

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Bremner
 Vice Chairman Hickey
 Mr. Bergevin
 Mr. Brady
 Mr. Coulter
 Mr. Glover
 Mrs. Hayes
 Mr. Horn
 Mr. Marvel
 Mr. Rhoads
 Mr. Vergiels
 Mrs. Westall

MEMBERS ABSENT: Mr. Robinson

ALSO PRESENT: Bill Bible, Fiscal Analyst; Judy Matteucci, Deputy Fiscal Analyst; Mike Alastuey, Deputy Budget Director (SEE ATTACHED GUEST LIST)

Chairman Bremner called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m.

SB 335 MAKES APPROPRIATION FOR CERTAIN MACHINES FOR STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. Don Bailey, State Printer, Department of Printing, said that SB 335 is a request for an appropriation of \$120,000 for three major pieces of equipment for the state printing function -- a folding machine, a binding machine and a sheet counter. He noted that the binding machine and the folding machine are both replacement items, but the sheet counter is for counting skid stock for which currently there is no way to count.

When Mr. Marvel asked if to date all counting has been guesswork, Mr. Bailey said that if any count is taken currently on the skid stock, it is a manual count.

*AB 554 AUTHORIZES SALE OR LEASE OF FISH HATCHERY AT VERDI.

Mr. Joe Greenley, Director of the Department of Wildlife, said that *AB 554 would authorize the sale or lease of the Verdi fish hatchery property and the purpose of that is to generate enough revenue to build a new hatchery. He said that it is uncertain if this sale or lease would generate enough money due to a discrepancy of 40 acres in the recent land appraisal.

Chairman Bremner noted that the bill states there is "145.2 acres of land, more or less." Mr. Greenley said that according to the land appraisal, there are 40 acres less than the 145.2 as stated in the bill -- there will be a land survey done to eliminate the discrepancy.

Chairman Bremner additionally asked what would be the outcome if the fish hatchery were sold but not enough money was generated to build a new one. Mr. Greenley said that the hatchery would not be sold unless the department was certain that there would be sufficient funds to build a new one plus any capital improvement money that is available as a result of the \$337,000 that is requested to be put into a hatchery account.

In response to Chairman Bremner's question on the time that would be necessary to complete the project, Mr. Greenley said that construction could begin this biennium.

When Mr. Marvel asked how long the state has owned the Verdi Hatchery, Mr. Greenley said since 1902.

Mr. Glover asked why the stipulation was put into the bill to either "sale or lease" the hatchery. Mr. Greenley said that it was anticipated that a portion of the hatchery facilities could be leased for a period of time -- perhaps through the transition period.

*AB 544

When Mr. Marvel asked if there was conflict over the water rights, Mr. Greenley said there is a conflict and it is another "if" that needs to be cleared up.

Chairman Bremner observed that the Department of Wildlife is proposing to sale or lease the hatchery with the uncertainties of how much land there actually is and if the state has the water rights. Mr. Greenley said that the department is certain of 102 acres and some water rights are known.

AB 456 INCREASES FEE CHARGED FOR FILING OF CERTAIN PAPERS BY NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS.

Mr. William Swackhammer, Secretary of State, said that AB 456 would mandate that a \$15 fee be charged to cover the filing costs for papers by nonprofit organizations. He pointed out that currently there are 8,000 nonprofit corporations on the memory bank at the Secretary of State's office and a lesser number specified in their articles are automatically on the books for 50 years regardless if they are active or inactive, which is costly to the state. Mr. Swackhammer said it is hoped that this small fee will be a deterrent to unnecessary filings for nonprofit corporation status.

Mr. Glover asked if it is possible to have the inactive nonprofit corporations removed from the records. Mr. Swackhammer said that it is being proposed to require a filing on an annual basis to delete the organizations that are inactive.

AB 546 ENTITLES RETIRED JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT AND DISTRICT JUDGES TO ACCUMULATE CREDIT TOWARD MAXIMUM PENSIONS FOR ADDITIONAL ACTIVE SERVICE UPON RECALLS.

Judge Llewellyn Young, 6th Judicial District, said that AB 546 is an addendum to Assemblyman Hickey's original bill that would provide that judges could be called back to active duty after retirement. He said that AB 546 expands that concept by creating a "pool" of retired judges to serve, upon consent, appropriate temporary duty within the court system. He added that this would allow those justices or judges who have retired with 16 years or more of service but less than 20 years of service to receive additional service credit towards receiving the maximum pension allowable under the law. This additional credit would be based upon the actual time spent in recalled active service by each justice or judge.

Mr. Marvel observed that this concept has little fiscal impact. Judge Young said this application is a more economical use of existing expertise than would be the addition of new judges and attendant costs in providing new courtroom facilities and support staff.

AB 513 MAKES APPROPRIATION FOR STUDY OF WATER QUALITY AT LAHONTAN RESERVOIR.

Mr. Peter Krenkel, Executive Director of the Water Resources Center for the Desert Research Institute, presented slides to the committee depicting the extent of the poor water quality problem at Lahontan Reservoir. He said that AB 513 would appropriate \$250,000 to fund a study to determine the problem and solution to the poor water quality at the reservoir.

Mr. Krenkel distributed a handout to the committee which details the proposed program which includes data collection and the development of a water quality model (EXHIBIT A). The objectives of the program is to first, identify the important adverse water quality processes that are causing the problems in the lake. Second, these processes must be simulated with the ultimate objective being the development of a model that can be used as a management tool in the reservoir to determine the most cost effective solution for attaining the desirable water quality.

Mr. Vergiels asked Mr. Krenkel to provide the committee with details on how the manpower will be expended on this project in order to verify that personnel are actually involved with this project.

5/7/8.
Page 3

When Mr. Marvel asked how phosphorous was extracted from the lake, Mr. Krenkel said that it is precipitated out. He added that he does not know at this time if that would be the solution for Lahontan.

Chairman Bremner asked what the potential harm is to humans considering the lake's present condition. Mr. Krenkel said that the lake was closed last summer because of conditions that became toxic to both humans and fish.

Mr. Glover referred to the projected December 31, 1982 reversion date, and asked how much time would be necessary to complete the project. Mr. Krenkel said that the proposed budget was designed for the project to begin on January 1, 1981; consequently, the proposed time schedule contained in EXHIBIT A would need to be extended approximately 6 months and the last date of the project should be extended to June 1983.

