

MINUTES OF THE
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE
ON FINANCE

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE

The Senate Committee on Finance was called to order by Chairman Floyd R. Lamb, at 8:00 a.m., Monday, January 26, 1981, in Room 231, of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

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

COMMITTEE MEMBER ABSENT:

(None)

GUEST LEGISLATOR:

Senator Jean Ford

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
Dan Miles, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Candace Chaney, Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

John Hayes, Nevada Appeal
Steve Watson, ESD
Bob Felten, State of Nevada Employees Assn.
Linda Ryan, State Office of Community Services
Nancy Wall, Budget Division
Jack Ryan, Intern to Senator Lamb
Don Douna, KLAS-TV
Ann Silver, Admin., SCETO
Bob Johnson, SCETO
Marilyn Paoli, Budget Division
Jack Pine, Budget Division
Pat Gothberg, Nevada Nurses' Assn.
Loretta M. Young, Nevada Mobile Home Assn.
W.A. Hatfield, Commission for Veteran Affairs
Bill Gearin, Commission for Veteran Affairs
Al McNitt, Housing Division.

Mr. Bob Hill, Coordinator, State Planning Office, introduced Mr. John Sparbel, Administrative Officer, State Planning Board. Mr. Hill asked the committee and audience to refer to a supplemental informational hand-out given to the members entitled "Governor's Office of Planning Coordination". (See Exhibit C.)

Mr. Hill reviewed briefly the work activities of the State Planning Coordinator's Office. These activities were divided into three categories: Statutory activities, Executive Order activities, and other activities. He noted that under Executive Order activities

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the SPCO served as the State planning and development clearinghouse. Under that function, his office had reviewed 821 applications for Federal grants by units of the State government, local government, and private, non-profit organizations, he added.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Hill how many of these applications were successful. Mr. Hill replied that his office recommended denial for approximately 2% of all applications for the previous fiscal year. He also noted that the Federal agency was not bound by those recommendations.

Mr. Hill explained another new activity under his office which will appear in the budgeting as a category for additional funding for the next biennium. He said his office is the designated agency for a new governmental program called the FAAD System, the Federal Assistance Award Data System. (See Exhibit C.)

Another new activity of the State Planning Coordinator's Office, Mr. Hill stated, was the appointment of Mr. Hill as chairman of the Governor's MX Management Committee. He noted that in the last year this committee had been a significant activity of his office.

Senator Wilson noted the Governor's budget proposal for fiscal years 1981-82 and 1982-83 recommended the expenditure of monies for the State MX Project Coordination Office, yet, he questioned, the budget did not show any budget expenditures for the last two fiscal years.

Mr. Hill explained that the MX planning during the 1979-80 and 1980-81 years were paid for with Federal funds that were given to the Four Corners Regional Commission, an agency which reviews economic development programs and funding for five western states. He noted that the monies were not spent as State funds; the funds were not in the State treasury, they were direct grants from the Federal government to Four Corners.

Senator Wilson stated that it was a fiscal policy of this State to know where all Federal monies in the State are spent. Four Corners, he added, is an agency in which the State participates. These funds, he added, were either to be approved expressly by the Legislature or by Interim Finance before expended. Senator Wilson remarked that the reviewing of those monies was the only vehicle they had to know if the MX program was adequate in the interest of the State, and whether its funding levels were adequate. He commented that there had been a great deal of controversy over whether the MX program should even be located in Nevada, yet the Legislature had not even been advised or privy to MX planning. Senator Wilson requested of Mr. Hill a breakdown of all the monies spent to date on MX.

Mr. Hill said he would provide the committee with the information requested by Senator Wilson.

Senator Echols expressed concern over present and future programs and expenditures. He commented that the people's desire is less government and expenditures, not more.

COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PLANNING (Pg.7)

Mr. Hill asked Mr. Sparbel to review the Executive Budget's recommendations concerning the Comprehensive Statewide Planning programs. Mr. Sparbel noted that funds would not be available from Federal agencies for Comprehensive Statewide Planning that were normally funneled from the Four Corners Regional Commission. He said funding will not be available to Four Corners for that purpose and, consequently, there will be increased reliance on the State General Fund and decreased availability of Federal funds.

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Mr. Sparbel noted that in regard to the remainder of the budget document, the number of positions had not increased. He said the operating categories are essentially the same as the categories have been in prior years with small adjustments made to allow for inflationary factors.

Senator Lamb inquired if there had been any increases in salary. Mr. Sparbel replied that there had been no unauthorized increases.

Senator Lamb referred to the bottom of page 9 of the Executive Budget and asked what was meant by "Prior Year Expense". Mr. Sparbel said they were expenses from the 1979-80 fiscal year. He added that Federal funds on which bills were to be paid in 1979-80 did not arrive until those books were closed. For that reason a revenue and expense category had to be established in the 1980-81 budget even though the actual amount was not increased.

Senator Gibson asked if there were any new positions added in 1980-81, and, if not, why had the salary category increased \$16,000. Mr. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst, explained the possible reasons for this increase as there were no new positions added. He said there were some vacancies of positions last year which held down their total salary cost. He added that this current year's work program budget projected all positions as if they were to be filled 100% of the time. Also the increase would reflect any merit increases and the legislative pay raise that was approved in the 1979 session.

Mr. Sparbel asked the committee to note on page 12 of the Executive Budget entitled "Commission on the Future of Nevada". This funding was terminated at the end of 1980 and no further funds were to be requested.

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION (Pg. 130)

Mr. Hill asked the committee to refer to a second supplemental hand-out containing information regarding the Four Corners Regional Commission which gave a description of the commission and how it works. (See Exhibit D.)

Senator Wilson asked Mr. Hill to refer to page 23 of the hand-out, Item 17, "MX Planning 11/5/79". He requested Mr. Hill to explain funding from other sources on this item.

Mr. Hill said that in mid 1979 Governor List and Governor Matheson of Utah met. They determined that the MX project was going to be very important and that funds would be available to investigate the MX problem. The governors went to the FCRC who agree to fund \$400,000 for this project. Each state would receive \$100,000 for MX related planning and \$200,000 was appropriated to investigate the regional impact of the MX on all the FCRC states. When those monies were received, Governors List and Matheson then met with President Carter in New Mexico and advised him of the action they had taken. In addition, they requested additional funding. Congress later appropriated \$1,000,000 to the Four Corners Regional Commission for MX related planning in Nevada and Utah.

Senator Wilson inquired as to whom the monies were expended by. Mr. Hill replied that the funds were controlled by the FCRC; their MX staff are employees of the State.

Senator Lamb requested Mr. Hill to give the committee an example of how the money was spent. Mr. Hill said the funds were used primarily in constructing the staff. He commented that his office, until that time, was trying to deal with the whole MX problem

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in addition to all their other duties. He said the bulk of the money was for building the staff capability at the State office and at the local level. Monies were also expended, he added, for various planning activities that have expired.

Senator Wilson inquired if any personnel were hired for those particular activities. Mr. Hill explained that FCRC hired on contract. The personnel are not under his jurisdiction, he said, only in the sense that he had been appointed to a policy board by the Governor. So as the Governor's representative he interacts on that basis, but, the staff does not report to his office.

Senator Wilson requested Mr. Hill to provide he and the other committee members material pertaining to all aspects of MX activity and planning in the state. This is to include, he added, number of personnel, what their responsibilities were, where they were housed, etc. He noted that the MX budget did not appear anywhere in the materials already provided the committee.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Barrett said they would get this information to the committee as soon as possible.

Senator Lamb asked if the FCRC were asking for any additional positions. No, Mr. Hill replied, they were asking that existing positions be graded lower which would constitute considerable salary savings.

Senator Jacobsen inquired if there was any way of advising the Federal government as to what kind of monies were spent in terms of grants funded from FCRC. Mr. Hill remarked that Title V guidelines required that all grants be funded on a basis of developing the priorities of cities and counties in terms of economic development. Those priorities are plugged into their investment strategy and that was one of the prime criterion for determining which projects are to be funded.

Senator McCorkle stated that in his opinion it did not sound like solely regional projects as evidenced in the description. Mr. Hill said that each state develops priorities in terms of investment strategy. He added that a certain level of funding is for regional projects and other funds are available for specific State projects; combined they form a regional investment strategy for the five Western states.

Senator McCorkle asked who made the decision on what directions monies were spent. Mr. Hill answered that representatives of all five governors must vote on each project in all of the states.

Senator Gibson noted that President Regan's administration was recommending the possibility of doing away with the regional commissions. He asked Mr. Hill if he thought the FCRC would be in existence in two years. Mr. Hill said that he was hopeful that the new administration would adopt some mechanism whereby Federal assistance would provide programs for the rapid growth taking place in the West.

Senator Lam inquired if the FCRC granted monies to private utility companies. No, Mr. Hill said, they only gave private grants for non-profit organizations.

Senator Wilson asked if, by law, Federal MX grants all had to go through the FCRC because it was the only vehicle possible to do so. Mr. Barrett said he thought it was possible that some other agency might have accepted the monies. Senator Wilson concurred with Mr. Barrett's statement and added that was the point he was trying to make. Mr. Hill noted that the FCRC, because it is a State-Federal partnership agency, seemed to be a much preferred vehicle for those administrative funds.

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Senator Lamb asked why such a large amount of money was being budgeted for dues and registration. Mr. Hill said that was the amount charged by the Four Corners Regional Commission from each state.

Senator Jean Ford addressed the committee briefly as to her belief that agencies like the Comprehensive Statewide Planning Office performed invaluable functions. She noted that as a member of the Futures Commission, these agencies provided necessary information to coordinate proper State management.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES (Pg. 21)

Mrs. Linda Ryan, Director of the Office of Community Services, described the functions of her agency. She said her office provided assistance to the elderly and others on fixed incomes. Most programs deal with energy related funding to develop home-energy saving programs. She added that the Fuel Assistance program helped low-income families pay their heating bills. The Crisis Intervention Program provided funds for emergency repairs to furnaces, roofs, water pipes, etc., to prevent health threatening situations. She said these were statewide services but most emphasis was in the rural areas. Also, she noted, they gave aid to rural communities to provide funding for programs that the communities deemed needed.

Senator Glaser inquired as to what the "Contracting Services" were as shown in the budget. Mrs. Ryan said they were for expenses such as business machine rentals and audits; other monies were for maintenance and personal service contracts.

Senator McCorkle asked what private resources were mobilized to help low-income families. Mrs. Ryan replied that her office had used funds provided by the United Fund, Multiple Sclerosis Society, etc., to help some families.

