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STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
Carson City

Photograph by Lawrence Radiation Laboratory
Sedan Crater was formed in the dry alluvium of Yucca Flat by an underground atomic detonation.

WATER RESOURCES–RECONNAISSANCE SERIES

REPORT 54

REGIONAL GROUND-WATER SYSTEMS IN THE NEVADA TEST SITE AREA, NYE, LINCOLN, AND CLARK COUNTIES, NEVADA

By
F. Eugene Rush

Prepared cooperatively by the
Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior

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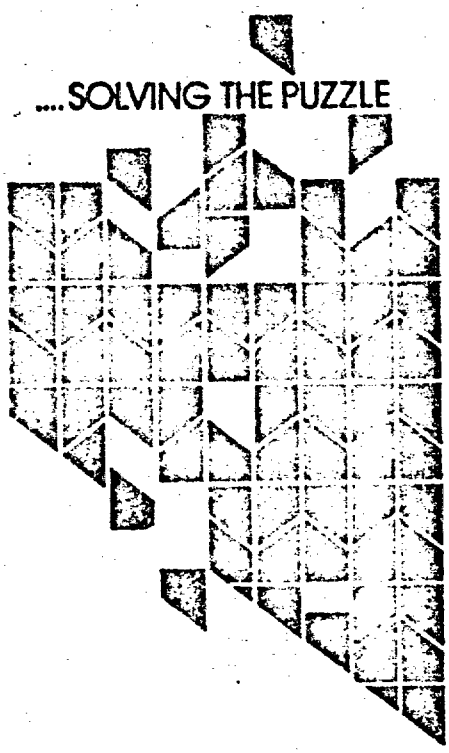

REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA

DECEMBER 1980

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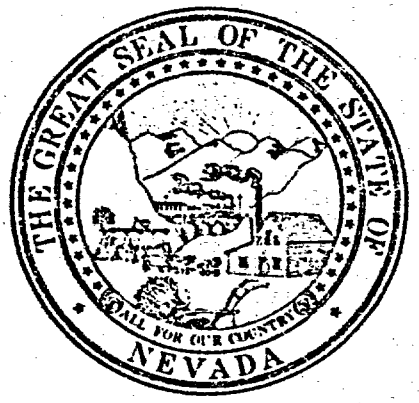
REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION

ON THE

FUTURE OF NEVADA



Robert List

Governor

December, 1980

The preparation of this document was financially aided through Federal grants from the Four Corners Regional Commission (FCRC No. 301-700-085-1), authorized by Title V of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended; and the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce (Planning Grant No. 07-25-01655-03). Any statements of opinion and/or recommendations are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Four Corners Regional Commission, any of its member states, or the U.S. Department of Commerce.

We hope that our recommendations have a greater chance of success because of the work of another group looking at Nevada's government, the Governor's Management Task Force. Their recommendations for increasing efficiency within government agencies offer, together with our considerations for the future, an agenda for Nevadans to consider as they attempt to protect the quality of life in our state.

A realistic, practical consideration of the problems and opportunities facing Nevada must lead to concrete plans for the future we desire. The work already completed by this Commission and the Management Task Force is an initial investment in a future we can welcome.

The Governor's Commission
on the Future of Nevada

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THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION
ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA

CAPITOL COMPLEX CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710 (702) 885-5986

ROBERT LIST
Governor

An Open Letter To All Nevadans

Dear Fellow Nevadans:

This report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada is a culmination of our extensive efforts, which began with Governor Robert List's recommendation to the 1979 Legislature, that Nevadans be involved in setting a course for the future of our state. It is a reflection of the aspirations and needs of thousands of Nevadans - from concerned citizens filling out questionnaires on the future of Nevada or attending townhall meetings, to department heads submitting policy recommendations, to members of the business community, organizations and special interest groups speaking before the Commission. Only through continued public involvement and the voicing of your views and opinions will action be taken on the issues raised within this report.

For generations, we have taken pride in the unique quality of our state. Its open spaces, clear skies and quality of life coupled with its greatest resource, its people, have made Nevada what it is today. In order to preserve this legacy, we must venture into the future with foresight.

The future holds great promise for our state, but in order to protect its unique quality and promote its opportunities, Nevada must increase the efficiency, responsiveness and planning capabilities of all levels of government; ensure the long term availability and the integrity of Nevada's natural resources and environment; provide a safe environment and the opportunity for full development of each individual's potential; provide for energy efficiency and develop native renewable energy resources; and diversify the state's economy to assure a high quality of life.

We do not in this report prescribe the future. Rather we offer this report as a list of recommendations from which to draw, tempered by the realization that they must be weighed against other public needs and the availability of financing.

