<u>\$3,500,000</u>

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	70,000	70,000
	<u>\$2,660,000</u>	<u>\$2,660,000</u>

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

STATE APPLICATIONS FROM CLARK COUNTY

Bike Path General Fund Appropriation

1973 Applications

Las Vegas/Clark County - \$100,000 application, \$95,000 funded  
North Las Vegas - \$ 42,782 application, \$37,500 funded  
(City later cancelled this project)  
Henderson - \$ 10,000 application, \$ 7,500 funded

1977 Park Bond Issue

1974 - 1977 Applications

No applications from any political subdivision.  
1973 Bike Path General Fund winding down.  
\$10 million Bond issue getting started.

1978 Applications

Clark County, Paradise Park - \$ 43,500, fully funded  
Clark County, Winchester Park - \$119,000, fully funded  
(Clark County eventually cancelled this project)  
Las Vegas, Park Acquisition - \$208,000, fully funded  
Las Vegas, Park Acquisition - \$ 13,000, fully funded  
Henderson, O'Callaghan Park - \$ 71,500, fully funded

1979 Applications

North Las Vegas, Walker Pool Acquisition - \$204,000, fully funded

1980 Applications

Clark County, Wetlands Park - \$109,000, fully funded

1981 Applications

Clark County, Red Rock Bike Path - \$ 45,394, fully funded, pending approval of Bond authorization by '81 Legislature.  
North Las Vegas, Hartke and Pettitti Parks - \$ 85,803, fully funded, pending approval of Bond authorization by '81 Legislature.



Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 26—Assemblymen Mello, Howard, Kosinski, Dini, Glover, Dreyer, Harmon, Demers, Jeffrey, Kissam, Bremner, Gomes, Hickey, May, Murphy, Moody, Polish, Rhoads, Price, Robinson, Schofield, Serpa, Sena, Vergiels, Wagner, Westall, Hayes, Horn, Jacobsen, Mann, Bar-engo, Bennett, Banner, Chaney and Craddock

FILE NUMBER.....

ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Allocating \$5,000,000 from the sale of park bonds to acquisition and construction, bicycle paths and historic preservation.

*Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Nevada, the Senate concurring,* That the board of examiners is directed to sell sufficient bonds under "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, 1975, being chapter 660, Statutes of Nevada 1975, at page 1303, to produce \$5,000,000 to be allocated as provided in this resolution; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the proceeds of the sale of the bonds shall be allocated to six districts, the state parks, the Nevada department of fish and game and for historic preservation as follows:

1. District 1, consisting of Carson City and Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey and Washoe counties and the cities within the respective counties: \$670,000, of which \$502,500 is allocated to acquisition and construction and \$167,500 is allocated to bicycle paths;
2. District 2, consisting of Esmeralda, Mineral and Nye counties and the cities within the respective counties: \$40,000, of which \$30,000 is allocated to acquisition and construction and \$10,000 is allocated to bicycle paths;
3. District 3, consisting of Clark County and the cities within the county: \$1,156,000, of which \$867,000 is allocated to acquisition and construction and \$289,000 is allocated to bicycle paths;
4. District 4, consisting of Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine counties and the cities within the respective counties: \$40,000, of which \$30,000 is allocated to acquisition and construction and \$10,000 is allocated to bicycle paths;
5. District 5, consisting of Elko County and the cities within the county: \$54,000, of which \$40,500 is allocated to acquisition and construction and \$13,500 is allocated to bicycle paths;
6. District 6, consisting of Humboldt, Lander and Pershing counties and the cities within the respective counties: \$40,000, of which \$30,000 is allocated to acquisition and construction and \$10,000 is allocated to bicycle paths;
7. The Nevada state park system: \$1,500,000 for acquisition and construction;
8. The Nevada department of fish and game: \$1,000,000 for acquisition and construction;
9. For historic preservation purposes, to be distributed in accordance with guidelines and regulations developed by the division of historic

preservation and archeology of the state department of conservation and natural resources: \$500,000;  
and be it further

*Resolved*, That the following conditions are placed upon the distribution of money under the provisions of this resolution:

1. No more than 25 percent of the money allocated to any county or city pursuant to the provisions of this resolution may be used for development purposes.

2. Money which is not used by a district to which it has been allotted before January 1, 1979, becomes available for allocation among the other districts.

3. Bond funds allocated to the Nevada state park system shall be matched to the maximum extent possible by money which is made available by the Federal Government.

4. No money from the allocation to a district may be granted to counties or cities for park purposes until the state park advisory commission has reviewed all plans for acquisition, construction and development of parks in all counties and cities.

5. For each dollar of bond proceeds allocated to a district, the district shall provide one dollar of local funds to each project;  
and be it further

*Resolved*, That the directions and allocations of this resolution are contingent upon the enactment of an amendment to chapter 660, Statutes of Nevada 1975, to permit the legislature to allocate proceeds of bonds sold under the above-entitled act by its concurrent resolution;  
and be it further

*Resolved*, That the requirement of distribution according to guidelines and regulations developed by the division of historic preservation and archeology of the state department of conservation and natural resources is contingent upon the enactment of Senate Bill No. 359 of the 59th session.

STATE APPLICATIONS FROM CLARK COUNTY

Bike Path General Fund Appropriation

1973 Applications

Las Vegas/Clark County - \$100,000 application, \$95,000 funded  
North Las Vegas - \$ 42,782 application, \$37,500 funded  
(City later cancelled this project)  
Henderson - \$ 10,000 application, \$ 7,500 funded

1977 Park Bond Issue

1974 - 1977 Applications

No applications from any political subdivision.  
1973 Bike Path General Fund winding down.  
\$10 million Bond issue getting started.