Senator Lamb asked what kind of criterion was necessary to be eligible for the Weatherization program. Mrs. Ryan said a family had to own their own home and income per person had to be below \$4,200.

Senator Lamb also inquired as to what percentage of the operating budget represented improvement and weatherization work actually done on homes. Mrs. Ryan said she did not have that information with her but would provide it to the committee at a later date.

Senator McCorkle thought that the administration salaries were excessive in the Weatherization budget. Mrs. Ryan expressed her belief that the salaries were not excessive because the staff were working supervisors, they did actual physical improvements on the houses.

Mrs. Ryan noted that the Community Services Agency-Weatherization budget was from a separate funding source. These are energy programs funded by the agency itself.

COMMISSION FOR VETERAN AFFAIRS (Pg. 146)

Mrs. William Hatfield, Commissioner for Veteran Affairs introduced the budget for his agency to the committee. With him was Mr. Bill Gearin, Deputy Commissioner.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Hatfield what the plans of the commission's seven member Advisory Committee were. Mr. Hatfield replied that he did not know. The Advisory Committee did not meet in the fiscal year 1980.

Senator Gibson asked how much traffic their offices received and what functions were performed by their agency. Mr. Gearin said

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that in the Las Vegas office alone, they had from 10 to 30 walk-ins a day. He said every service imaginable was provided to their clients and families.

STATE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OFFICE (SCETO) (Pg. 19)

Ms. Ann Silver, Director of SCETO, presented herself and Mr. Bob Johnson, Deputy Director, to the committee. She described the functions of her office as being the focusing on employment and training issues with monies provided by a special Federal grant. She said it was their job to insure that job training for the economically disadvantaged and the unemployed lead to maximum employment opportunities and self-sufficiency. The program is totally Federally funded through the Department of Labor.

Senator Glaser asked Ms. Silver what their agency publication was as shown in the budget. She said her office published a newsletter which detailed various programs administered by SCETO.

Senator McCorkle inquired if the committee could have any voice in determining the types of jobs individuals are trained for. Ms. Silver stated she would be happy to glean any input from the legislators. She said their goal was to place these trained individuals within the private sector. She noted that of the 8,115 persons trained by her agency, 1,890 had found jobs in the private sector.

Senator McCorkle then asked how much the cost for each person trained was. Ms. Silver said the cost was approximately \$8,000 per person. Senator Glaser noted that after the initial outlay of monies for training, the individual would be contributing tax monies rather than being a drain on society.

Senator McCorkle inquired if those individuals stayed employed after training and was it possible for training to be done another way for less than \$8,000 per person. Ms. Silver remarked that the cost of training reflected the type of clientele they deal with. She commented that if monies were cut from her agency the funds would go to another state. Ms. Silver said every effort was being made to invite the private sector interest in their training programs. She noted that many of their clients were extremely hard to place.

Senator Jacobsen asked Ms. Silver if they should advocate a minimum wage during the training period, lower than the minimum wage rate. Ms. Silver said they hadn't found a lage of wage a deterrent in training.

If that was the case, Senator Gibson asked, why were only 1,800 out of 8,000 being placed. Ms. Silver thought the problem might rest with private industry. She noted they could only place people where there were job vacancies and opportunities. Their goal was to have a 95% job placement rate.

Senator Gibson asked Ms. Silver if her office had contracts with services agencies like the Boy Scouts, Boy's Club, etc. Ms. Silver said they would contract with anyone interested.

Senator Wilson inquired as to what might be done to get the private sector interested in SCETO's programs. Ms. Silver said they already had tax-credit and other programs available to invite interest, but, unfortunately, these programs were not well-known among the private sector.

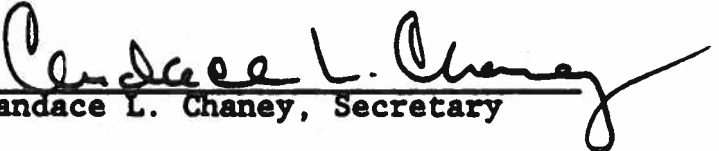
Senator Wilson then asked if there were individuals that SCETO termed "unemployable". Ms. Silver stated that, yes, there are people who prefer not to work and that these individuals usually do not last through the training session.

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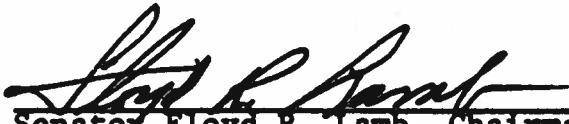
Senator Jacobsen inquired as to how many training programs SCETO had. Ms. Silver said they had numerous programs available, construction and clerical training being the largest.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:20 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by:


Candace L. Chaney, Secretary

APPROVED BY:


Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman
DATE: _____

SENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Finance, Room 231.
Day (See Below), Date (See Below), Time 8:00 a.m.

Monday, January 26, 1981

1. Comprehensive Statewide Planning.
2. Four Corners Regional Commission.
3. Office of Community Services.
4. Statewide Comprehensive Employment and Training Office.
5. Commission for Veteran Affairs.

Tuesday, January 27, 1981

1. Department of General Services (All divisions except Central Data Processing and State Printing Office).

Wednesday, January 28, 1981

1. State Employee's Salary Increases. (Pg. 1034 - Jim Wittenburg)
2. Economic Development. (Pg. 124 - Walt McKenzie)
3. Nevada Magazine. (Pg. 126 - C. J. Hadley)

Thursday, January 29, 1981

1. State Welfare Division. (Pgs. 556-588 - George Miller)

Friday, January 29, 1981

1. Department of Taxation. (Pg. 137 - Roy Nicksen)
2. Secretary of State. (Pg. 45 - William Swackhammer)
3. State Treasurer. (Pg. 48 - Stan Colton)

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DATE: January 25, 1981

PLEASE PRINT NAME	PLEASE PRINT ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS	PLEASE PRINT TELEPHONE
<i>Sen. Jim Ford</i>		
<i>John Hayes</i>	<i>appeal</i>	
<i>Ken Stanton</i>	<i>ESD</i>	
<i>Bob Felten</i>	<i>St. of Nev. Employees Assn.</i>	
<i>Linda Ryan</i>	<i>State Office Community Service</i>	<i>4420</i>
<i>Nancy Wall</i>	<i>Budget</i>	
<i>Jack Reynolds</i>	<i>Intern</i>	
<i>Jon Downe</i>	<i>KLAS-TV</i>	
<i>Ann Silver</i>	<i>Admin, SCETO</i>	<i>4310</i>
<i>Bob Johnson</i>	<i>SCETO</i>	<i>4310</i>
<i>Marion Park</i>	<i>Budget Div</i>	<i>4065</i>
<i>Jack Pini</i>	<i>Budget Div.</i>	<i>4065</i>
<i>Pat Scherberg</i>	<i>Nev. Nurses' Assn.</i>	
<i>Patricia M. Young</i>	<i>Nev. Mobile Home Assoc. (person) Div.</i>	<i>332-8323</i>
<i>W. A. H. Hill</i>	<i>Comm. Vietnam Affairs</i>	<i>784-6237</i>
<i>T. B. Green</i>	<i>RETIREMENT AFFAIRS - LAS VEGAS</i>	<i>1-385-0171</i>
<i>Az McNITT</i>	<i>HOUSING DIV.</i>	<i>4257</i>

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING COORDINATION
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 82 & 1982 - 83
SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET INFORMATION
BUDGET ACCOUNT 1010
EXECUTIVE BUDGET PAGES 7-11

Exhibit C

January 23, 1981

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WORK ACTIVITIES OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR'S OFFICE

I. Statutory Activities

1. Preparation of comprehensive state plan for economic and social development (NRS 223.230)
2. State Planning Coordinator is a member of the State Public Works Board (NRS 341.020)
3. Preparation of Biennial Report (NRS 345.070)
4. Preparation of Statistical Abstract (NRS 345.090)
5. Determination of changes in population for state (NRS 353.213)
6. Determination of changes in population for cities and counties (NRS 354.5981)

II. Executive Order Activities

1. Prepare State Goals Report (5/23/73)
2. Assist in the preparation of recommendations for the Biennial Executive Budget and legislative program of the Governor (5/23/73)
3. Coordinate planning among federal, state and local levels of government and between the State of Nevada and other states (5/23/73)
4. Coordinate all state agency planning and programming activities (5/23/73)
5. Serve as the state planning and development clearinghouse (A-95) (5/23/73)
6. Preparation of population estimates and projections for state agencies use (9/12/78)

III. Other

1. Policy development and research for Governor's Office
2. Western Governor's Policy Office - designated liaison agency

3. **Governor's Alternate for and administration of Four Corners Regional Commission Program**
4. **Administration of State Economic Planning Program of the U.S. Economic Development Administration.**
5. **MX Management Committee Chairmanship and administration of MX Field Office**
6. **Monitor implementation of Futures Commission recommendations**
7. **Develop and maintain State Investment Strategy**
8. **Designated State agency for U.S. Bureau of the Census Local Population Estimates Program (9/11/78)**
9. **Development and maintenance of demographic and economic impact simulation model**
10. **Conduct study of community distress indicators**
11. **Technical assistance to state and local governments, community based organizations and the public on planning and planning related matters**
12. **Designated State Central Information Reception Agency**
13. **Designated agency for Federal Assistance Award Data Systems (FAADS) (12/80)**
14. **Staff serve on technical review committees for MX DEIS review**
15. **Designated State Agency for U.S. Bureau of the Census Population Projection Program**

**STATUTES PERTAINING TO THE
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING COORDINATION**

223.230 Governor to prepare comprehensive state plan for economic and social development. The governor is responsible for the preparation of a comprehensive state plan for the economic and social development of the State of Nevada. To this end, the governor shall conduct research and studies relating to the natural resources and to other factors in the progress of the state.
(Added to NRS by 1973, 902)

341.020 State public works board: Creation; members. The state public works board, consisting of 10 members to be appointed by the governor, is hereby created. The state planning coordinator shall be appointed as one of the 10 members, and the chief of the budget division of the department of administration is ex officio a member of the state public works board.

[Part 1:102:1937; A 1953, 11]—(NRS A 1959, 92; 1973, 904)

345.070 Biennial report: Compilation; publication; contents.

1. The state planning coordinator shall compile and cause to be published the biennial report. The report shall include:

(a) The governor's state of the state message delivered at the most recent regular session of the state legislature;

(b) An organizational chart of state government;

(c) Separate sections relating respectively to each state department and to other selected agencies of the executive branch of state government; and

(d) Significant historical events relating to the State of Nevada occurring during the current biennium.