We believe that a growth and development strategy for the state can never be a fixed product, but rather an on-going process nurtured by public participation. We recommend that this report, the issues raised and recommendations proposed, be reviewed and evaluated within the next few years to continue the process of looking towards the future, update the needs and opportunities of the state, and determine what steps have been taken to implement suggestions within this report.

The State of Nevada
Executive Chamber

Robert List
Governor

Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Fellow Nevadans:

In recent years Nevada has been challenged by a high rate of growth that has brought with it both benefits and problems. As we face this challenge, it is essential that our quality of life be maintained while we are attempting to maximize the opportunities offered to us. We must act quickly to establish reasonable and orderly guidelines for further growth.

It was with this challenge in mind that I created, in joint effort with the Nevada Legislature, the Commission on the Future of Nevada. The charge of this twenty-five member Commission was to develop a growth management plan for the State. A major element of this Commission's task was to determine the wishes and priorities of the people of Nevada.

I am pleased to report that the Commission's effort has resulted in this substantial and thought provoking report. The recommendations in this report reflect a keen understanding of the dynamics of growth in Nevada. Because of its broad scope, the report will provide extremely useful policy guidance on a wide range of issues for years to come.

I commend the twenty-five dedicated Nevadans who served on the Commission. I urge all Nevadans to read this report. The recommendations it contains should be viewed as a positive beginning in Nevada's continuing efforts to wisely manage its growth.