In response to a question from Chairman Bremner on how much research has been completed on the water quality problem, Mr. Krenkel noted that in June 1979 the Water Resources Center of the Desert Research Institute received \$70,000 from the U.S. Geological Survey to develop a hydrodynamic model of the reservoir.

Mr. Rhoads questioned the possibility of implementing the recommendations by state agencies and users that are generated from the study.

Mr. Roland Westergard, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, said that he hoped the problem could be identified and support can be gained to resolve the problem.

Mr. Brady said it was his impression that the problem has been generally identified and asked how much additional money will be requested to implement the measures recommended from the study.

Mr. Krenkel said there are different alternatives to solve the problem. For example, it might be quite simple -- there are two outlets on the lake and the problem may be assisted by changing the method of withdrawal from the lake which would be very inexpensive. A more costly method would be to implement the chemical precipitation on the lake.

Mr. Brady referred to a recent water quality study at Lake Mead and asked who was responsible for funding that study. Mr. Lew Dodge, Administrator of the Division of Environmental Protection, said that study on Lake Mead is still in progress and is being funded 60% by the E.P.A., 20% by the city and 20% by the county. Mr. Brady questioned why the state is assuming the responsibility for the funding of this study rather than local entities as is the case at Lake Mead. Mr. Roland Westergard, Director of the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, said that in Clark County it is primarily the city and county and the treatment plants that are administered by those two agencies that contributed to the water quality problem at Lake Mead. However, a large part of the western Nevada area contributes to the problem at Lake Lahontan. He added further that there is an investment in state funds in the park and recreational resources at the Lake. Mr. Westergard pointed out that much of the water supply for Lahontan Valley comes from shallow domestic wells and part of that supply comes from Lahontan reservoir.

Mr. Bergevin observed that current water quality standards on the Carson River does not recognize uses prior to the Lahontan Reservoir that have a right to be protected also. He added that he could not support this study until he could be assured that the Division of Conservation and Natural Resources will recognize the current uses on the rivers when establishing water quality standards.

5/7/81
Page 4

Mr. Krenkel said that water quality criteria should be used to establish water quality standards which are the law. Once those standards are established, those should be dictated in terms of the beneficial use of the water. Once the beneficial uses are described, then the treatment plan is dictated.

When Mr. Glover asked what would be the consequences if this study is not done, Mr. Westergard said that the efforts underway throughout the stream systems to control runoff and discharge will hopefully result in the decreased amount of phosphorous and nitrates and other factors that contribute to the problem at Lahontan. He added that as the population influx increases and the sewage discharges increase, it leaves two alternatives. One is to remove it from the stream system which cannot be afforded from the water supply standpoint or clean it up to the point where it does not cause problems on downstream.

Chairman Bremner pointed out that there is a budget proposal to spend approximately \$671,000 on Lake Lahontan from motor boat fuel taxes and matching federal funds and asked if these funds can be used to fund this study. Mr. Westergard said it was his impression that the criteria for expenditure of those funds would not allow the expenditure for this purpose. Chairman Bremner said that under the current circumstances at Lake Lahontan, the funds will not be spent.

In response to Mr. Marvel's question on Pyramid Lake, Mr. Westergard said that there is a potential for the same problem developing there and hopefully what is learned at Lahontan from the proposed study will be applicable not only at Lahontan but at Pyramid Lake and perhaps Lake Mead. Senator Getto pointed out that Lahontan Lake is actually receiving waters from approximately 5 different sources and Pyramid Lake only receives a small portion of water from the Truckee River.

Mr. Brady remarked that considering the economic benefits and enjoyment of area residents of Lahontan Reservoir that a 50% match from local counties should be considered. Senator Getto said the only economic benefit would be to Silver Springs in Lyon County and over 50% of the use of the lake are by people from Washoe County and Carson City.

When Mr. Marvel asked if the poor water quality at the lake is harmful for irrigation purposes, Senator Getto said that there has been no proof of that. Mr. Marvel commented that agriculture is the number one priority for the lake.

Mr. Bergevin commented that agriculture is the priority use of the lake and the people who wish to use it for recreation purposes should be responsible for the funding of the study to "clean it up."

Mr. Bob Sullivan of the Carson River Basin Council of Governments said that federal, state and local money has been invested in water quality in the Carson system above the Lahontan reservoir.

Chairman Bremner asked Mr. Sullivan if the Carson River Basin Council of Governments would be willing to help fund this study. Mr. Sullivan said some in-kind match would be available.

Mr. Vergiels referred to EXHIBIT A and asked for details on the employee benefits as contained in the proposed budget from the DRI. Mr. Krenkel said that he would provide the committee with that information.

Mr. Brady questioned the possibility of increasing the user fees for Lake Lahontan to fund this study and perhaps any treatment costs involved. Chairman Bremner said that the user fees are returned to the state parks budget as an offset to the General Fund.

Mr. Horn said that it was his impression there was sufficient existing staff at the DRI currently and this study should be undertaken without the request for additional funds. Dr. Murino, Director of the Desert Research Institute, said that state funds appropriated to DRI are limited to administrative and clerical positions -- the funding coming in for research is locked in to address the specific research project for which it has been appropriated. In response to Mr. Horn's question on the Water Resource Center in DRI, Dr. Murino said that in that center the state pays for two positions -- Dr. Krenkel's salary and his secretary's. The remainder of the research money is received from federal and private sources with the exception of the Truckee River study that is state funded in the amount of \$60,000.

When Mr. Horn asked what the possibility is of Dr. Krenkel doing the study, Dr. Murino noted that it would require a large staff to conduct the water quality study.

SB 151 INCREASES MINIMUM COMPENSATION FOR ACTIVE DUTY OF NEVADA NATIONAL GUARD.

William Engle, Adjutant General of Nevada, said that SB 151 was drafted to provide additional minimum funding for those people in the National Guard that are called to state active duty. He noted that the current minimum of \$30 per day is not sufficient and it is requested that the minimum be raised to \$50 per day.