2. Each section of the biennial report required pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1 shall include:

(a) The purpose and organizational structure of the department or other agency;

(b) Its programs, activities and accomplishments during the current biennium;

(c) Significant legislative or executive action affecting the department or other agency;

(d) A budgetary summary;

(e) A bibliography of publications of major interest issued by the department or other agency during the current biennium;

(f) An index to that section of the biennial report; and

(g) A listing of major administrators within the department or other agency.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 567)

345.080 Biennial report: Preparation, use of reports of state agencies. Each state agency which is required by law to prepare and submit an annual or biennial report to the governor or the legislature shall comply by preparing one copy of the report in a form prescribed by the state planning coordinator, who shall utilize it in preparing the biennial report.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 568)

345.090 Statistical abstract: Compilation; publication; contents. The state planning coordinator shall compile and publish a statistical abstract each odd-numbered year. The statistical abstract shall contain:

1. Significant statistical information for the current biennium with respect to state and local government to the extent such information is not provided in the biennial report;

2. Data relating to this state furnished by the Federal Government; and

3. Information and data relating to business and the economy in this state.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 567)

345.100 Biennial report, statistical abstract: Duties of state planning coordinator. The state planning coordinator shall determine the format, substance, time of preparation, distribution, cost and all other matters pertaining to the publication of the biennial report and the statistical abstract after consultation with the bureau of business and economic research of the University of Nevada, the department of economic development and the Nevada state library.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 567)

345.110 Biennial report, statistical abstract: Charge. Except as provided in NRS 345.120, the state planning coordinator may charge for each copy of the biennial report or the statistical abstract an amount which does not exceed the approximate cost of its publication.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 568)

345.120 Biennial report, statistical abstract: Distribution free of charge. Each of the documents required by NRS 345.070, 345.090 and 345.100 shall be distributed without charge to:

1. The governor.

2. Each elected state officer.

3. Each member of the legislature.

4. Each state department or other agency of the executive branch.

5. The clerk of each city and of each county.

6. The legislative counsel bureau.

7. Each public library in the state.

8. Each library in the University of Nevada System.

(Added to NRS by 1977, 568)

353.213 Limitation upon total proposed expenditures. [Expires by limitation June 30, 1981, if before that date Nevada constitution is amended to reduce limit on property taxes.]

1. In preparing the state budget for each biennium, the chief shall not exceed the limit upon total proposed expenditures for purposes other than construction from the state general fund calculated pursuant to this section. The base for each biennium is the total expenditure, for the purposes limited, from the state general fund appropriated and authorized by the legislature for the biennium beginning on July 1, 1975.

2. The limit for each biennium is calculated as follows:

(a) The amount of expenditure constituting the base is multiplied by the percentage of change in population for the current biennium from the population on July 1, 1974, and this product is added to or subtracted from the amount of expenditure constituting the base.

(b) The amount calculated under paragraph (a) is multiplied by the percentage of inflation or deflation, and this product is added to or subtracted from the amount calculated under paragraph (a).

(c) If the amount resulting from the calculations under paragraph (a) and (b) represents a net increase over the base biennium the chief may increase the proposed expenditure accordingly. If the amount represents a net decrease, the chief shall decrease the proposed expenditure accordingly. If the amount is the same as in the base biennium, that amount is the limit of permissible proposed expenditure.

3. The revised estimate of population for the state issued by the United States Department of Commerce as of July 1, 1974, must be used, and the governor shall certify the percentage of increase or decrease in population for each succeeding biennium. The Consumer Price Index published by the United States Department of Labor for July preceding each biennium must be used in determining the percentage of inflation or deflation.

4. The chief may exceed the limit to the extent necessary to meet situations in which there is a threat to life or property.

(Added to NRS by 1979, 1237)

353.215 Work programs for fiscal year: Contents; approval; expenditures made on basis of allotments.

1. Not later than June 1 of each year the governor shall require the head of each department, institution and agency of the executive department of the state government to submit to him through the chief a work program for the ensuing fiscal year. Such program shall:

(a) Include all appropriations or other funds from any source whatever made available to the department, institution or agency for its operation and maintenance and for the acquisition of property.

(b) Show the requested allotments of appropriations or other funds by month or other period as the chief may require for the entire fiscal year.

2. The governor, with the assistance of the chief, shall review the requested allotments with respect to the work program of each department, institution or agency, and the governor shall, if he deems it necessary, revise, alter or change such allotments before approving the same. The aggregate of such allotments shall not exceed the total appropriations or other funds from any source whatever made available to the department, institution or agency for the fiscal year in question.

3. The chief shall transmit a copy of the allotments as approved by the governor to the head of the department, institution or agency concerned, to the state treasurer, to the state controller and to the fiscal analysis division of the legislative counsel bureau.

4. All expenditures to be made from the appropriations or other funds from any source whatever shall be made on the basis of such allotments and not otherwise, and shall be broken down into such classifications as the chief may require.

[12:299:1949; 1943 NCL § 6995.12]—(NRS A 1963, 493, 1288; 1967, 167, 351; 1973, 1666; 1977, 348)

353.220 Revision of work programs and allotments: Limitations.

1. The head of any department, institution or agency of the executive department of the state government, whenever he deems it necessary by reason of changed conditions, may request the revision of the work program of his department, institution or agency at any time

during the fiscal year, and submit the revised program to the governor through the chief with a request for revision of the allotments for the remainder of that fiscal year.

2. Every request for revision must be submitted to the chief on the form and with supporting information as the chief prescribes.

3. Before encumbering any appropriated or authorized money, every request for revision must be approved or disapproved in writing by the governor or the chief, if the governor has by written instrument delegated this authority to the chief.

4. Whenever a request for the revision of a work program of a department, institution or agency would, when considered with all other changes in allotments for that work program made pursuant to NRS 353.215 and subsections 1, 2 and 3 of this section, increase or decrease by 10 percent or \$25,000, whichever is less, the expenditure level approved by the legislature for any of the allotments within the work program, the request must be approved as provided in subsection 5 before any appropriated or authorized money may be encumbered for the revision.

5. If a request for the revision of a work program requires additional approval as provided in subsection 4 and:

(a) Is necessary for the protection of life or property, the governor shall take reasonable and proper action to approve it and shall report the action, and his reasons for determining that immediate action was necessary, to the interim finance committee at its first meeting after the action is taken. Action by the governor pursuant to this paragraph constitutes approval of the revision, and other provisions of this chapter requiring approval before encumbering money for the revision do not apply.

(b) The governor determines that the revision is necessary and requires expeditious action, he may certify that the request requires expeditious action by the interim finance committee. Whenever the governor so certifies, the interim finance committee has 15 days after the request is submitted to its secretary within which to approve or deny the revision. Any request for revision which is not denied within the 15-day period is approved.

(c) Does not qualify under paragraph (a) or (b), it must be submitted to the interim finance committee. The interim finance committee has 45 days after the request is submitted to its secretary within which to approve or deny the revision. Any request which is not denied within the 45-day period is approved.

6. In acting upon a proposed revision of a work program, the interim finance committee shall consider, among other things:

(a) The need for the proposed revision; and

(b) The intent of the legislature in approving the budget for the present biennium and originally enacting the statutes which the work program is designed to effectuate.

[13:299:1949; 1943 NCL § 6995.13]—(NRS A 1959, 211; 1963, 493, 1288; 1969, 1121; 1979, 609)

354.5981 Limitation upon expenditures from general fund.
[Expires by limitation June 30, 1981, if before that date Nevada constitution is amended to reduce limit on property taxes.]

1. The amount budgeted by a local government, except a school district, pursuant to NRS 354.598 for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1978, for expenditure from its general fund, less any amount allowed as an ending balance for that fiscal year and less any contribution to the state for aid to the medically indigent, is the base from which the permissible expenditure from that fund in subsequent years must be calculated.

2. The governing body of a local government, except a school district, shall calculate the level of permissible expenditure from its general fund for a given year as follows:

(a) The amount of expenditure in the base year is multiplied by the percentage of change in population in the current year from the base year and this product is added to or subtracted from the amount of expenditure in the base year.

(b) The amount calculated under paragraph (a) is multiplied by 80 percent of the average annual percentage of inflation or deflation for the 60 months preceding the month of November preceding the fiscal year for which the budget is prepared and further multiplied by the number of years from July 1, 1978, to July 1 of the year for which the budget is prepared, and this product is added to or subtracted from the amount calculated under paragraph (a).

(c) If the amount resulting from the calculations under paragraphs (a) and (b) represents a net increase over the base year, a governing body may increase its expenditure accordingly. If the amount represents a net decrease, the governing body shall decrease its expenditure accordingly. If the amount is the same as in the base year, expenditures must not be increased.

3. The department of taxation shall disapprove any budget of a governing body which does not comply with the limitations of subsections 1 and 2.

4. On or before December 1 of each year, the governor shall certify the percentage of increase or decrease in population for each county and city. Every other local government, except a school district, must use the percentage of increase or decrease in population for the county in which it, or the largest fraction of its population, is located. If the Nevada tax commission finds that the percentage of increase or decrease in population so determined for a general improvement district or other special district differs grossly from the actual percentage, it may determine an equitable percentage to be used. Any local government which believes that the percentage certified by the governor is not a true figure may appeal the certification to the tax commission, which may increase or decrease the percentage as the evidence before it reasonably requires. The decision of the tax commission is final.

STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
CARSON CITY

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS, the Governor began a planning coordination program in October 1972, as recommended by the Governor's Committee on Efficiency and Economy in its report entitled, To Conduct the Public Business, and

WHEREAS, the 57th Session of the Legislature concurred in this action through the General Appropriations Act and the Authorized Expenditures Act by continuing to fund this program, and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 601 transferred the responsibility for "the preparation of a comprehensive state plan for the economic and social development of the State" from the State Planning Board to the Governor, and to carry out the legislative intent of this Act most economically, it is desirable to utilize the services of all state agencies in developing this plan through a coordinated effort,

NOW, THEREFORE, for the purpose of administering this Executive Order, the State Planning Coordinator shall perform all duties, exercise all powers, assume and discharge all responsibilities, and carry out and effect all purposes vested by law in the position, including contracting for professional or consultant services in connection with the work of the State Planning Coordinator.

Within ten (10) days after the effective date of this Order, the head of each executive department, Fish and Game Commission, Public Service Commission, Crime Commission, Department of Agriculture and the Indian Affairs Commission shall select a person to be designated as the planning officer for such department. The planning officer shall be responsible for coordinating with the State Planning Coordinator and with the planning officers of other agencies all activities and responsibilities of such department relating to planning.