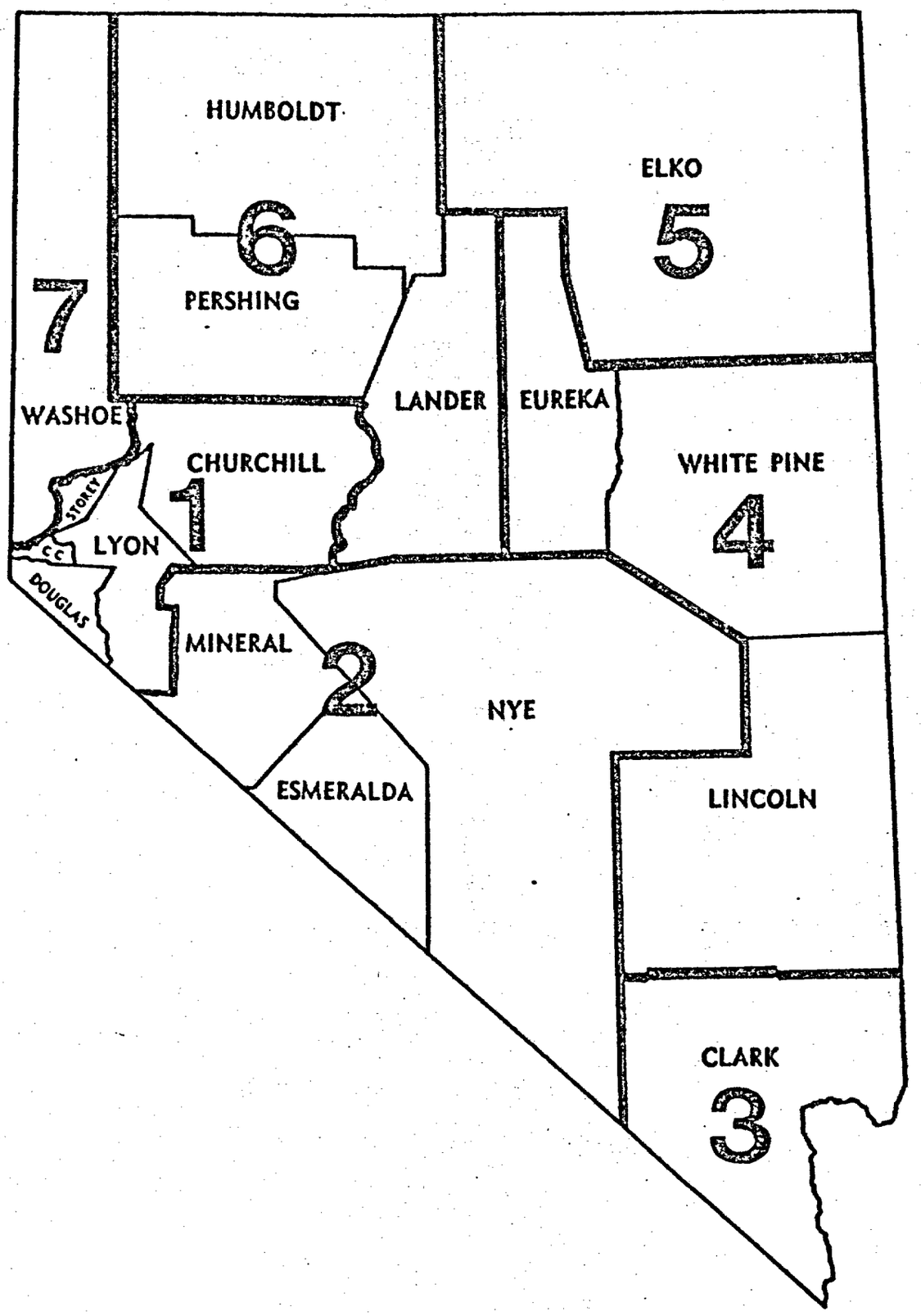
Sincerely,

ROBERT LIST
Governor

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Morton Galane	Las Vegas	Public at Large	Chairman
Carol Tibbals	Yerington	Region I	
Milka Jacobson	Tonopah	Region II	
Thalia Dondero	Las Vegas	Region III	
Betty Whitehurst	Ely	Region IV	
Jack Sutherland	Elko	Region V	
Jane Fundis	Lovelock	Region VI	Resigned 8/22/79
Greg Austin	Winnemucca	Region VI	Appointed 8/29/79
Jean Stoess	Reno	Region VII	
Harry Massoth	Reno	Agriculture	
Kenny Guinn	Las Vegas	Education	
Patricia Watters	Reno	Energy	
Bill Fiero	Boulder City	Environment	
Warren Fox	Reno	Finance	
Fred Lewis	Las Vegas	Gaming	
Alex Fittinghoff	Sparks	Recreation	
Ernest Newton	Carson City	Taxpayers	
Jim Chaney	Las Vegas	Public at Large	
Leo Henrikson	Las Vegas	Labor	
John Livermore	Reno	Mining	
Jean Ford	Las Vegas	State Senate--Democrat	
Lawrence Jacobsen	Minden	State Senate--Republican	
William Brady	Las Vegas	Assembly--Republican	
Steve Coulter	Reno	Assembly--Democrat	
Bob Broadbent	Boulder City	Nevada County Commissioners Assoc.	
Ron Lurie	Las Vegas	Nevada League of Cities	

GIONAL MAP OF NEVADA



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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The Commission on the Future of Nevada was charged with the development of a plan "for the management of growth in Nevada." This mandate to the Commission was formally given when Assembly Bill 451 was signed into law by Governor Robert List on May 26, 1979. The purpose of the plan is to recommend to the Governor, Legislature and citizens of Nevada a comprehensive set of policies and measures to increase Nevada's ability to effectively manage its growth.

In reviewing the Commission's recommendations, it is important to realize that Nevada will continue to grow for the foreseeable future. Much of Nevada's growth is caused by factors outside its control; the investment decisions of private businesses and the actions of other states, the federal government and other counties all have a substantial impact on Nevada's growth. Nevada's state and local governments can, however, shape the rate, quality and location of growth.

Growth has effects beyond those associated with the physical development of land. A comprehensive set of policies for managing growth must recognize this. Growth places demands upon our health care and education systems, our transportation network, our recreation areas, and all of our natural resources. Growth often increases the stress on our social system; this stress is usually reflected in increases in crime rates, alcoholism and child abuse. Planning, effective communication and coordination by Nevada's governments, in concert with its citizens, can increase the benefits and reduce the costs associated with growth. The recommendations contained in this report are directed to this end.

To more efficiently review the complex issues associated with growth, the Commission divided itself into three policy committees: Natural Resources, Human Resources and Economic Development. In addition to their primary policy areas, each of these three committees examined four additional policy areas: Energy, Transportation, Housing and Government.

The Commission's method of reviewing these issue areas was to actively solicit the views, priorities and professional judgements of as many Nevadans as possible during its 18 month tenure. To gain an early insight into the general concerns that Nevadans had relating to growth, a survey questionnaire was distributed to all areas of the state; 18,671 Nevadans responded to this survey. To permit a more open-ended discussion of the issues, the Commission held 35 townhall meetings throughout the

state in which over 800 citizens discussed their concerns about growth. Over 75 representatives from government, business, non-profit organizations and private interest groups shared their expertise with the Commission throughout its many meetings. In researching the issues being considered by the Commission, its staff met with hundreds of professionals from public and private agencies representing virtually every major area of expertise.

The result of these long months of study and deliberation is this report. The Commission believes that the recommendations contained in this report most appropriately meet the requirements of its mandate, but seeks a thorough review of the recommendations by the people of Nevada, further examination of the issues raised, and continued planning for the future.