When Mr. Marvel asked what would be the fiscal impact of this legislation, General Engle said that it was difficult to determine since it is impossible to know in advance when the National Guard may be activated. As an example, as of February 9, 1981, \$4,761 had been expended in FY 1980-81 as a result of the Harvey's bombing. In contrast in FY 1979-80, \$114 was spent due to a flood.

In response to Mr. Marvel's question on what the fringe benefits are by being a member of the National Guard, General Engle noted that additional income, technical training, educational benefit and the possible retirement are all benefits.

Chairman Bremner asked how many grades would be affected by this increase in daily compensation. General Engle said that it would only affect the first five or six enlisted grades (from private through staff sergeant) because the base pay for personnel above that level is already higher than the requested \$50 per day.

SB 97 PERMITS USE OF NATIONAL GUARD IN SEARCH AND RESCUE OPERATIONS.

General Engle said that currently NRS 412.122 provides that the Governor may, in case of invasion, disaster, insurrection, riot, breach of the peace, or imminent danger thereof, order the Nevada National Guard into active duty. SB 97 would include substantial threat to life or property and epidemic to the list of reasons for which the Guard may be called to active duty. General Engle requested that SB 97 be amended to make the wording in this measure consistent with the wording in AB 506 which broadens the definition of emergency to also include all epidemics of life or property threatening situations for which the Board of Examiners may authorize expenditures from the Emergency Fund. General Engle further explained that the Guard is only called when the Governor is assured that local resources (county and city level) have been completely expended.

Mr. Marvel asked in the case of a local emergency and the National Guard is called to duty, who assumes jurisdiction. General Engle said that in the case of most emergencies, the Guard is under the jurisdiction of the local sheriff.

SB 290 MAKES SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FROM STATE HIGHWAY FUND TO DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES FOR COST OF ITS USE OF COMPUTER FACILITY.

5/7/81
Page 6

Mr. Bart Jacka, Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles, said that SB 290 requests a supplemental appropriation from the Highway Fund of \$101,520 for the Department of Motor Vehicles for payment of increased Computer Facility costs. The budget for the utilization of the Computer Facility is prepared by the automation division within DMV and then subsequently presented to the Budget Office. He added that in concert with that the Computer Facility Budget Division prepared a projected budget based upon use. Mr. Jacka noted the Department of Motor Vehicles had indicated that it would need sufficient funds to meet a standard of approximately 18% to 20% use. The indication from the the Computer Facility was, in fact, the use would be about 13.18% percentage use and therefore the amount approved by the Budget Office and included in FY 1980 operation for the Computer Facility's rent was \$276,460. Due to a variance in use by other users of the facility, the percentage of use and percentage of charge has been altered. In DMV's instance, the user costs rose from an estimate in September to between \$400,000 and \$410,000. Mr. Jacka said that leaves DMV in a shortfall position of \$101,520.

SB 26 REVISES PROVISIONS RELATING TO DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS TO LIBRARIES AND GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

Ms. Martha Gould, Nevada Library Association, testified in favor of SB 26 and distributed a handout to the committee (EXHIBIT B). She added that this legislation did pass the Senate unanimously and is a direct result of the recommendations from the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Needs of Nevada and from the Legislative Subcommittee's report. Ms. Joan Kershner, Nevada state Library, said that SB 26 amends NRS 2.345 to provide for the distribution of certain documents, publications and laws that directly affect the citizens of Nevada. She distributed to the committee a handout (EXHIBIT C) designed by the interim subcommittee that depicts in graph form the various documents and their proposed distribution.

Ms. Kershner pointed out the reason that the fiscal note varies so widely is that it is unknown if every library that would be made eligible would take advantage of every publication. One of the most important aspects of this measure is the provision that the Nevada Revised Statutes would be distributed to libraries and is recommended to be made available at half price. She referred to an amendment to this legislation which reads that the director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau shall before each regular session of the Legislature notify, in addition to those currently authorized to receive the publications, the Nevada Historical Society, libraries of the prisons and the school districts of the state including the high schools. She suggested that the requirement for notification be removed from the bill as it would involve between 500 and 800 notifications each time a publication becomes available.

Senator Jean Ford said that she strongly supports this measure and it was her opinion that the interim study on the libraries was one of the most complete studies that she had been a part of. SB 26 provides that funds for this program is to come from the Legislative Fund and in order to eliminate any public controversy from the increase in the Legislative Fund to cover these costs, the Legislative Commission has suggested that administratively the Legislative Fund be divided by separating the costs for publication distribution from the other expenditures of the fund.

SCR 6 REQUESTS INCLUSION OF LIBRARY SCIENCE IN PROGRAM OF THE WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION.

Ms. Gould said that SCR 6 is part of an entire package of legislation beginning with the Governor's Conference on Nevada's Libraries and Information Needs. This measure requests that Nevada's WICHE Commissioners include library science in the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education Program. She added that currently

Nevada does not have any postgraduate educational programs for library science and that there is a need for graduate level librarians within the state.

5/7/81
Page 7

Ms. Gould said the projected costs of \$3,800 per slot would be for fiscal year 1981-82 and for fiscal year 1982-83 -- \$4,000 per slot. In response to Chairman Bremner's question on the number of slots, Ms. Gould said that she was not certain if one or two slots would be made available.

Mr. Joe Anderson, State Librarian, added for the committee's information that it is not anticipated that there will be more than 4 slots available for Nevada students pursuing graduate work in library science.

SB 512 MAKES APPROPRIATION FOR CERTAIN EQUIPMENT FOR FALLON CAMPUS OF WESTERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE.

Mr. Jack Davis, President of Western Nevada Community College, said that SB 512 requests an appropriation of \$210,000 for the purchase of certain equipment for the Fallon campus of the Western Nevada Community College. He distributed a handout to the committee detailing the equipment needs for the campus (EXHIBIT D).

Senator Getto pointed out that much of the requested equipment in the amount of \$99,666.55 will be used to equip the Agricultural/Auto Mechanics and Welding School at the campus which is a course of study that was much needed in the Fallon area.

When Mr. Glover asked when the money would be available from the University that was discovered by the subcommittee, Ms. Matteucci said that it would not be available until 1983.

Mr. Hickey asked in what order of priority of funding are the programs being offered at the college. Mr. Davis said that the Agricultural/Auto Mechanics and Welding program is the number one priority; the second priority is the Business Instruction area and the third priority is the Computer Science program. He noted that the fourth area of priority would be the Physical and Biological Sciences Instruction and next would be the Developmental English, Math and Adult Basic Education. The areas of least priority are the Media Support Equipment and the Student Services.