The State Planning Coordinator shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

- (1) Prepare and revise from time to time, as necessary, the State Goals, Policies and Objectives Report.
- (2) Assist in the preparation of recommendations for the Biennial Executive Budget and legislative program of the Governor.
- (3) Coordinate planning among federal, state and local levels of government and between the State of Nevada and other states.
- (4) Coordinate all state agency planning and programming activities.
- (5) Prepare or cause to be prepared any studies and reports, or interim and functional plans necessary or useful in

the preparation and revision of the State Goals, Policies and Objectives Report.

(6) Serve as the state planning and development clearinghouse and recommend designation of regional and area-wide clearinghouses.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MIKE O'CALLAGHAN, Governor of the State of Nevada, by the authority vested in me, do hereby direct all State agencies to adhere to this Executive Order and cooperate fully with the State Planning Coordinator pursuant to this Executive Order.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have herunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed at the State Capitol in Carson City this 23rd day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-three.

Mike O'Callaghan

By the Governor:

[Signature]
Secretary of State

By: _____
Deputy

STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE ORDER
CARSON CITY

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS, there has been a tendency in the past to form a committee or board to carry out various functions of State Government; and

WHEREAS, most of these committees were found to carry out administrative functions, accomplish specific projects, or for coordination purposes; and

WHEREAS, these placed a great demand upon department directors and their staffs for attendance and administration, and many of these boards and committees fell to disuse, but were not abolished;

NOW, THEREFORE, in order to control the formation of boards and committees, henceforth, non-statutory boards, committees, or Task Forces shall be formed only following gubernatorial approval.

Directors of Departments, Offices, or Independent Agencies that desire to form a Board, Committee, or Task Force shall submit to the Governor's Office of Planning Coordination a statement which details the following:

1. Name of the proposed Board, Committee, or Task Force.
2. Reason for the creation.
3. Purpose, including powers, duties, goals and objectives.
4. Frequency of Meetings.
5. Membership:
 - a. Composition
 - b. Number
 - c. How selected
 - d. Terms
6. Compensation of Board members.
7. Source of funds to support Board activities.
8. Anticipated staff support requirements and source of funds.
9. Estimated life of the Board, Committee, or Task Force.

The Governor's Office of Planning Coordination shall review the proposal and forward to the Governor a recommendation within ten (10) working days from receipt for the Governor's consideration.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MIKE O'CALLAGHAN, Governor of the State of Nevada, by the authority vested in me, do hereby direct all State agencies to adhere to this Executive Order and to cooperate fully with the State Planning Coordinator pursuant to this Executive Order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed at the State Capitol in Carson City this twenty-seventh day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
CARSON CITY

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER BY THE GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS, the Governor began a planning coordination program in October, 1972, as recommended by the Governor's Committee on Efficiency and Economy in its report entitled, To Conduct the Public Business; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has concurred in this action through the General Appropriation Acts and the Authorized Expenditure Acts by continuing to fund this program; and

WHEREAS, the Governor is responsible for the preparation of a comprehensive state plan for the economic and social development of the State; and

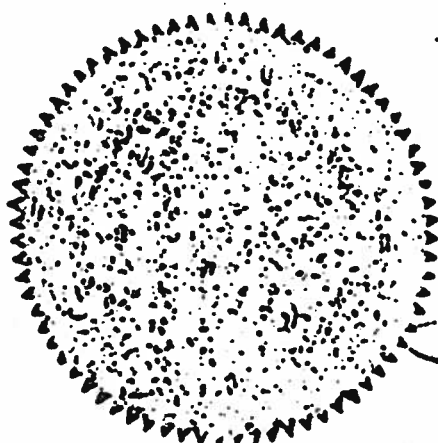
WHEREAS, the Governor established the State Planning Coordinator to coordinate all State agency planning and programming activities; to coordinate planning among federal, state and local levels of government, and assist in the preparation of recommendations for the Biennial Executive Budget and legislative program of the Governor; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the same population estimates and projections be utilized by all State agencies in their programs and planning in order to provide a uniform basis for the preparation of a comprehensive state plan for the economic and social development of the State, and coordination of planning and programming activities;

NOW, THEREFORE, to provide comparability of State agency plans and programs, henceforth, all State agencies shall use the same population estimates and projections. The State Planning Coordinator shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, annual population estimates and projections that shall be used by all State agencies. In preparing these estimates and projections, the State Planning Coordinator shall consult with State agencies.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, MIKE O'CALLAGHAN, Governor of the State of Nevada, by the authority vested in me, do hereby direct all State agencies to adhere to this Executive Order and to cooperate fully with the State Planning Coordinator pursuant to this Executive Order.

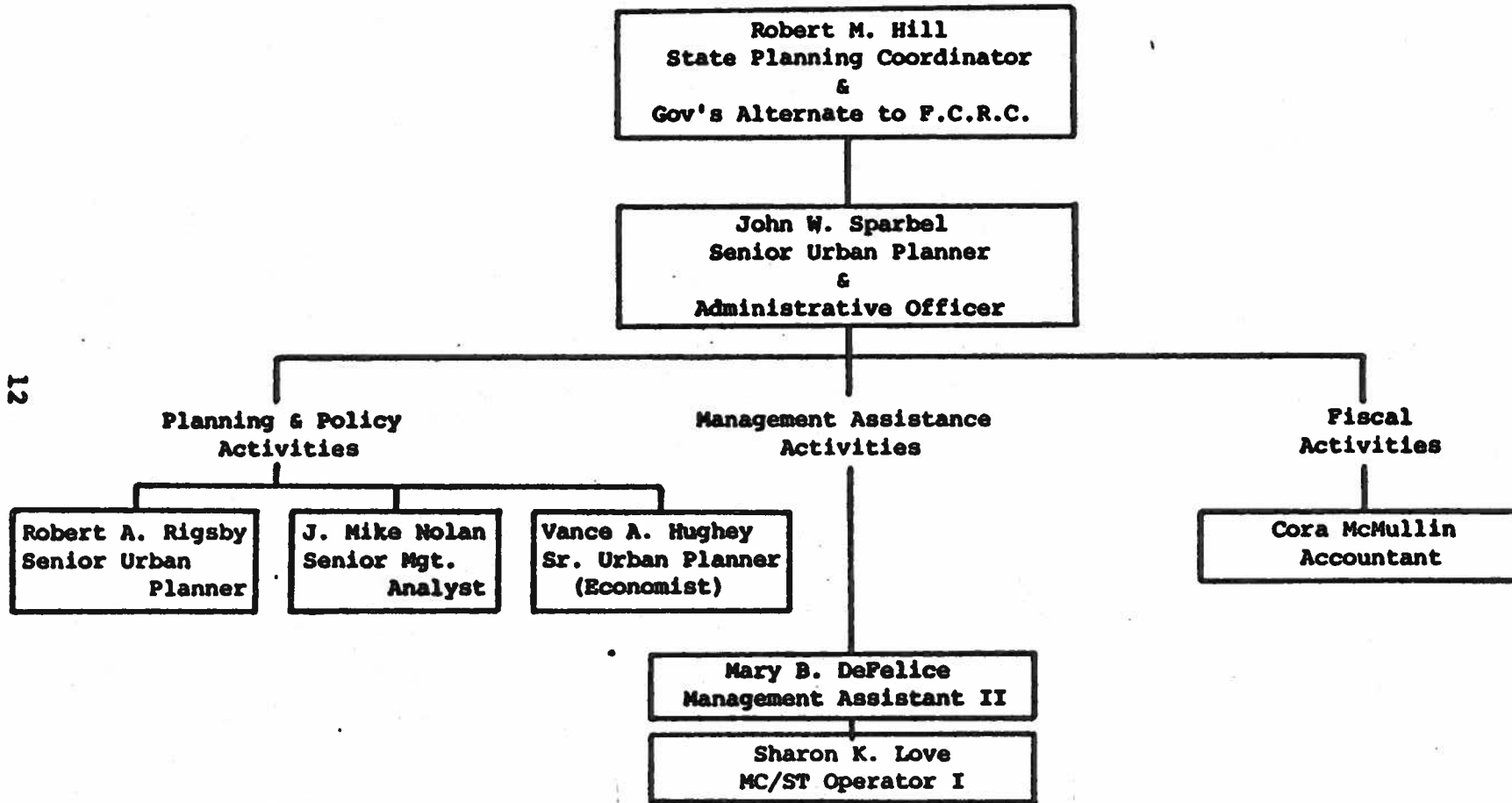
IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Nevada to be affixed at the State Capitol in Carson City this 12 day of September in the year of our Lord, one-thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight.



Mike O'Callaghan
GOVERNOR

[Signature]
SECRETARY OF STATE

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF PLANNING COORDINATION
(Budget Account 1010)

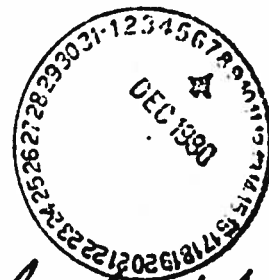


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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

December 2, 1980



MEMORANDUM FOR: Mike Nolan
Governor's Office of Planning Coordination

FROM: James F. Kelly
Chief, Federal Assistance Information Branch

SUBJECT: Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS)

This memorandum acknowledges your recent designation as the single coordination point in your state to work with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Community Services Administration (CSA) during the developmental period of the Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS). As you are probably aware by now, FAADS is expected to improve the flow of information on federal financial assistance actions. As the coordination point in your state, we would like you to assist us the first year in evaluating FAADS data so that steps may be taken to refine the process.

A fact sheet is attached describing FAADS in more detail (same as fact sheet sent with the August 12, 1980 letters to governors and state legislative leaders formally announcing the establishment of FAADS). Also attached, for your background information, are the FAADS FY 1981 reporting instructions which provide guidelines, definitions, and procedures for the collection of uniform information on domestic financial assistance actions made by federal agencies.

The first FAADS report on actions made within your state will be available sometime in February of 1981 (covering the quarter October 1 through December 31, 1980), either on computer tape or by computer printout. We encourage states to take advantage of the tape format since it allows greater flexibility in displaying and analyzing the data. A standard computer printout will be sent to those states unable to process tapes initially. Preliminary user specifications are attached describing the data elements which will be reported, the computer tape output record, and the standard format for computer printouts.

CSA, which is the executive agent operating FAADS on a day-to-day basis, has entered into a cooperative agreement with the National Association for State Information Systems (NASIS) to assist in facilitating state use of the data. NASIS, in turn, has contacted four regular state employees who have agreed to serve on a part-time basis as a communications link with the states on FAADS. A list of these state liaisons is attached. The liaison covering your state will be in touch with you to answer questions and provide appropriate assistance. The Federal Regional Councils in the ten standard federal regional cities are also informed about and involved in FAADS activities with OMB and should be able to respond to general inquiries.