The remainder of the report is divided into four sections. The first section summarizes, in narrative form, those issues and associated recommendations that are felt to be most essential to the effective maintenance of the quality of life and well-being of the people of Nevada. The second section following this introduction contains a listing of the most important problems faced by each of the seven regions in Nevada ranked in order of priority. The third section contains the Commission's recommendations. The first two elements of the recommendations section are policy statements by the Commission regarding the proposed MX missile project and the Sagebrush Rebellion. The remainder of the section contains the Commission's recommendations for each of the seven issue areas: government, natural resources, human resources, economic development, energy, transportation and housing. The final section of the report contains the Appendices.

This report is not a utopian plan for Nevada's future. It is, rather, an interlocking series of recommendations suggesting changes in the policies and processes of government in Nevada to better enable the state to anticipate and respond to the opportunities and problems that will continue to challange us all.

HIGH PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

HIGH PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS

The Governor's Commission on the Future feels that Nevada's citizens and policy-makers should seriously consider the policy recommendations contained in this report. The recommendations address most of the issues central to the successful management of growth and its effects. It wishes, however, to have a small number of key recommendations given immediate consideration for adoption. This section of the report will describe those policies that are most essential to the successful management of Nevada's growth.

Effective Management

If Nevada is to successfully manage its growth, it will need to marshal the resources of the state in a cohesive manner. The management of growth requires effective management at all levels of government. As described in detail in the Government section, the Commission recommends that the executive branch be reorganized to permit more efficient policy guidance by the Governor, increase coordination between state agencies, and promote interaction with Nevada's local governments. The reorganization would consist of three elements. An Office of Planning and Policy Development would be created to act as the research and management arm of the Governor's Office. A formal cabinet would be established to advise the Governor on major issues and to act as a State inter-agency coordinating council. Finally, a Department of Community and Economic Development would be created by combining several agencies and divisions presently functioning independently.

Comprehensive Planning

The foundation of growth management must be comprehensive planning. The Commission recommends that all local governments be required to develop a comprehensive master plan within the next five years. The State should provide both technical assistance and matching funds to aid local governments in the initial development of these comprehensive plans. A graduated scale of sanctions is proposed to insure that all areas of the state develop a master plan. When a master plan is adopted, all zoning within the associated jurisdiction would be required to be consistent. The details of these recommendations can be found in the Government section.

Economic Diversification

A comprehensive growth management plan must include policies on economic development. The Commission's recommendations on economic development revolve around a central theme of economic diversification. While the Commission recognizes the continued importance of gaming in Nevada, a strong need was seen to broaden the economy of the state. The key factor in accomplishing economic diversification will be the ability to develop and dis-

seminate information on the state's economy. Economic development efforts by both the public and private sectors will continue to be hindered unless the state's resources are directed towards developing and maintaining up-to-date information on its economy. The specific policies for implementing this recommendation are contained in the Economic Development section.

Reducing Energy Dependency

Nevada, like other states, will always be dependent to some extent on energy imported from U.S. or foreign producers. Nevada, however, has a greater potential than most states to utilize native renewable energy resources. The Commission recommends three basic objectives to reduce Nevada's energy dependency. Conservation can play a major part by reducing our demand for energy. This will require changing our habits and life styles. Increasing energy efficiency is another objective stressed by the Commission. Nevadans must seek out new opportunities to use energy more efficiently. Our buildings must be built with long-term energy costs in mind, we must explore the possibilities for cogeneration of energy, and we must develop processes in our homes and businesses to require less energy. Finally, we need to develop and use renewable energy resources. This means building passive and active solar systems into our homes and businesses and finding ways to harness the wind and geothermal resources in our state. The specific recommendations of the Commission are contained in the Energy section of the report.

Health Care

The past and present emphasis in health care has been given to restoring health once disease or degeneration occurs. This, in turn, has promoted the need for and existence of curative medical care. Today, the leading causes of death are chronic conditions precipitated by present life styles: smoking, drinking, non-nutritious diets, obesity, and a lack of exercise. The severity of these chronic conditions can be mitigated or eradicated through prevention. Various studies have indicated that prevention can deter the development of many diseases and conditions, and early detection can improve the effectiveness of treatment in others. The Commission, noting the importance of this factor, has indicated that an emphasis should be placed upon preventive measures, disseminated through health education. The specific recommendations on health education and preventive measures are presented in the Human Resources section.

Education

Education has been viewed as one of the greatest aids to increased self-sufficiency. This is the foundation from which present and future generations can build. Noting this factor, two areas of importance in education were identified: uplifting basic skills, and improving vocational education.

The basic skills (reading, writing, arithmetic) are the key to the learning process. These skills are not ends in themselves but are means to meet personal and educational goals for a productive life. They are, in fact, foundations or branches from which all development will emanate.