Mr. Hickey referred to the large appropriation requested for the welding equipment and asked how many people take the course. Mr. Davis said that there are full sections (125 to 150 people per year) each time the course is offered and there is a waiting list.

Chairman Bremner referred to the list of requested equipment and noted that the cost of several items seemed to be excessive. Mr. Davis said these prices were received as "low quotes" from vendors and if purchased by the end of the summer, these prices will be firm, but upon approval of this legislation, the items will go to bid.

In response to Mr. Horn's question on the possibility that three typewriters would be enough for the business classes, Mr. Davis said these three typewriters have some memory capability, the basic typewriters (40) are already purchased and have been used at the college.

Chairman Bremner said it was his impression that it had been stated that once the buildings at both Fallon and Henderson were complete there would be no requests for further appropriations. Mr. Davis said that he never made that statement.

Mr. Hickey noted that since there are existing programs currently at Fallon are these requests for equipment a duplication of existing equipment. Mr. Davis said that the programs are conducted at the high school in the evenings and utilizes the minimal equipment provided there.

Mr. Bergevin noted the large expense of an engine lathe (\$9,000) and questioned the need for it. Mr. Davis said that it is a big part of their Agricultural/Auto Mechanics program.

Mr. Tom Ross, University Regent, said that this requested appropriation is presented as a one-shot because this type of expenditure does not fit into the regular university budget.

SB 475 BROADENS AUTHORITY OF WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION TO CONTRACT WITH SCHOOLS OUTSIDE REGION.

Senator Getto told the committee that SB 475 allows the WICHE commissioners to contract with schools that are outside of the WICHE region if the cost of attending schools within the region is excessive. Existing statutory authority allows the commissioners to contract with the schools if they are unable to obtain placements within the region. He noted that this legislation will also allow them to contract if they feel that the cost of obtaining these slots is excessive.

Assemblyman Vergiels testified on behalf of the WICHE commissioners by stating that they are in favor of this legislation.

Senator Getto said that currently the University of Nevada is contracting with Colorado State for the School of Veterinary Medicine but recently WICHE has received an offer from Ohio State for approximately half the tuition. This measure will allow WICHE to "break" the contract with Colorado State that will save the state money or allow for more veterinary students to attend school.

Mr. Vergiels pointed out that the first priority of the WICHE Commissioners is to place students within the compact but due to various problems with Colorado State, the commissioners have already contracted with Ohio State for 5 students.

Chairman Bremner adjourned the meeting at 11:00 a.m.

DATE: 5-7-81

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

REPRESENTING:

John Sweetland

State Board of Wildlife Commissioners

ACWITT C WELLS

" " " " "

Joe Greenley

Dept. of Wildlife

Peter A. Krenkel

Desert Research Inst

MARTHA B. POWL D

N.W. Lib. Assoc.

Joe Anderson

State Library

Oran Kerschner

State Library

James Cooper

DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Steven Vigg

Desert Research Inst.

MIKE BROWN

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

Kevin [unclear]

District Judge

James Clamond

~~WESTERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE~~

MARCIA R. BERKMAN

WESTERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Bill Edgel

Military Dept

Wm D. Swackhamer

Sec of state

JACK DAVIS

WESTERN NEVADA Comm College

Development of a Water Quality
Model for Lahontan Reservoir

The Water Resources Center of the Desert Research Institute (DRI/WRC) began building a data base for Lahontan Reservoir in June, 1979 under a cooperative agreement with the United States Geological Survey. In January, 1980 the Bioresources Center of the Desert Research Institute (DRI/BRC) assumed the responsibility under their OWRT contract for collecting data on Lahontan Reservoir while DRI/WRC focussed their efforts on developing a comprehensive water quality model for Lahontan Reservoir. Thus, at the present time there are two projects funded by federal agencies studying the Lahontan Reservoir. The objectives of these projects are:

1. The development of a state of the art one dimensional (vertical) temperature and salinity reservoir model.
2. Calibration and verification of the one dimensional temperature/salinity model.
3. Identification of the important physical, chemical and biological processes in the reservoir.
4. Collection of a data base suitable for:
 - a) identifying and quantifying the important physical, chemical and biological processes in the reservoir, and
 - b) calibrating and verifying a reservoir water quality model.

At the present time the funding levels available from the USGS and OWRT are not sufficient to allow the development of the needed water quality model or to continue the data collection past October 1, 1981. Thus, the present effort, while very valuable must be considered to be only the beginning of a major effort to solve the severe water quality problems at Lahontan Reservoir.

Given the importance of Lahontan Reservoir to the economy of Northern Nevada, DRI/WRC believes that additional funding should be made available for the continuation of co-ordinated modeling and data collection efforts on Lahontan Reservoir. It must be emphasized that only a comprehensive, co-ordinated effort will allow the problems at Lahontan Reservoir to be identified and the proper corrective measures recommended. For example, let us assume that excessive phosphorous was the eutrophication initiating agent in Lahontan Reservoir. This led to increased algal growth which increased the pH which in turn resulted in the predominance of blue-green algae. This led to fewer resources for the zooplankton and more decomposition led to an anaerobic hypolimnion. This description could be continued, but the salient point is that we must be concerned with the total system rather than a single component. Many of the phenomena associated with eutrophication are unlikely to be reversed by simply removing phosphorous from the influent. Thus, in looking for cost-effective solutions we must examine all possibilities. This can only be done with a mathematical model substantiated with high quality field data.

A comprehensive modeling effort would have the following benefits to the State of Nevada:

1. Evaluation of treatment alternatives on the Carson and Truckee Rivers on the relative health of Lahontan Reservoir as measured by:
 - a. Temperature
 - b. Total dissolved solids
 - c. Presence of nutrients
 - d. Dissolved oxygen
 - e. Algae

This evaluation will require the development of a reservoir water quality model.