Although one of the principal objectives of FAADS is to provide improved information to state governments on federal assistance actions, we also want to make the data available to other potential users. To this end, quarterly tapes of the entire data base will be furnished to the service arms of both Houses of the U.S. Congress for handling member inquiries and also to the General Services Administration/National Archives and Records Service (NARS) for private and public purchase. NARS can sell both complete tapes and extracts of data as well as perform special services, workload permitting.

At this point no specific provision has been made for making FAADS data directly available to local governments the first year. State governments are encouraged to share data with their political subdivisions to the extent practicable. CMB, CSA, and the NASIS liaisons will be consulting with you on a variety of options for providing access to all potential users in subsequent years.

A number of federal interagency working task groups will be established to review various issues related to FAADS which were surfaced by states participating in the predecessor Federal Assistance Information Test (FAIT). In some cases, the findings of these task groups will be aired for discussion in broader public forums to be held over the next year. There will be ample opportunity for additional state concerns to be discussed at these open forums. We will keep you apprised as plans are formalized for the sessions.

FAADS is being implemented on an incremental basis. The first year can be viewed as a startup period. It will likely be two to three years before federal agency reporting can be expected to be reasonably systematic and complete. We are counting on your assistance and support in helping make FAADS a viable tool. I look forward to working with you in this effort. If you have any questions, please feel free to call me on 202/395-4543.

Attachments: Fact Sheet
Reporting Instructions
Preliminary User Specifications
List of NASIS State Liaisons

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE AWARD DATA SYSTEM (FAADS)

FACT SHEET

- WHAT IT IS** FAADS is a computer-based, central collection of selected, uniform information on Federal financial assistance actions. Typical information includes the name and location of the recipient, amount of Federal funding, project description, and Federal program involved.
- BACKGROUND** As a result of the Federal Program Information Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-220), the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) conducted a test over the past year to determine the practicality of using existing Federal agency information systems to report essential data on assistance awards. Thirteen states participated in the test: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Vermont, and Virginia. The test indicated that the agencies could provide most of the required data from existing information systems. On April 8, 1980, OMB announced expansion of the test to nationwide coverage beginning with actions taken during the quarter October 1 - December 31, 1980.
- APPROACH** FAADS will be implemented on an incremental basis over the next several years. The first year reporting will cover at least 500 Federal programs, primarily those providing assistance to state and local governments. In subsequent years, reporting will be expanded to all Federal assistance programs (assistance to individuals will not be identified by name). It is anticipated that FAADS will be fully developed by 1983.
- PARTICIPANTS** OMB is furnishing policy oversight and guidance for development and implementation of FAADS. The Community Services Administration, as the executive agent, will support OMB in management and operation of the system. Four representatives sponsored by the National Association for State Information Systems will serve as a communications link to inform states of the potential uses of FAADS.
- DATA AVAILABILITY** FAADS data will be furnished quarterly to state governments either on computer magnetic tape or by computer printout. Tapes will also be provided to the service arms of both Houses of the U.S. Congress for handling Member inquiries. Additionally, computer tapes will be available for purchase from the government.
- RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING REPORTING** The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 calls for Federal agencies to notify each state government of grants-in-aid to the state or its political subdivisions. This requirement is currently implemented under Treasury Circular 1082 which directs that notification be made to a state central reception point using a standard form. Over the next few years FAADS is expected to replace the Treasury Circular 1082 notification and perhaps even replace the A-95 feedback on routine actions for which there were no major clearinghouse comments.
- FOR FURTHER INFORMATION** Contact James F. Kelly, Chief, Federal Assistance Information Branch OMB, Washington, D.C. 20503; telephone (202) 395-4543.

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 82 & 1982 - 83
SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET INFORMATION
BUDGET ACCOUNT 1524
EXECUTIVE BUDGET PAGES 130&131

Exhibit D

January 23, 1981

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**THE FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION PROGRAM
WHAT IT IS, HOW IT WORKS**

Authority and Jurisdiction

The Four Corners Regional Commission (FCRC) was organized in 1967 under the authority of Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (PWED), as amended. This legislation provided that Title V Commissions should engage in programs of supplemental grants and technical assistance, including demonstration, training, and studies designed to improve the overall economy of the region.

To attain this objective, the Commission follows a planning process which uses a regional development plan and state and local plans to set overall goals and objectives. An investment program is prepared each year to implement these plans.

Originally, 92 counties within the four states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah were included in the Four Corners Region boundaries and were eligible for assistance from the Commission. In June of 1975, by resolution of the participating governors and concurrence by the Secretary of Commerce, the boundaries of the Region were changed to include all counties of the four states. In July 1976 Nevada joined the Commission at the request of the Governor and by resolution of the member Governors with concurrence by the Secretary of Commerce.

Administration and Office Location

The Four Corners Regional Commission members are the Governors of the states of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah, and a Federal Cochairman appointed by the President of the United States. The Federal Cochairman and a State Cochairman, who is elected annually from among the Governors, are responsible for the overall administration of the Commission program.

The Federal Cochairman, by law, maintains his principal office in Washington, D.C. The Commission office is in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Each Governor is authorized to appoint an Alternate who is charged with the responsibility for program development and operation within his state. The Alternates meet regularly with the Federal Cochairman to present projects for review that have been selected by their Governors for Commission support. Decisions by the Commission require the affirmative vote of the Federal Cochairman and a majority of the state members.

The Program

To implement the FCRC program, applications are accepted from eligible applicants for construction grants and technical assistance, including demonstration, training and studies.

THE NEVADA APPLICATION AND GRANT ADMINISTRATION PROCESS

Investment Strategy Planning for FCRC Projects

The Nevada FCRC Office utilizes the State's Comprehensive Development Plan, prepared and updated with Commission funding, as a major guide for evaluation and selection of proposals. This plan takes into consideration, and is coordinated with, the planning programs, policies and priorities of other functional state agencies, substate districts and local governmental entities. This development plan is updated and expanded periodically to reflect changing economic conditions and to insure appropriateness of selection criteria. In addition, input on functional plans and programs are secured from appropriate state and local agencies through use of the A-95 Clearinghouse process. In Nevada this process is accomplished, whenever possible, prior to pre-application conferences, and if that is not possible, before project selection to insure that all viewpoints receive adequate consideration. This review takes executive policy into consideration via review of such documents as the Governor's State-of-the-State message and executive budget.

In fiscal 79-80 specific criteria for project selection were incorporated into Nevada's first State Investment Strategy. This document, based largely on major goals of the State Comprehensive Economic Development Plan and a thorough review of locally derived needs, sets forth priority areas where funding could be directed. The process is not designed to quantify every proposal to the point of project selection but does enumerate parameters for project preselection review. The priorities established are enumerated in every grant application forwarded to the Commission for funding consideration. The priorities have been updated annually, based on new identification of local problems, changing economic conditions and some major projects impacting the State. In addition, it is the intent to expand the Investment Strategy to evaluate major "distress indicators" should staff time permit. This would add a second level of screening to the project selection process.

Applicant Assistance and Review Process

Applicant Assistance - The Nevada FCRC staff assist eligible applicants to inform them of the program and its objectives.

This contact also reviews the development plans of the Region, State and local entities and means that local proposals could prove to be beneficial to State and Regional development goals. Major emphasis on this activity occurs early in the year (possibly ending in May) to allow adequate time to fully develop project proposals for consideration by the Commission in the fiscal year.

Review Process

The review process for applications for financial assistance (both technical assistance and supplemental grants) in Nevada involve a number of complementary reviews. These are:

Preliminary Review

The first review is an informal process in which the potential applicant describes the proposed project to the State's Four Corners staff to determine eligibility. Since the purposes for which FCRC funds can be used are limited, and since the State Investment Strategy clearly outlines categories of highest State funding priorities, this allows the applicant to be advised whether a project is eligible for funding prior to spending considerable time developing a written application. If the project is ineligible, the applicant is so advised and no further action is taken. If the project meets eligibility requirements, a "pre-application conference" is scheduled with the applicant.

Pre-application Conference

Pre-application conferences are only held for projects which appear to fit within priorities established in the State Investment Strategy and also meet the Federal FCRC eligibility requirements. (It should be noted here that just because a project meets Federal FCRC requirements this does not assure FCRC funding. Funding can be denied for numerous reasons, including: a) inability of applicant to comply with Federal, State or local requirements, b) does not meet State Investment Strategy priorities, c) funding is available from other sources, d) duplicates or conflicts with State laws or other programs, e) does not comply with FCRC development plans and investment plans, f) unavailability of funding, g) other reasons.) At the pre-application conference, agencies both Federal and State, which might be interested in the project are invited to attend and discuss the project. Also invited to participate in such meetings are the Governor's Alternate and a representative of the FCRC office in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

OMB A-95 Review and Comment

At the time an applicant is advised to prepare the necessary materials for the pre-application conference, they are also

advised of the Federal A-95 Clearinghouse procedures. The Clearinghouse process consists of two levels of review: the State Clearinghouse and, as appropriate, the "local clearinghouse" review. Local clearinghouses exist in Clark County, Washoe County, the Tahoe Basin, and the five county Carson River Basin area. Projects that effect any of these areas are required to go through a local review as well as a State review. This insures that local entities are given an opportunity to comment on a project. This review preferably is carried out prior to the pre-application conference but can go on concurrently with pre-application procedures. Projects will not be submitted for FCRC consideration unless the A-95 documentation is complete. If A-95 is not complete, but the project is time sensitive, a project may be submitted for "approval-in-principle" which will require follow-up action such as a phone poll, etc. to formalize the action.

Governor's Alternate Recommendation

After the pre-application conference and after receiving the A-95 Clearinghouse comments, the Governor's Alternate and the Governor meet to determine which projects will be requested to submit a formal application to the FCRC for funding consideration. Recommendations to the Governor are based upon screening and selection criteria noted below.

Governor's Concurrence

The Governor is required to certify all projects which are submitted to the FCRC for funding consideration. Upon receipt of the formal application from selected applicants, the staff reviews for completeness. Once the application is complete, the Governor's Concurrence is affixed and then transmitted to the FCRC Albuquerque staff for consideration at the next Alternates meeting. The certification includes an assurance that the project is in conformance with priorities contained in the State Investment Strategy.