As an outgrowth of the basic skills, the provision and improvement of vocational education was viewed as an important mechanism for preparing individuals for a productive life. An emphasis which facilitates the training of entry-level job competencies which are necessary for employment and retention must be addressed. The specific recommendations on Education are presented in the Human Resources section.

Environment and Natural Resources

The environment and natural resources of Nevada are interrelated with all other aspects of the life and future of the state. The task facing Nevada is to maintain a quality environment while efficiently and responsibly managing and utilizing resources in ways that consider the long-term interests and requirements of the state, its population, and future generations. This will require consistent public policies, an integrated approach to decision-making, and, most fundamentally, citizens to question the values that underlie their behavior.

To adequately protect the environment and provide for future needs, resources must be carefully managed and conserved, and more complete information on the resources of the state, their quantity, quality, use and location, must be obtained and utilized. Specific recommendations regarding natural resources and the environment are located in the natural resources section.

Water Resources

Critical to the future of the state are Nevada's water resources. It is extremely important that these resources be conserved and efficiently used throughout the state to insure their long-term availability. The Commission views the water resources as fundamental to all aspects of the state's future and their quantity, quality, and availability must be considered in all growth and development. The Commission's recommendations regarding water resources are contained in the Natural Resources section of the report.

Transportation

The critical nature of transportation in the framework of Nevada's life styles and economy will continue in the future. In light of this fact, an efficient, coordinated multi-modal transportation network will be required and must be diligently pursued to provide necessary services that reduce reliance on automobiles. Reduction in the use of automobiles for personal transportation is of paramount importance to the state. Due to energy and land use constraints, as well as air quality degradation, alternatives to the automobile must be provided. Inadequacies in public transit systems must be seriously addressed. Specific recommendations regarding Transportation issues are located in the Transportation section of the report.

REGIONAL PROBLEMS

REGIONAL PROBLEMS

As required by its legislative mandate, the Commission has developed a ranking of the top ten problems for each region (see regional map). The rankings are based upon: the priorities indicated by citizens in the Commission's statewide survey and at the 35 townhall meetings; recommendations from State and local government staffs; suggestions from professionals associated with private firms; and comments from representatives of private interest groups.

Region 1

Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Storey Counties

1) Water or sewer
2) Too rapid growth
3) Transportation
4) Crime
5) Lack of responsiveness of State or local government
6) Need for planning
7) MX Missile
8) Environmental degradation
9) Economic diversification
10) Education

Region 2

Esmeralda, Mineral and Nye Counties

1) Water or sewer
2) MX
3) Economic diversification
4) Federal government regulations
5) Transportation
6) Recreation
7) Too rapid growth
8) Lack of responsiveness of State or local government
9) Health services
10) Education

Region 3

Clark County

1) Transportation
2) Crime
3) MX Missile
4) Too rapid growth
5) Energy costs
6) Need for planning
7) Environmental degradation
8) Education
9) Unemployment
10) Housing

Region 4

Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine Counties

1) MX
2) Economic diversification
3) Federal government regulations
4) Unemployment
5) Lack of responsiveness of State or local governments
6) Energy costs
7) Housing
8) Water or sewer
9) Transportation
10) Too rapid growth

Region 5

Elko County

1) Housing
2) Too Rapid growth
3) MX Missile
4) Federal government regulations
5) Lack of responsiveness of State or local government
6) Water or sewer
7) Energy costs
8) Economic diversification
9) Health services
10) Transportation

Region 6

Humboldt, Lander and Pershing Counties

1) Housing
2) Lack of responsiveness of State or local government
3) Too rapid growth
4) Federal government regulations
5) MX Missile
6) Water or sewer
7) Energy costs
8) Education
9) Transportation
10) Environmental concerns

Region 7

Washoe County

1) Water or sewer
2) Too rapid growth
3) Transportation
4) Need for planning
5) MX Missile
6) Housing
7) Energy costs
8) Lack of responsiveness of State or local government
9) Economic diversification
10) Public services

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE MX MISSILE PROJECT

On April 7, 1980, the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada passed a resolution questioning the advisability of the MX Missile System (see Appendix D). We believe that this resolution still represents the feelings of many of the people in our various communities and the feelings of many of the members of this Commission.

The Commission recognizes that there is much debate within Nevada and among military experts as to whether or not the Department of Defense and the United States Air Force have shown sufficient need for this system, or have shown it to be the best alternative. We further recognize that the Commission on the Future of Nevada is divided on the military necessity of the MX system.