2. Evaluate the effect of the groundwater on Lahontan Reservoir and the effect of Lahontan Reservoir on the groundwater in Lahontan Valley. The evaluation will address both the problems of quantity and quality.
3. Evaluation of reservoir management techniques on the relative health of Lahontan Reservoir. It is noted that this evaluation would have no effect on the amount of water withdrawn from Lahontan or when it is withdrawn, only from what level in the outlet structure it is withdrawn.
4. Recommendations on cost-effective techniques for improving the health of Lahontan Reservoir.

The work proposed above would provide the State of Nevada with a management tool for use on Lahontan Reservoir long after the termination of the project. It is proposed that the project have a duration of two years beginning on January 1, 1981. The total cost to the State of Nevada would be \$250,000 and estimates of how this funding would be allocated among the project components are given in Appendix I. Beginning in January, 1983 a series of training courses on the use of the model would be provided for the appropriate state and local agencies.

DRI/WRC realizes that it will be impossible for the State to provide the complete amount of funding in January, 1981; however, we must note that if some commitment of funding is not made early in 1981 then it will be necessary for us to begin reallocating personnel and resources from our current efforts to other projects. Since this reallocation of resources would result in significant delays in project completion and increased cost to the state, we recommend that \$54,310 of the funds requested in Appendix I be made available to us in January, 1981 to maintain and increase our present level of effort. We would propose that we begin work on the following tasks:

1. We will initiate work on developing an appropriate water quality model for Lahontan Reservoir. We believe that this is an essential task which is required to determine the parameters which must be sampled and an optimum sampling schedule. At the present time the sampling program is on a monthly schedule to collect baseline data; a model will allow us to optimize this schedule. We anticipate that we can have a water quality model operating by July, 1981. Please note this model will not be a product for use in reservoir management.
2. In addition to the planned OWRT sampling on the reservoir six additional sample trips will be made in the period April-October, 1981. The goal is to sample more during the period of maximum biological activity.
3. We believe that significant quantities of the nutrient phosphorous may be stored in the sediments of the reservoir. Thus, any change in either upstream waste treatment or reservoir management may bring this nutrient out of storage. We will begin detailed work on these sediments to determine what materials are stored in the sediments and under what conditions and at what rate these materials will come out.
4. We will begin a survey of the well data available at Lahontan.

The budget for this work is contained in Appendix II. We wish to emphasize that this work should be initiated at the earliest possible time. We also wish to note that this work is a beginning point and not an end in itself. If the funds indicated in Appendix II can be made available in January, 1981, then we can adhere to the time schedule shown in Appendix III.

APPENDIX I

PROPOSED BUDGET
LAHONTAN WATER QUALITY MODEL
(1-1-81 to 1-1-83)

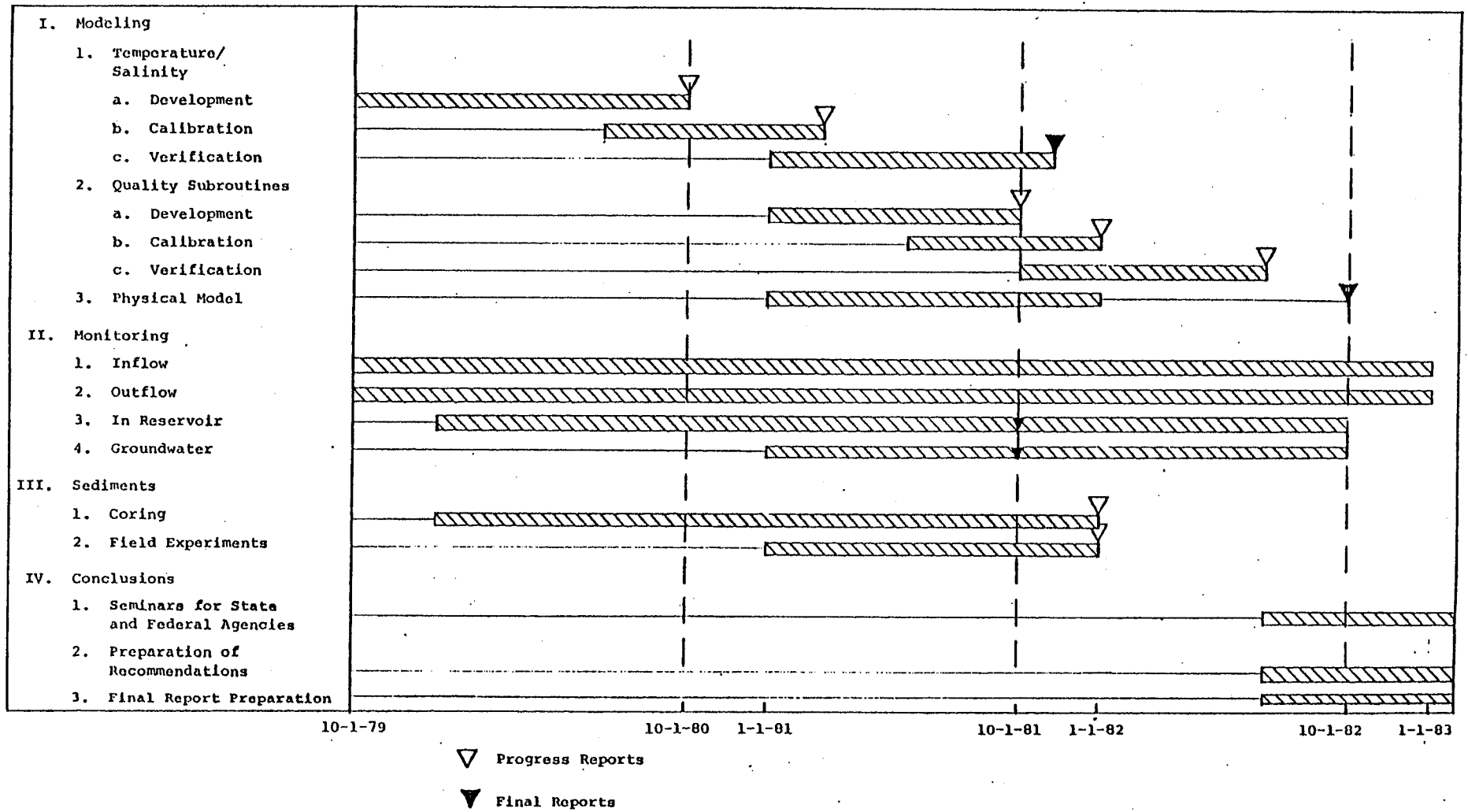
	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>
1. Personnel	\$50,310	\$58,050
2. Employee Benefits	10,970	12,830
3. Travel	6,310	7,200
4. Equipment	8,000	2,000
5. Operating	21,360	30,680
6. Indirect Costs	<u>19,610</u>	<u>22,680</u>
7. Total Yearly Project Costs	\$116,560	\$133,440
8. Total Project Cost		\$250,000