Review by Four Corners Commission Staff and Alternates

Upon receipt of the application, the FCRC Albuquerque staff conducts a review of the proposal for required paperwork and qualifications (from a Federal perspective). Two weeks prior to scheduled Alternate's meetings all proposals submitted are forwarded to the five states involved: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah, as well as the Federal Cochairman. This provides an opportunity for review of each application by these persons prior to the Alternate's meeting.

Proposed Screening and Selection Criteria

Screening and selection criteria included in project evaluation procedures involve, but are not limited to:

FCRC Guideline limitation

Nevada Comprehensive Development Plans, including among other factors:

- conformance with State Investment Strategy
- potential impact on State and/or regional needs
- prospect for long-term economic impact
- local support and resources contributed
- goals or the product to be produced or conserved
- market potential; cost/benefit analysis
- population to be served
- financial resource available; including ability to leverage local and other funds
- importance of the project in relation to others being considered
- project necessity to meet minimum state or federal standards
- linkages with other programs

FCRC Regional Development Plan

FCRC Annual Investment Plan

Availability of funding

Whether project should be considered for "regional" funding

Nevada Governor's priorities

Project Monitoring

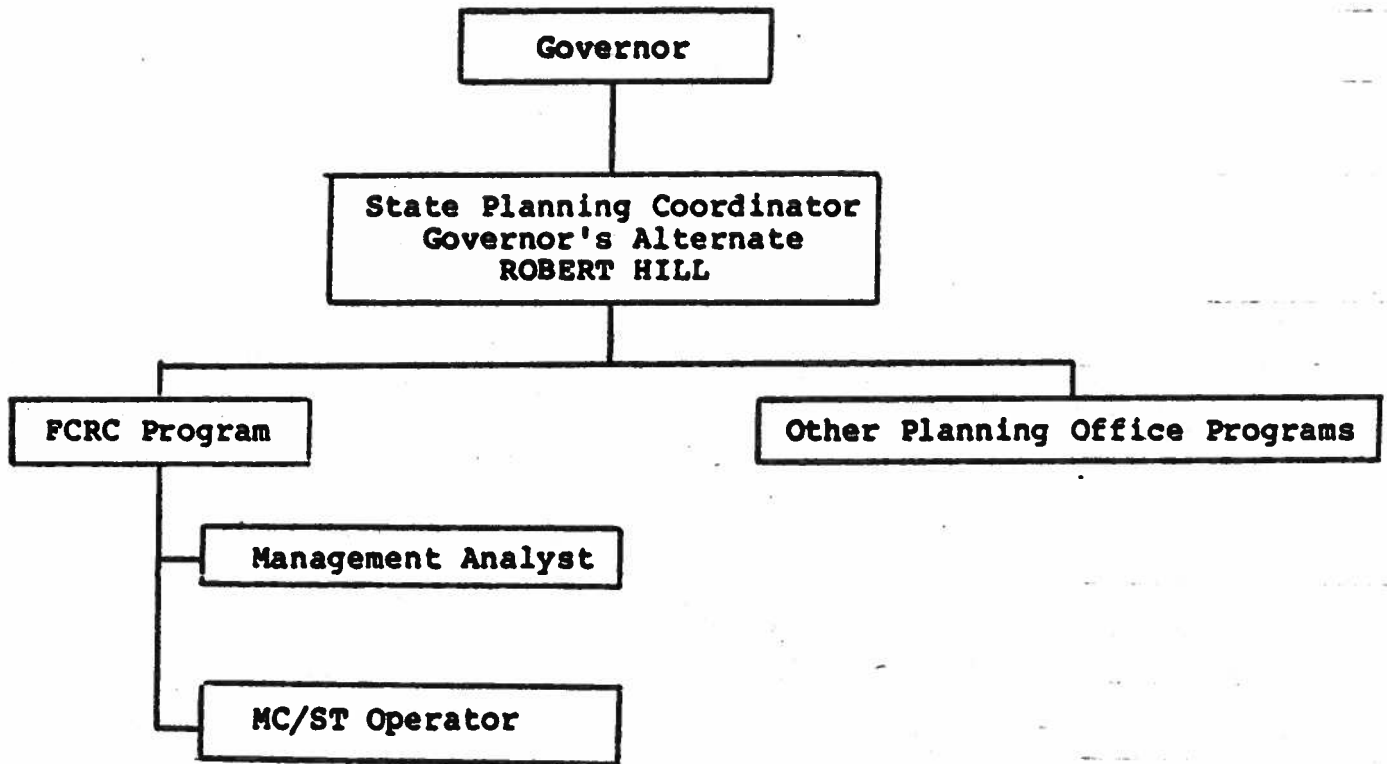
Project monitoring as detailed in the FCRC Operating Manual notes that primary responsibility lies with the Regional Office. Nevada agrees that primary responsibility should be that of the Regional Office but that the monitoring role will be most effective if carried out cooperatively by the Regional Office in tandem with the Nevada FCRC staff. The Nevada FCRC Office reviews progress reports to identify potential problems. In addition, should problems become known in the interim between progress reports as a result of site visits or other factors they will be brought to the attention of the Regional project monitor. Site visits will be conducted at least once during the project period if staff resources and funding permit and possibly at closeout of the project. Additional visits are made as need arises or if specific projects require more frequent visits. Assistance is provided to grantees in resolving project problems discovered either by the State or Regional staffs.

Organizational Structure and Personnel

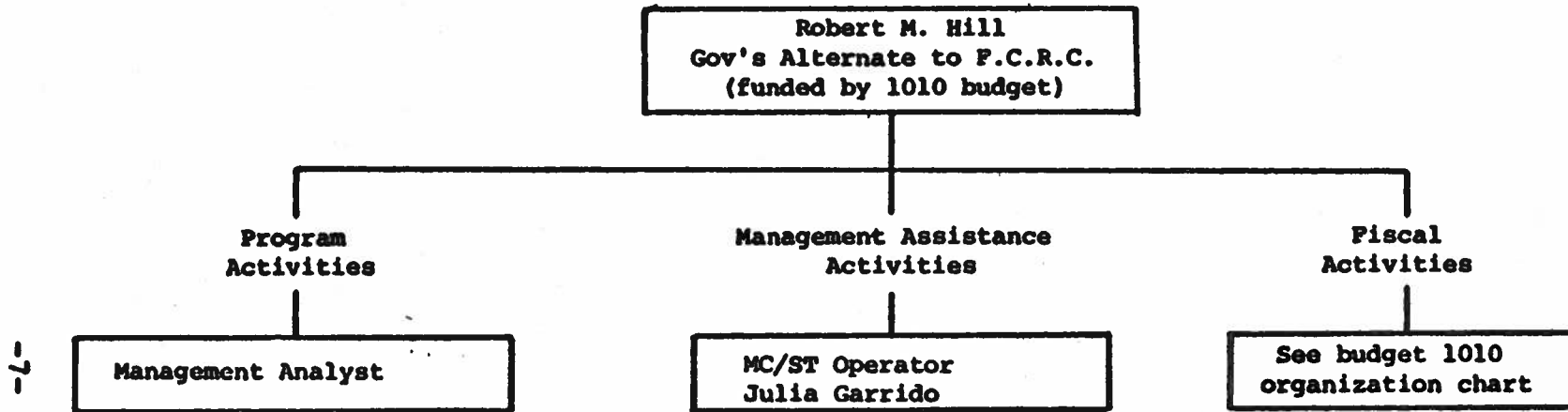
The chart on the following page describes graphically the organizational and administrative structure of the Nevada FCRC Office as proposed for 1981-1983 biennium. The Office is located as a division within the Governor's Office of Planning Coordination which in turn is located within the Governor's Office. The staff consists of two budgeted, full-time employees who report directly to the Nevada Alternate, the State Planning Coordinator. Because

of better management control provided by associating the FCRC Office with the State Planning Coordinator's Office the two positions are recommended at substantially lower grade levels than when the FCRC program operated as a semi-autonomous agency. This is in keeping with the intent of reducing management costs proportional with Congressional program cuts.

FCRC ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE IN NEVADA



FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION
(Budget Account 1524)



NOTE: For purposes of work direction and supervision, the Management Assistant I reports to the Management Assistant II in the Planning Coordinator's Office - 1010 budget.

Fiscal Management for this program is performed by the Accountant in the 1010 budget.

01/21/81

NEVADA STATE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

**Prepared by
State of Nevada
Governor's Office of Planning Coordination**

January 1981

The preparation of this document was financially aided through Federal grants from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (CPA-NV-09-39-1020), authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended; the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Planning Grant No. 07-25-01655-02); and the Four Corners Regional Commission (FCRC No. 301-700-086-1), authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended. Any statements of opinion and/or recommendations are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Commerce, or the Four Corners Regional Commission, or any of its other member states.

NEVADA STATE INVESTMENT STRATEGY

A. NEVADA INVESTMENT STRATEGY PLANNING PROCESS

The Governor of Nevada is charged with the responsibility of creating a comprehensive plan for the social and economic development of the State. The current administration, which took office in January of 1979, has stressed the importance of planning for the future. The Governor's Office of Planning Coordination was formally charged with the responsibility of marshalling the resources of the State and development of strategies to best serve the long term interests of the State and its citizens.

The process that has evolved over the past several years will surely be modified as a result of the Economic Advancement Program and will institutionalize, (1) substate planning efforts and, (2) unified population data. Nevada is utilizing a system of substate regions to study economic development activities. Until the recent State Planning Office designation for this purpose, there has never been a single state agency designated for population estimating and forecasting. Both of these elements are essential to a statewide process if increasingly limited resources are to be applied to local and regional development problems in a way to maximize benefits through more reasonable investment strategies. Both of the essential elements fill gaps in the existing process and provide the Executive Branch, the State Legislature, local/substate and other levels of government with the developed information on a regular basis. The information also provides data on critical programs identified by the Nevada Legislature including the Commission on the Future of Nevada and local tax and development initiatives which are linked to the data that is developed.

The existing planning process is designed to assure input from a wide range of sources including government, business, industry, the private sector and academic communities. It encourages active participation of all Nevadans and relies on a regional substate approach so that regional differences are recognized and allowed to affect determination of statewide development strategies. The substate role has been institutionalized, in part, through State legislation establishing the Commission on the Future of Nevada.

Incorporation of the planning process in the executive decision making process is assured by virtue of the decision

by the Governor to use the State Planning Coordinator's Office (SPCO) to review the functional plans of all State agencies and as required, of substate jurisdictions. This is largely accomplished by designation of the SPCO as the State Clearinghouse. The administration also relies on a "cabinet" form of government on which the Planning Coordinator sits as a key member.