The Commission does, however, agree that extensive planning for the MX system should continue so that the state will be prepared for the system if it should be deployed in Nevada. We recognize the serious environmental and socio-economic impacts of the MX missile project on Nevada and Utah, and encourage further comprehensive studies on the deployment of the MX system in other areas of this country to mitigate local adverse impacts. If the MX system is deployed in Nevada, we must do all we can to maximize the benefits from the system and minimize the adverse impacts.

It remains to be seen whether all of the missile system will be deployed in the Great Basin of Nevada and Utah or whether only a portion of it will be deployed in that particular area. However, regardless of the number of missile shelters constructed, whether it be 2,300 or 4,600, the economic, environmental and social impacts to the directly affected cities and counties in Nevada will be considerable. The size and complexity of the MX system warrants substantial effort toward developing innovative planning and communication mechanisms. All levels of government, the citizenry, and the private sector must be involved in the process and virtually every facet of life in Nevada will be impacted, whether it be basic services or environmental quality.

It is absolutely essential that state and local governments in Nevada speak with a unified voice through existing representative governmental bodies (the Governor's Office, the Governor's MX Management Committee, the Nevada Legislature, local governments and the Local Oversight Committee) when addressing the impacts of the MX system.

In general, the State/local effort related to the MX project should: 1) closely analyze and supplement the Air Force Environmental Impact Statement; 2) develop local and State planning programs and policies which will provide a means for local governments to accommodate the growth from MX; and 3) develop a strong policy regarding the attainment of federal assistance to mitigate the adverse social, economic and environmental impacts on local governments and the State of Nevada resulting from the deployment of the MX system in Nevada.

THE SAGEBRUSH REBELLION

The Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada supports the "Sagebrush Rebellion": the concept of the State of Nevada taking control and ownership of its public lands, only if the following areas of concern are specifically addressed by the state legislature.

1) Adopt policies that the State will hold the public lands returned to the State for public use under multiple use concepts and not store them away nor dispose of them in a wanton manner.

2) Adopt policies whereby cities and counties have direct input into land sales and trades in their respective areas.

3) Develop policies whereby cities and counties will have the highest priority for lands to be disposed of and whereby their needs for additional lands will be filled in a reasonable period of time.

4) Adopt policies whereby the administration of public state lands will be in an adequately funded State agency that will assume the basic functions of the present Bureau of Land Management as to range trespass, fees, permits, land sales, mineral entry, oil, gas, and geothermal leasing.

5) Adopt policies that will allow the use of land without unacceptable degradation.

6) Adopt policies that will promote more contact with and better coordination with the land user.

7) Adopt policies to conduct land sales in a fair and equitable manner so as not to discriminate between large and small buyers.

8) Adopt policies that will insure public access to public lands.

9) Adopt policies whereby there will be as much individual city and county input as possible in the sale of public lands.

10) Adopt a policy to insure that, as a result of State ownership of the public lands, local governments do not suffer a loss of tax dollars and are compensated for costs associated with increased services. Provide for these changes to be permanent in nature.

GOVERNMENT

As Nevada continues to grow, local and state government will be increasingly challenged to preserve the "Nevada life-style", a life-style characterized by a high degree of personal freedom and a tolerance for diversity. Growing fiscal constraints will require greater investment in planning and greater efficiency at all levels of government. It will also require expanded communication and coordination between governmental entities.

The recommendations in this section are presented in four sections: comprehensive planning; fiscal practices; information and communications; and national policies.

Comprehensive Planning

Nevada's state government is responsible for a diverse and complex assortment of programs and services. Yet, the State does not have a statutorily recognized agency to assist the Governor in the coordination of the hundreds of state programs. Nor is there any agency with the authority to analyze these many programs for their impact on Nevada to aid the Governor in making policy and budgetary decisions. The present Governor's Office of Planning Coordination exists by executive order alone which calls into question the permanence of the agency. Its lack of adequate funding and clear authorization has severely limited its ability to coordinate the activities of the state's line agencies. The Commission recommends that this situation be remedied by statutorily creating a Governor's Office of Planning and Policy Development to supersede the Planning Coordinator's Office. The new agency would be clearly authorized and appropriately funded to coordinate the activities of state agencies and to be responsible for policy analysis on the Governor's behalf.

Many of the local governments in Nevada do not feel that their concerns are adequately understood or represented in the routine actions of the state's agencies. Simultaneously, local communities perceive the State bureaucracy to be a labyrinth without a clear entrance. Among the many agencies that have direct and major impacts on the development of Nevada's communities, there exists no lead agency or coordinating mechanism. The Commission recommends that several existing agencies be consolidated into a Department of Community and Economic Development. The agencies suggested to be included in this new department were those that administer programs that routinely impact the development of Nevada's communities. The new agency would be expected to coordinate the functions consolidated within it and act as the primary liaison between the State and local communities. Recognizing that all state agencies have some impact on local communities, this new department would act as the point of coordination for projects effecting Nevada's communities.