APPENDIX II

INTERIM BUDGET
LAHONTAN WATER QUALITY MODEL
(1-1-81 to 7-1-81)

1. Personnel	\$25,160
2. Employee Benefits	5,500
3. Travel	3,160
4. Equipment	-0-
5. Operating	10,680
6. Indirect Costs	9,810
7. Total Interim Costs	54,310

APPENDIX III



NEVADA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TESTIMONY BEFORE ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS ON SB 26 and SCR 6 May 7, 1981.

SB 26 is a lengthy and somewhat complicated bill which would expand and make more efficient and equitable the distribution of state publications and of the NRS. The bill is complicated as it addresses current practice and future practice. Mrs. Joan Kerschner, Director of Public Services for the Nevada State Library and the state depository program will speak in depth to this bill and its fiscal impacts.

The state and local governments produce a great volume of publications, many of them are very critical in terms of access by citizens. The subcommittee was guided by a general principle - that state and local governments have a responsibility to insure that all documents, publications, and laws that directly affect their citizens are easily accessible to citizens. This principle clearly implies that government should bear certain costs to insure this accessibility. A review of the law indicated that various publications are handled in different ways in terms of free distributions. The law ignores the fact of branch libraries altogether. Branch libraries in Clark and Washoe Counties are bigger than many main libraries in the rural areas. The Subcommittee concluded that citizen access to a number of legal publications in particular was inadequate. This problem can be helped in several ways including an increase in the number of free distributions to public libraries, most notably the NRS. Not all legal publications are of equal usefulness to the average citizen. Those of maximum usefulness should be the most widely available. These comments are quoted from the Legislative Counsel Bureau Report 81-15.

At a time when citizens are looking carefully at the actions of government, to make open and easy access to the operation of their government available to citizens would, in turn, indicate a Legislature responsive to their constituents. It also would reflect accountability in terms of expenditure of tax dollars. If one is to live according to the laws of their state, it is nice to have easy access to these same laws.

The Nevada Library Association strongly supports SB 26, and asks that this Committee give it an expeditious Do Pass out of Committee.

SCR 6 would make Library Science part of the WICHE program. At present there is no in-state access to graduate study in library science. One recommendation of the sub-committee is to make library science part of the WICHE program. There has been much discussion this session about literacy. Libraries and literacy have a symbiotic relationship. It is easy to learn to read when you have easy access to books, libraries and trained librarians. The Nevada Library Association strongly urges the addition of library science to the WICHE program. The cost is small, and the return greatly beneficial.

Taking into consideration your time constraints, it did not appear necessary for many to appear before this Committee, basically to same the same thing. We felt that

1533

EXHIBIT B

knowledge of support for these bills shown in the Senate would be obvious to this Committee. We also felt you were aware of the support for library legislation that has been shown to the members of this Legislature, and that you were aware of the fact that this legislation was a direct result of the recommendations from the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Needs of Nevada, and from the Legislative Sub-Committee's report. These bills received a unanimous Do Pass from the Senate.

LIBRARY STUDY
PROPOSED CHANGES IN PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTION

Publications & NRS Citation	Public Libraries	Branches of Public Libraries	State Library	Law Libraries	Supreme Court Library	University System Libraries	High School Libraries	Prison Libraries	Mental Health Institute Libraries	Nevada Historical Society	Training Center Libraries	Newspapers	Radio & TV	Justices, Judges	Other State & Local Officials	Legislators	Depository Libraries	Secretary of State	Attorney General	Cities & Counties
1. Advance Sheets, Sup. Court Decision 2.345 Automatic Upon Request	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	1/1		0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/1					
2. Bills, Histories, Indexes and Journals 218.460 Automatic Upon Request	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2		0/2	0/2	0/2	0/2			2/2	2/2	b				
3. Advance Sheets, Statutes of Nevada 218.500 Automatic Upon Request	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1a	0/1		0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1			1/1	1/1	1/1				
4. Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 220 Automatic Upon Request Half-Price Microfiche			0/1	0/1	0/1												1/1	0/1c		
5. Annotations to NRS Chapter 220 Automatic Upon Request Half-Price Microfiche			0/1	0/1	0/1									0/1				0/1		
6. Digest Chapter 220 Automatic Upon Request Half-Price Microfiche			0/1	0/1	0/1													0/1		
7. Nevada Administrative Code 233B.065 Automatic Half-Price	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1												0/2	2/2	1/1	
8. County Codes 266.160 and 268.014 Automatic	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	0/1														
9. City Codes 266.160 and 268.014 Automatic	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	0/1														
10. Town Codes 269.168 Automatic	0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1	2/2	0/1														
11. Statutes of Nevada 345.010 Automatic Upon Request Microfiche	1/1	0/1		0/1	2/2	1/1				1/1				1/1						
12. Nevada Reports 345.020 Automatic Upon Request	1/1	0/1		0/1	2/2	1/1				1/1				1/1						
13. Biennial Report and Statistical Abstract 345.070 and 345.090 Automatic Upon Request	1/1	0/1	0/1	0/1		1/1		0/1	0/1	0/1	0/1				1/1	1/1				1/1

The numbers above the slash are the current ones; those below the slash are the proposed ones.

NOTES:

- a. The present law calls for enough copies for exchange with other states but does not call for distribution to the supreme court library itself.
- b. As needed, no limit.
- c. Depository libraries are major public libraries that provide certain regional services to other public libraries. There are three depository libraries.
- d. When separate from other statewide elected officials.
- e. To the public libraries and branches in the county only.
- f. Microfiche is always upon request and the price would be based on cost.