The State planning process results in continued refinement of the State's current planning and development process and establishes formal linkages among state and local agencies for development purposes. This includes: (1) formal involvement of local and private representatives through letters and planning workshops, (2) expansion of staff capacity to deal more effectively with development problems, and (3) maintenance of population and demographic information which allows analysis of the impact of different development paths on demand for investments and services.

B. PROCEDURES FOR USE OF STATE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The State Planning Coordinator's Office utilizes the State Comprehensive Economic Development Plan as a major guide for evaluation and recommendation of proposals. This plan takes into consideration, and is coordinated with the planning programs, policies and priorities of other functional State agencies, substate districts and local governmental activities. This development plan has been updated to reflect changing economic conditions to insure appropriateness of evaluation criteria (see D below). In addition, input on functional plans and programs is secured from all appropriate State and local agencies through use of the A-95 Clearinghouse process. This review also takes into consideration executive policy via review of such documents as the Governor's State of the State Message and the executive budget.

C. STATEMENT OF NEVADA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

1. Current Priorities

In his first biennial message to the Legislature, delivered in January, 1979, Nevada Governor Robert List identified several priority problem areas in Nevada. Among the most important was the need for diversification of the State's economy. The State Planning Coordinator's Office annually polls substate jurisdictions to gather their input in developing State priorities. Using these two sources and staff analysis, State priorities have been developed.

The following ranking of program categories are not meant to express permanent State priorities but simply to provide an indication of priority concerns at this point in time based on the latest polling of substate jurisdictions. These priorities will be revised periodically as a result of additional substate input, staff analysis, and as a result of the implementation of the final recommendations of the Commission on the Future of Nevada.

a. High Priority Areas

- 1) housing
- 2) industrial diversification/business development
- 3) community infrastructure especially in the areas of sewage capacity, water, energy, and transportation
- 4) information/planning, particularly with respect to proposed major federal projects such as the MX Missile System
- 5) human services, particularly in the areas of employment, vocational-technical training, and health care

b. Medium Priority Areas

- 1) urban core development
- 2) recreation
- 3) public services

c. Low Priority Areas

- 1) crime
- 2) tourism
- 3) general government
- 4) income/production
- 5) natural resources
- 6) pollution
- 7) education

Due to the increasingly likely deployment of the MX missile weapons system in Nevada, and in view of the magnitude of potential impacts of that system as well as of other major federal projects in the West, information/planning has been placed in the High Priority category. With the exception of the addition of business development, the remainder of the problems considered to be of high priority are the same as in the previous investment strategy. Other differences between these and the previous investment priorities, are reflected in the medium and low priority areas. Urban core development and recreation have risen to medium priorities while pollution and education have fallen to low priorities. Other problem categories have remained essentially unchanged.

2. Related State Goals

Any positive impacts in the priority areas listed above will help achieve one or more of the following State goals:

- a. Economy - provide for diversification of the State's economy through an integrated economic development policy which takes full account of transportation, education, employment needs and resources, natural resource management, and equitable tax policies.
- b. Education - provide the opportunity for every citizen to have full education which will enable him to be prepared for a productive life.
- c. General Government - provide the highest level of services to the people of Nevada commensurate with funds available.
- d. Health - provide health services which are equitably distributed, of high quality and attainable at a reasonable cost through an effective partnership with providers, consumers, government and private organizations.
- e. Human Resources - assist all citizens to achieve and maintain an adequate level of social and economic well-being and dignity so they may function to their maximum capabilities.

- f. Natural Resources - provide for a balanced program of natural resource use and management to insure that the State possesses a high quality environment and in the future is not constrained by a lack of natural resources.
- g. Public Protection - provide a climate of security for life and property.
- h. Transportation - provide a transportation network for the safe, convenient, and efficient movement of goods and people.

D. STATEMENT OF RANKING AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

Basic screening and evaluation criteria that will be included in project evaluation procedures include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Appropriate federal guidelines and program limitations.
- 2. Nevada Comprehensive Economic Development Plan, including among other factors:
 - a. potential impact on State and/or Regional needs
 - b. prospects for long term economic impact
 - c. local support and resources contributed
 - d. the goals or the product to be produced or conserved
 - e. market potential; cost/benefit analysis
 - f. population to be benefited
 - g. financial resources available, including ability to leverage other funds
 - h. the importance of the project in relation to others being considered at that time
 - i. project necessity to meet minimum State or federal standards
 - j. linkages with other programs and/or ability to leverage other funding support

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3. Consistency with local plans.
4. Availability of funding.
5. Whether project should be considered for funding by alternate funding mechanisms.
6. Nevada Governor's priorities.

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION PROJECT LISTING
From January 1, 1979 through November 14, 1980

FCRC #	PROJECT NAME	GRANTEE (CONTRACTOR)	FCRC FUNDS	OTHER
1. 391-200-042-2	Nevada Foreign Trade Zone Feasibility Study, Phase II 1/16/79	Latin Chamber of Commerce	59,522	20,067 Match
2. 391-805-039-2	City of Wells Water System Study 1/16/79	City of Wells	14,400	2,000 Div. of Water Planning
3. 391-806-040-2	Goldfield Water System Supplemental Grant 1/16/79	Esmeralda County	18,200	800 County
4. 391-900-005-1	Technical & Administrative Support Contract FY 1979	Office of the Governor (On behalf of Nev. FCRC Staffing)	72,348	25,000 State Dues
5. 390-411-019	Yerington Paiute Tribal Development Program 3/15/79	Yerington Paiute Tribe	83,400	15,000 EDA
6. 391-814-049-2	Lovelock Water System Improvement Study 3/15/79	Lovelock Meadows Water District	44,677	4,000 Pershing County
7. 391-900-126-1	Comprehensive Development Strategy Implementation & Management Grant FY 1980	Office of the Governor (On behalf of Nev. FCRC Staffing)	75,113	25,724 State Dues
8. 391-900-106-1	Nevada Economic Advancement Program 7/1/79	Planning Coordinator's Office	51,629	
9. 391-700-089-1	Commission on the Future of Nevada Phase I 7/1/79	Planning Coordinator's Office (On behalf of Commission on the Future of Nevada)	35,122	70,637 EDA 13,332 State
10. 390-810-020	Pioche Public Utilities Water System Improvements 7/1/79	Lincoln County	87,500	172,500 FmHA Grant 311,500 FmHA Loan

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FCRC #	PROJECT NAME	GRANTEE (CONTRACTOR)	FCRC FUNDS	OTHER
11. 391-199-103-8	Senior Employment & Transportation Feasibility Study 8/30/79	Carson River Basin Council of Governments	5,000	
12. 391-203-121-5	Las Vegas OIC/Foreign Trade Zone 8/30/79	Las Vegas Opportunity Industrialization Center	150,000	
13. 392-303-117-2	Water Conservation Landscaping Demonstration	Las Vegas Valley Water District	132,520	5,000 Div. of Water Planning 207,900 In-Kind
14. 391-812-122-2	Hawthorne Watershed Improvement 8/30/79	Mineral County	12,000	
15. 390-412-037	Walker River Ditch Lining 8/30/79	Walker River Paiute Tribe	30,000	80,000 ASCS 27,500 Local
16. 380-405-028	Tuscarora Water District Improvement Overrun 8/30/79	Tuscarora Water District	23,500	6,500 FmHA Loan
17.	MX Planning 11/5/79	Governor's Office (On behalf of MX Field Office)	100,000	1,000,000 DOD <i>exp. of 2000</i> 100,000 UTAH 200,000 Joint Steering Committee
18. 301-508-018-2	Winnemucca Convention Center 11/30/79	Humboldt County Fair & Recreation Board	15,500	5,600 F&RB
19. 301-812-020-2	Planning Program for Mineral County 11/30/79	Mineral County	20,000	19,500 County
20. 301-404-010-2	Douglas County Groundwater & Geophysical Study Phase I 11/30/79	Douglas County	5,000	5,000 USGS 5,000 Div. of Water Planning 2,500 County