The responsibility for physical development falls principally on our cities and counties. Yet many of Nevada's cities and counties have inadequate master plans. Part of this minimal investment is due to limited local resources and part is due to uncertainty about the benefits of planning. The Commission, therefore, recommends that all local governments be required to adopt a comprehensive master plan within four years. Knowing of the severe resource limitations faced by some local governments, it is recommended that both additional technical assistance and State matching funds be provided by the State. No specific elements are mandated for all master plans; a number of issues are suggested, but the decision is left to the discretion of the local jurisdiction. This flexibility was included because the Commission felt that it would be inappropriate to require smaller jurisdictions to develop plans as complex as those needed by more populous areas.

Fiscal Practices

Governmental efficiency is always important; in times of shrinking resources it is essential. To facilitate a thorough review of governmental efficiency, decision-makers must have a complete picture of the costs and benefits of individual public programs. The Commission recommends that all levels of government, especially the State, adopt program based budgeting systems. The use of "sunset" laws is also encouraged as one means of encouraging periodic review of public services.

Information and Communications

In many sections of the report, recommendations are made concerning a need to increase communication and more effectively manage information. Better communication between all levels of government will reduce duplication and increase understanding, cooperation and efficiency. Better communication between government and the public can increase the responsiveness of government, and the public's ability to understand and influence government actions. Improved information management will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of governmental agencies and give the public greater access to information. The Commission specifically recommends that a task force be established to examine the state's telecommunications system and that the State take the necessary actions to establish a State Data Center for U.S. Census materials.

National Policies

All Nevadans should realize that much of the direction of Nevada's government is shaped by national policies. All of the representatives of Nevada's people should use their influence to ensure that national policies are flexible enough to match the needs and desires of Nevadans. A strong two-way communications network should be developed to keep Nevada's policymakers informed of pending decisions at the Federal level.

GOVERNMENT

Goal

I. Marshal the resources of all levels of government to assure a high quality of life for all Nevadans while protecting the diversity of life styles.

Objectives

A. Comprehensive Planning
Promote the increased use of, and adherence to, comprehensive planning among all governmental entities in Nevada.

B. Fiscal Practices
Adopt budget practices that will allow the most efficient use of public funds consistent with the needs of Nevada's citizens.

C. Information and Communications
Develop an integrated information and communication system for use by both private and public sectors.

D. National Policies
Exert the greatest possible influence on national policy making to encourage the formation of programs and regulations appropriate for Nevada.

GOVERNMENT

Objective A

Comprehensive Planning

Promote the increased use of, and adherence to, comprehensive planning among all governmental entities in Nevada.

Policies

1. Develop the capacity to continually evaluate the problems and opportunities facing Nevada.

   Implementation

   a. Statutorily create, staff and adequately fund a Governor's Office of Planning and Policy Development to supersede the existing Governor's Office of Planning Coordination. The agency should have the following responsibilities:

      1) Policy development
      2) Program and plan coordination
      3) A-95 review
      4) Program review
      5) Public works program review
      6) Development and maintenance of a comprehensive data base

   b. Statutorily create a Department of Community and Economic Development which would combine the staff of the following agencies:

      1) Department of Economic Development
      2) State Land Use Planning Agency, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
      3) Housing Division, Department of Commerce
      4) Office of Comprehensive Employment and Training
      5) Office of Community Services

   c. The agency should have the following responsibilities:

      1) Economic Development
      2) Land Use Planning
      3) Housing Programs
      4) Manpower Training Programs
      5) Community Services
      6) State-Local Liaison
      7) Grantsmanship

2. Develop the ability of state agencies to jointly plan for and resolve issues confronting Nevada.

Implementation

a. Create a formal Cabinet, to be convened by the Governor, to advise the Governor and to act as an interagency coordinating council. The Director of the Office of Planning and Policy Development would also have the authority to convene the Cabinet for interagency coordination purposes, under policies established by the Governor.

3. Insure that all development is consistent with community and regional needs and resource constraints by requiring adherence to comprehensive planning and land use controls at the local and state level.

Implementation

a. Require every local government to adopt a comprehensive Master Plan for their jurisdiction by January 1, 1985.

1) All local governments would be expected to include in their Master Plan all issues relevant to their areas.