1978 Applications

Clark County, Paradise Park - \$ 43,500, fully funded  
Clark County, Winchester Park - \$119,000, fully funded  
(Clark County eventually cancelled this project)  
Las Vegas, Park Acquisition - \$208,000, fully funded  
Las Vegas, Park Acquisition - \$ 13,000, fully funded  
Henderson, O'Callaghan Park - \$ 71,500, fully funded

1979 Applications

North Las Vegas, Walker Pool Acquisition - \$204,000, fully funded

1980 Applications

Clark County, Wetlands Park - \$109,000, fully funded

1981 Applications

Clark County, Red Rock Bike Path - \$ 45,394, fully funded, pending approval of Bond authorization by '81 Legislature.  
North Las Vegas, Hartke and Pettitti Parks - \$ 85,803, fully funded, pending approval of Bond authorization by '81 Legislature.

Wednesday, May 13, 1981

## Bill seeks funds for recreation

Legislative Bureau

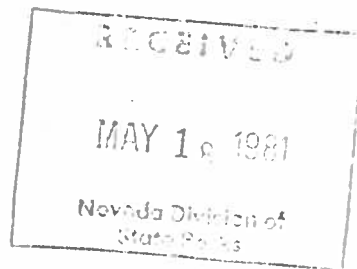
**CARSON CITY —** Clark County would receive at least 57 percent of state and federal money available for recreation projects under an Assembly bill introduced Tuesday.

Sponsored by Las Vegas Democrat Ed Kovacs and all 21 other Clark County assemblymen, Assembly Bill 657 is aimed at correcting what Kovacs termed a long-standing inequity in recreation funding.

"Southern Nevadans like to ride bikes, and they have as much right to as everybody else in this state," he said.

According to statistics he requested from the State Parks Department, Clark County has received only 20 percent of state recreation bond monies compared to the 78 percent received by the planning region which includes Washoe and Douglas counties.

The percentage of federal Land and Water Conservation Funds funnelled to Clark County has been less than 2 percent of the state total. The Washoe-Douglas region — which includes Lake Tahoe — has received 98 percent of the federal money.



# Expenditure by Planning Region

2400

Planning Region	Projects	Total Expenditure	L&WCF	Percent to Political Subdivisions
I	State	\$15,889,920	\$ 7,496,367	
	Political Subdivision	6,765,312	3,349,433	35.8 %
	All Projects	22,655,232	10,845,800	
II	State	173,179	86,590	
	Political Subdivision	681,613	340,531	3.6 %
	All Projects	854,792	427,120	
III	State	7,611,745	3,483,056	
	Political Subdivision	8,715,674	4,327,317	46.4 %
	All Projects	16,327,419	7,810,373	
IV	State	1,782,224	862,482	
	Political Subdivision	407,821	203,911	2.2 %
	All Projects	2,190,045	1,066,393	
V	State	631,085	315,543	
	Political Subdivision	696,305	348,153	3.7%
	All Projects	1,327,390	663,696	
VI	State	561,014	280,496	
	Political Subdivision	1,553,154	775,602	8.3%
	All Projects	2,114,168	1,056,098	
	SCORP	726,004	363,002	
	Master Acquisition & Improvement for Handicapped Facilities	1,613,601	810,142	

## UTILITY DEPOSITS

Utility Companies are permitted to request a deposit from their customers through authority granted by P.S.C. rules. The utilities require deposits from customers who are unable to provide proof of good credit or customers who are known credit risks.

Currently P.S.C. rules allow the utility to base the amount of deposit on the monthly average of two months billing multiplied by two. The utility normally keeps the deposit for one year, refunding at the end of this period, the deposit plus interest.

Interest is presently compiled by computing the average prime rate from the previous year and adding one percent to this average product. Utilities are currently paying 16.21% on deposits. The philosophy behind charging deposits is to protect the customers who faithfully pay their bills from assuming the loss caused by those credit risk customers who fail to pay their bills.

Utility companies are currently rewarding the customer who is a possible credit risk by paying unusually high interest rates on deposits. The interest paid on deposits is an allowable expense, which can be placed into the utilities revenue requirement base and therefore used to compute allowable earnings.

So what really happens is that good paying customers are burdened by the high interest expense caused by the credit risk customer.

CENTRAL TELEPHONE COMPANY  
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

1977	7.86%
1978	7.89%
1979	10.10%
1980	13.73%
1981	16.21%

**U. S. TREASURY BILLS**

**Secondary Market**

**Interest Rates Money & Capital Market**

**Average, Percent Per Annum**

1977	3 month	5.27
	6 month	5.53
	1 year	5.71
1978	3 month	7.19
	6 month	7.58
	1 year	7.74
1979	3 month	10.07
	6 month	10.06
	1 year	9.75
1980	3 month	11.43
	6 month	11.37
	1 year	10.89

**1981 Forecasted Rate For Treasury Issues, Bonds, Note and Bills. (Source Wall Street Journal) 13.15**

**Information From Federal Reserve Bulletin**



**CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS**

**Secondary Market**

**Interest Rates - Money & Capital Markets**

**Average Percent, Per Annum**

1977	1 month	5.48
	3 month	5.64
	6 month	5.92
1978	1 month	7.88
	3 month	8.22
	6 month	8.61
1979	1 month	11.03
	3 month	11.22
	6 month	11.44
1980	1 month	12.91
	3 month	13.07
	6 month	12.99

Information from Federal Reserve Bulletin