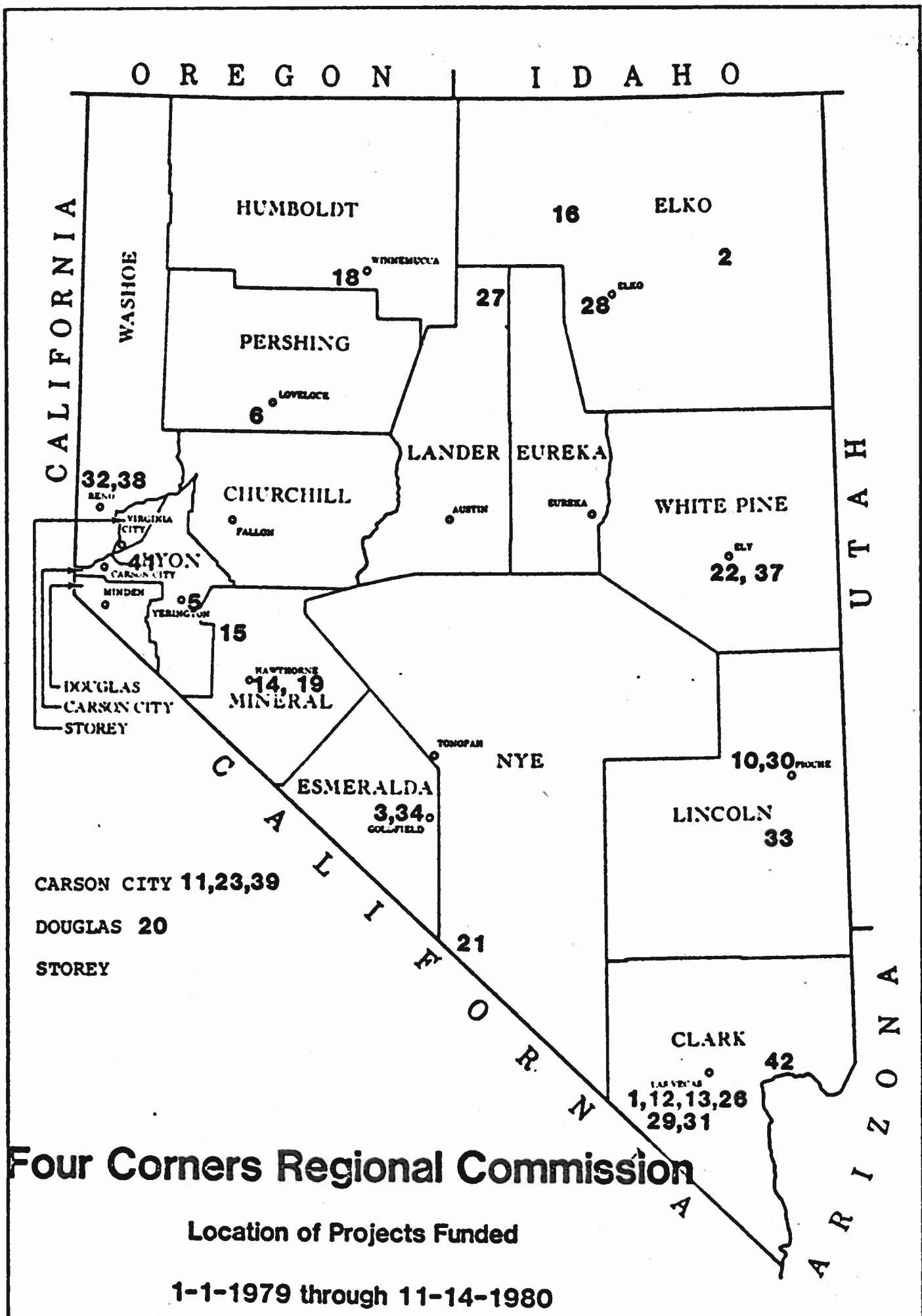
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FCRC #	PROJECT NAME	GRANTEE (CONTRACTOR)	FCRC FUNDS	OTHER
21. 301-813-048-2	Indian Springs Well Development 1/31/80	Beatty Water & Sanitation	40,000	4,154 Water District
22. 301-917-068-5	Economic Development of White Pine County Phase II 1/31/80	White Pine County Economic Development Corporation	80,000	5,000 WPCEDC 25,000 Kennecott Coppe:
23. 301-801-054-2	Carson City Economic Development Research & Implementation Program 1/31/80	Carson City	7,500	2,250 Carson City
24. 301-700-086-1	Nevada Economic Advancement Phase II 5/19/80	Planning Coordinator's Office	31,405	6,907 HUD 10,500 EDA 302 43,758 EDA 302 20,541 State
25. 301-700-085-1	Commission on the Future of Nevada Phase II 5/19/80	Planning Coordinator's Office (On behalf of Commission on the Future of Nevada)	39,878	14,363 EDA 6,668 State
26. 301-703-084-2	Regional Computerized Geographic Information System 5/19/80	Clark County Commission	40,000	60,000 County School District
27. 302-399-083-5	Rock Creek Reservoir Demonstration Project 5/19/80	Rock Creek Recreational Use & Management Board	41,000	20,000 Grantee 45,800 State 25,500 USGS
28. 301-805-094-2	Elko Railroad Relocation Land Planning Project 5/19/80	City of Elko	43,540	4,680 City of Elko
29. 301-803-092-2	Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan Phase I 5/19/80	Clark County Commission	52,620	87,780 County
30. 390-810-020. (See Also #10)	Pioche Public Utilities Water System Improvements Overrun 5/19/80	Lincoln County	12,500	247,500 FmHA 350,000 (New Total)

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FCRC #	PROJECT NAME	GRANTEE (CONTRACTOR)	FCRC FUNDS	OTHER
31. 301-203-126-5	Multi-purpose Marketing Study of the Proposed Golden West Shopping Center Revitalization Project 7/23/80	Nucleus Associates, Inc.	75,000	
32.	Centro Community Development Center 7/23/80	City of Reno	100,000	115,000 HUD CDBG 53,750 City
33. 301-410-102-1	Grazing Assistance & Evaluation Program 7/23/80	Nevada Department of Agriculture	60,000	1,500 Applicant 8,300 Grazing Distric
34. 300-806-037	Goldfield Water System 7/23/80	Esmeralda County	60,000	225,000 HUD CDBG 175,000 FmHA Grant 25,000 Div. of Water Planning 100,000 County 220,000 FmHA Loan-Count 280,000 FmHA Loan Goldfield 300,000 Fleischmann Foundation
35. 301-900-112-1	Comprehensive Development Strategy Implementation & Management Grant FY 1981	Office of the Governor (On behalf of Nev. FCRC Staffing)	50,891	27,250 State Dues
36. 311-803-012-4	Western Regional Governor's Conference on the MX & Energy Related Problems 11/14/80	Research & Education Planning Center, UNR	15,000	15,000 SETO 4,885 Applicant
37.	White Pine County Industrial Park Water Line Extension 11/14/80	White Pine County	17,000	30,000 FmHA Grant
38. 311-100-011-5	New Employment Opportunities of Nevada 11/14/80	New Employment Opportunities of Nevada	24,532	7,500 Mental Health Institute 5,000 CETA 30,000 SCETO 6,251 Applicant
39. 311-101-015-2	Senior Citizen Employment Service 11/14/80	Retired Senior Volunteer Program	46,710	12,000 Aging Services 16,000 Applicant

FCRC #	PROJECT NAME	GRANTEE (CONTRACTOR)	FCRC FUNDS	OTHER
40.	311-400-010-5 Nevada Mining - Economic Impact 11/14/80	Nevada Mining As- sociation	6,965	1,891 Applicant 2,341 Bureau of Mine 800 Mackay School of Mines 410 Division of Mineral Resour
41.	311-811-009-2 Dayton Water System Study 11/14/80	Lyon County	30,000	3,231 County
42.	Potential Use of Hydroelectric Facilities for Managing the Nutrient & Trophic Status of Reservoirs on the Colorado River (Regional Project) 11/14/80	Lake Mead Limnological Research Center - UNLV	5,993	23,974 Other FCRC Sta 72,183 UNLV 102,925 OWRT
			====	====
		TOTAL	1,915,965	5,712,392



Four Corners Regional Commission

Location of Projects Funded

1-1-1979 through 11-14-1980

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION

Projects Funded 1/1/79 to 12/31/80

Carson City

Senior Employment & Transportation Feasibility Study (11)	\$ 5,000
Carson City Economic Development Research & Implementation Program (23)	7,500
Senior Citizen Employment Service (39)	<u>46,710</u>
	<u>59,210</u>

Churchill County

NONE

Clark County

Nevada Foreign Trade Zone Feasibility Study Phase II (1)	\$59,522
Las Vegas OIC/Foreign Trade Zone (12)	150,000
Water Conservation Landscaping Demonstration (13)	132,520
Regional Computerized Geographic Information System (26)	40,000
Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan - Phase I (29)	52,620
Multi-purpose Marketing Study of the Proposed Golden West Shopping Center Revitalization (31)	75,000
Potential Use of Hydroelectric Facilities for Managing the Nutrient & Trophic Status of Reservoirs on the Colorado River (42)	<u>5,993</u>
	<u>515,655</u>

Douglas County

Douglas County Groundwater & Geophysical Study Phase I (20)	5,000
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Elko County

City of Wells Water System Study (2)	\$14,400
Tuscarora Water District Improvement (16)	23,500
Elko Railroad Relocation Land Planning Project (28)	<u>43,540</u>
	<u>81,440</u>

Esmeralda County

Goldfield Water System (3)	\$18,200
Goldfield Water System (34)	<u>60,000</u>
	<u>81,440</u>

Eureka County

NONE

Humboldt County

Winnemucca Convention Center (18) \$15,500

Lander County

Rock Creek Reservoir Demonstration Project (27) \$41,000

Lincoln County

Pioche Public Utilities Water System Improvements (10) \$87,500

Pioche Public Utilities Water System Improvements (30) 12,500

Grazing Assistance & Evaluation Program (33) 60,000

160,000

Lyon County

Yerington Paiute Tribal Development Program (5) \$83,400

Dayton Water System Study (41) 30,000

113,400

Mineral County

Hawthorne Watershed Improvements (14) \$12,000

Walker River Ditch Lining (15) 30,000

Planning Program for Mineral County (19) 20,000

62,000

Nye County

Indian Springs Well Development (21) \$40,000

Pershing County

Lovelock Water System Improvement Study (6) \$44,677

Storey County

NONE

Washoe County

Centro Community Development Center (32) \$100,000

New Employment Opportunities of Nevada (38) 24,532

124,532

White Pine County

Economic Development of White Pine County - Phase II (22)	\$80,000
White Pine County Industrial Park Water Line Extension (37)	<u>17,000</u>
	97,000

Multi-county or Statewide Projects

Nevada Economic Advancement Program (8)	\$51,629
Commission on the Future of Nevada - Phase I (9)	35,122
MX Planning (17)	100,000
Nevada Economic Advancement - Phase II (24)	31,405
Commission on the Future of Nevada - Phase II (25)	39,878
Western Regional Governor's Conference on the MX & Energy Related Problems (36)	15,000
Nevada Mining Economic Impact (40)	<u>6,965</u>
	279,999

FCRC Program Management

Technical & Administrative Support - FY 1979 (4)	\$72,348
Comprehensive Development Strategy Implementation & Management Grant - FY 1980 (7)	75,113
Comprehensive Development Strategy Implementation & Management Grant - FY 1981 (35)	<u>50,891</u>
	198,352

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GRAND TOTAL \$1,915,965

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

In 1980, the State Comprehensive Employment and Training Office (SCETO) directed the coordination and evaluation of statewide CETA programs providing job training to 8,115 unemployed Nevadans.

The following indicates the wide variety of model projects funded by SCETO during the period, January 1, 1980 - December 31, 1980. A competitive contract procurement process is used and every effort is made to select those projects which best address employment needs within the private sector or community/industry development relative to prospective employment. Should the M-X project be deployed as planned, it is anticipated that SCETO will develop and fund those projects which qualify and ensure maximum job opportunities for Nevadans.

1. Funded an extensive survey in the Elko area to provide a base study for industrial development. Cost: \$44,738.
2. Funded a project in conjunction with the Nevada Employment Security Department to train 16 economically disadvantaged applicants in the printing field. Cost: \$2,500. (14 were placed)
3. Funded a project to develop a statewide automated data processing system for management information for all Nevada CETA Prime Sponsors. It is the first in the nation. Cost: \$58,843.
4. Provided funding for comprehensive vocational training for 23 mentally handicapped individuals. Cost: \$43,866. (2 placed in jobs)
5. Provided funding for vocational training for 232 individuals in the fields of business/clerical; diesel mechanics; auto mechanics; auto body repair; upholstery; and horticulture. Cost: \$216,181.
6. Funded a program to attract women to apprenticeship in non-traditional occupations. Cost: \$51,563.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
JANUARY 23, 1981
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7. Funded a project to identify the most significant factors that influence industry and warehousing corporations for site locations. The underlying goal is to attract new industry to Southern Nevada.
8. Funded a program to involve CETA eligible youth, their parents and teachers in formulating a plan for future academic achievement and employment. This was the planning and development phase. Cost: \$22,607.

AS/jm