SB 50 - Distributed by
Dink, Gatto

PRIORITY #1

Western Nevada Community College
1981 Legislative One-Shot Money Requests

PRIORITY - Business Instruction - Fallon Campus

1.	1 each - Wireless Control Center	
2.	30 each - Listening Boxes @ \$72 each	\$ 3,000.00
3.	1 each - Word Processing Unit	2,150.00
	Keyboard & Screen Printer	
4.	1 each - Keypunch Machine, Model 129	16,881.50
5.	1 each - Kodakcora Mate or Bell & Howell	5,256.00
	Ring Master Slide Tape Projector	600.00
6.	2 each - IBM Electronic Typewriter @ \$2,400 each	4,800.00
7.	1 each - Memory Typewriter	6,820.00
		<u>6,820.00</u>
	TOTAL - BUSINESS INSTRUCTION	<u>\$39,517.50</u>

The above list of Equipment Requests for the Business and Word Processing programs are necessary for program expansion into the new facility to be completed 1980-81.

Items #1 and #2 would help to establish a typing/shorthand transcription lab.

Items #3, #5, #6 and #7 are necessary to supply student demand for the word processing lab and for the memory typing sequence of such lab. Item #3 could also be used in an administrative capacity.

Items #4 and #5 will help to equip the business machines lab and #4 can be used during the registration process.

PRIORITY - Computer Science and Data Processing Instruction - Fallon Campus

1.	1 each - Apple II Business Managers Computer System	\$ 5,400.00
2.	5 each - Apple II Student Systems @ \$3,000 each	15,000.00
		<u>15,000.00</u>
	TOTAL - COMPUTER SCIENCE/DATA PROCESSING INSTRUCTION	<u>\$20,400.00</u>

The above list of computer equipment is required to provide the computer hardware for computer science and data processing students to get hands-on experience and instruction.

Item #1 would provide one master machine with extra capabilities for demonstrations, record keeping, etc. for the instructor.

Items #2 would provide the computing equipment for small groups of three students per computer to write computer programs and process data.

PRIORITY - English, Math, ABE and ESL Instruction - Fallon Campus

1.	1 each - Cassette Cabinet	
2.	1 each - Filmstrip Cabinet	\$ 124.00
3.	3 each - Two-position Carrels @ \$444.00 each (30 x 95)	104.00
4.	2 each - Bookshelves (five shelves) @ \$98.00 each	1,332.00
5.	8 each - Cassette players/recorders @ \$79.95 each	196.00
6.	5 each - Monophonic headphones @ \$11.50 each	639.60
7.	3 each - Audio-active headphone with boom mike @ \$25.95 each	57.50
8.	1 each - Supply Cabinet	77.85
9.	2 each - Sound Filmstrip Projectors @ \$224.50 each	109.00
10.	1 each - Four-drawer file cabinet	449.00
11.	4 each - Rectangular Table @ \$94.50 each (30 x 60)	155.00
12.	1 each - Round Table	378.00
13.	26 each - Stacking Chairs (padded) @ \$123.50 each	200.00
		<u>3,211.00</u>
	TOTAL - ENGLISH, MATH, ABE AND ESL INSTRUCTION	<u>\$7,032.95</u>

The above list of equipment requests will expand and enhance the programs in developmental English, math, ABE, and ESL as well as establish a review area for those students enrolled in university-parallel English and math courses.

PRIORITY - Physical and Biological Sciences Instruction - Fallon Campus

1.	1 each - Physics Lab Equipment Package	
2.	4 each - Physics Apparatus Set (for 4 students) 16 total	\$ 4,350.00
3.	4 each - Physics Materials Set (for 4 students) 16 total	3,200.00
4.	1 each - Chemical Hardware Set	800.00
5.	1 each - Chemical Equipment Set	2,000.00
6.	1 each - Chemical Glassware Set	1,600.00
7.	1 each - Chemicals Set	1,800.00
8.	1 each - Physical Science Equipment Set	950.00
9.	1 each - Environmental Science Equipment Package	360.00
10.	1 each - Astronomy Equipment Package	1,100.00
11.	1 each - Biological Materials Set	1,150.00
12.	1 each - Biological Equipment Set (microscopes, etc.)	2,000.00
13.	1 each - Biological Glassware Set	5,200.00
		<u>3,900.00</u>
	TOTAL - PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES INSTRUCTION	<u>\$28,410.00</u>

The above list of equipment requests for the Physical and Biological Sciences programs are necessary to equip the Science Laboratory at the permanent campus.

Items #1, #2 and #3 would provide the initial equipment for a two-semester physics laboratory course.

Items #4, #5, #6 and #7 would establish the basic equipment necessary to support a two-semester chemistry laboratory course and the agricultural science curriculum.

Items #8, #9 and #10 would provide the initial equipment for one-semester courses in physical science, environmental science and astronomy, respectively.

Items #11, #12 and #13 would provide the necessary equipment to support the regular college offerings in biology as well as several core courses in nursing and agricultural science.

PRIORITY - Agricultural/Auto Mechanics & Welding Instruction - Fallon Campus

1.	2 each - Mechanics Set @ \$643.74	\$ 1,287.48
2.	2 each - A Frame @ \$164.10	
3.	1 each - Charging Circuit Simulator	528.20
4.	1 each - IGN. System Simulator	748.46
5.	1 each - Camber-Caster Simulator	673.80
6.	1 each - Alignment Principles Ill.	73.01
7.	1 each - Air Cond. Tool Set	133.05
8.	1 each - ½" Drive Socket Set	496.73
9.	1 each - ½" Handle and Extension Set	237.38
10.	2 each - Metric Wrench Set @ \$431.43	334.20
11.	2 each - Metric Socket Set @ \$651.94	862.86
12.	1 each - Hammer Set	1,303.88
13.	1 each - Punch and Chisel Set	233.36
14.	1 each - Pneumatic Hammer Set	350.75
15.	1 each - Pneumatic Tool Set	459.04
16.	1 each - Brake Tool Set	729.87
17.	1 each - Distributor Tool Set	345.73
18.	1 each - Micrometer Set	292.47
19.	1 each - Torque Wrench (Click Type)	684.75
20.	1 each - Torque Wrench	58.13
21.	1 each - Fractional Drill Set	47.18
22.	1 each - Metric Drill Set	57.91
23.	1 each - Wire Gage Drill Set	64.88
24.	1 each - Letter Drill Set	35.00
25.	1 each - Sun Engine Analyser	29.00
26.	1 each - Metric Tap and Die Set	5,500.00
27.	1 each - American Standard Tap and Die Set	240.08
28.	1 each - 20 Ton Press Set	365.00
29.	1 each - Brake Bleeder Kit	802.01
30.	1 each - Parts Washer	144.96
31.	1 each - Armature Crowler	209.17
32.	1 each - Computor Wheel Balancer	64.32
		1,500.00

33.	1 each - Transmission Jack	
34.	1 each - Hydraulic Floor Jack	\$ 326.25
35.	2 pair - Jack Stands @ \$54.38 per pair	490.16
36.	1 each - Hydraulic Bumper Jack	108.76
37.	1 each - Engine Lift	350.89
38.	2 each - Fender Covers @ \$8.40	749.48
39.	2 each - Creeper @ \$14.06	16.80
40.	1 each - Air Compressor	28.12
41.	1 each - AMNCO Brake Shop	4,303.50
42.	2 each - Automotive Tire Gage @ \$20.51	5,311.80
43.	1 each - Tire Changer	41.02
44.	1 each - Mag. Wheel Adaptor	1,199.25
45.	1 each - Steam Cleaner	37.46
46.	1 each - Battery Charger	1,473.75
47.	1 each - Battery Filler	261.75
48.	1 each - Battery Service Kit	7.25
49.	1 each - Battery Carrier	28.84
50.	1 each - LP Tank for 126 Brute	7.09
51.	1 each - Rotary (TM) Surface Mounted Lift	40.00
52.	5 each - 4" Vise Yuasa @ \$38.00 each	4,500.00
53.	1 each - 6" Vise Yuasa	190.00
54.	1 each - Yuasa Drilling and Tapping Machine	71.00
55.	1 each - Milwaukee Pipe Vise	3,900.00
56.	1 each - Milwaukee Pipe Vise Stand	45.00
57.	1 each - 8" Pipe Wrench	61.13
58.	1 each - 10" Pipe Wrench	5.81
59.	1 each - 18" Pipe Wrench	7.68
60.	1 each - 24" Pipe Wrench	15.53
61.	1 each - Pipe Cutter	25.13
62.	1 each - Jet Arbor Press	22.75
63.	1 each - Jet Verticle Band Saw	190.00
64.	1 each - Jet Horizontal Band Saw	2,062.50
65.	1 each - Jet 6" Bench Grinder	3,675.00
66.	1 each - Jet 8" Bench Grinder	55.94
67.	1 each - 3/8" B & D Handdrill Motor	87.19
68.	1 each - 1/2" B & D Handdrill Motor	111.13
69.	1 each - B & D Angle Grinder	157.50
70.	1 each - Milwaukee Pipe Threading Set	188.15
71.	1 each - 100 Lb. Anvil	143.80
72.	1 each - 2 Ton Chain Hoist	119.99
73.	1 each - Welding Cabinet W/Tools	555.00
74.	1 each - Metal Working Cabinet W/Tools	2,717.00
75.	1 each - Cabinet for Rod Storage	3,019.00
76.	8 each - Miller AC/DC Welders @ \$636.00	825.00
77.	10 each - Airco Gas Welding Units for Manifold @ \$198.00	5,088.00
78.	1 each - Metal Shear	1,980.00
79.	1 each - Hossfeld Bender	500.00
80.	1 each - Pedestal Grinder	782.95
81.	1 each - Portable Arc Welder (Engine Driven)	1,200.00
82.	1 each - Belt Sander	1,200.00
83.	2 each - Welding Screens @ \$155.00	1,556.00
84.	1 each - Power Welding Kit	270.00
		663.00

85.	18 each	- Bernard Metal Fabrication Table @ \$394.00	\$ 7,092.00
86.	1 each	- MIG Welding Machine (Miller)	2,600.00
87.	1 each	- TIG Welding Machine (Miller)	2,830.08
88.	1 each	- Air Hoses and Fittings	200.00
89.	1 each	- Engine Lathe	9,000.00
90.	3 each	- General Purpose Bench @ \$125.75	377.25
91.	2 each	- General Purpose Bench @ \$138.00	276.00
92.	4 each	- General Purpose Bench @ \$149.50	598.00
93.	1 each	- General Purpose Bench @ \$227.25	227.25
TOTAL - AGRICULTURAL/AUTO MECHANICS & WELDING INSTRUCTION			<u>\$92,666.55</u>

The Agricultural/Auto Mechanics and Welding Programs for daytime and evening students will be implemented in the new Fallon Campus facility when it is completed. In order to carry out the programs in a satisfactory fashion, the quantity and description of equipment included above is required.

PRIORITY - Media Support Equipment - Fallon Campus

1.	2 each	- Color Monitor/Receivers @ \$550.00	\$ 1,100.00
2.	3 each	- Filmstrip/Cassette Tape Projector (Dukane) @ \$440.00	1,320.00
3.	5 each	- Overhead Transparency Projectors (3M) @ \$275.00	1,375.00
4.	3 each	- 16mm Film Projectors (Singer/Graflex) @ \$990.00	2,970.00
5.	2 each	- Classroom Stereo Record Players @ \$185.00	370.00
6.	2 each	- 35mm Slide Projectors @ \$450.00	900.00
7.	5 each	- Portable Cassette Players @ \$45.00	225.00
8.	1 each	- Videocassette Recorder	1,600.00
9.	1 each	- Videocassette Player	1,300.00
TOTAL - MEDIA SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			<u>\$11,160.00</u>

The aforementioned list of media equipment is required to properly equip the new building at the Fallon Campus. Initially, the equipment will serve a full-time faculty of twelve persons. Similarly, it will be used to meet the needs of the forty-five part-time instructors at the Fallon Campus and Fernley Center.

PRIORITY - Student Services - Fallon Campus

1.	1 each	- Micro Fiche Reader Printer	\$ 2,200.00
2.	2 each	- Micro Fiche Reader @ \$350.00	700.00
TOTAL - STUDENT SERVICES			<u>\$ 2,900.00</u>

The list of equipment for the student services department is needed to modernize the record keeping at the Fallon Campus. In addition, the two readers will be used by students to review college catalogs and occupational information which is currently available on micro fiche.

FALLON CAMPUS TOTAL REQUEST \$202,087.00