2) Issues relevant to the development of a jurisdiction may include, but need not be limited to, the following:

a) land use
b) public services and facilities
c) transportation
d) housing
e) energy use and conservation
f) natural resources
g) natural hazards
h) historic preservation

b. Provide State assistance in meeting the specified deadline:

1) Provide technical assistance from the State Land Use Planning Agency staff for all local governments.

2) Establish a fund for the purpose of contracting for professional assistance for the use of local governments.

a) Provide State matching funds in the ratio of three State dollars for every one local dollar.
b) Provide for the administration of the fund by the State Land Use Planning Agency.
c) The requirement of this section (section 3) would not be mandatory if this fund is not created.

c. Require that if a local government has not adopted a Master Plan or is not actively developing a Master Plan on January 1, 1985 discretionary and non-discretionary funds flowing through the State that are designated for the jurisdiction would be withheld until such time as the local government begins to actively develop a Master Plan.

1) Discretionary and non-discretionary funds would be withheld according to the following schedule:

a) If, as of January 1, 1985, the jurisdiction is not actively developing a Master Plan, 10% of the funds would be withheld.

b) If the jurisdiction is still not actively developing a Master Plan by July 1, 1985, an additional 20% of the funds would be withheld.

c) If the jurisdiction is not actively developing a Master Plan by January 1, 1986, 100% of all funds would be withheld.

d. Encourage local governments to adopt area wide plans with their neighboring jurisdictions.

e. Direct the State Land Use Planning Agency to develop guidelines and model plans to aid local jurisdictions in preparing their Master Plans. Direct the Agency to review all Master Plans for compliance with the State guidelines.

f. All zoning within a jurisdiction must be consistent with the goals of its associated Master Plan.

4. Encourage the coordination and collaboration between the Indian Tribes, the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, the Indian Commission and the State in the attainment of common goals.

Implementation

a. Develop an information exchange program through a task force/committee composed of state department employees to meet with individual Indian Tribes and/or the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada (ITCN).

1) Develop a staff liaison at ITCN to coordinate with state agencies on an on-going basis. All information will in turn be disseminated to all tribes.

b. Acknowledge the sovereignty of Indian Tribes and encourage the coordination of Tribal planning with State and local planning.

GOVERNMENT

Objective B

Fiscal Practices

Adopt budget practices that will allow the most efficient use of public funds consistent with the needs of Nevada's citizens.

Policies

1. Adopt budget practices that provide the most information about governmental programs, so that well informed choices among programs can be made.

   Implementation

   a. Adopt a program oriented budget system.

   b. Encourage the use of sunset laws.

GOVERNMENT

Objective C

Information and Communications

Develop an integrated information and communications system for use by both the private and public sectors.

Policies

1. Develop methods to increase communication and information transfers between all levels of government and between government and the public.

   Implementation

   a. Establish a task force to study all aspects of the state's telecommunications system, recommend ways to increase coordination among state agencies and utilize new technological developments.

   b. Complete plans tó enable Nevada to develop a State Data Center for U.S. Census materials.

GOVERNMENT

Objective D

National Policies

Exert the greatest possible influence on national policy making to encourage the formation of programs and regulations appropriate for Nevada.

Policies

1. Authorize and fund a State liaison office in Washington D.C. to act as an information clearinghouse and liaison.

   Implementation

   a. Work with Congress and Executive agencies to ensure that guidelines and definitions associated with regulations and funding programs are appropriate for Nevada.

2. Designate the Office of Planning and Policy Development as the primary state agency for State/Federal liaison.

3. Establish a working relationship between the person in the Legislative Council Bureau designated as the staff liaison for Federal relations and the Office of Planning and Policy Development.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural resources are inextricably interrelated, and are inseparable from the processes of growth and development. They are, in fact, the basic elements that allow growth and provide materials for development. They influence not only the type, size and location of development, but also its quality and viability. Resources both sustain and constrain the lives and activities of human and non-human populations. In light of these facts, natural resources must be addressed in any effort to look to the future of Nevada.

As viewed in this report, natural resources encompass not only the land, air, water and minerals, but also those activities which are based on the use or development of these resources, such as agriculture, mineral extraction and recreation, and the natural systems and processes which continue to depend on and shape these resources.

It is essential that we go forth in the future with the realization that the conservation of natural resources, their efficient and responsible use, and the maintenance of environmental integrity are of paramount importance to the growth and quality of life in Nevada. The management and use of natural resources must be based on the long-term availability and usefulness of resources, and not on short-term economic gains or needs. Impacts on the environment must be clearly recognized, addressed and mitigated at all levels in order to preserve its quality in the future.

Recognizing the importance of Nevada's natural resources to the future of the state, the following topics were analyzed and are addressed in this section of the report: agriculture, air quality, geologic hazards, hazardous waste, intergovernmental planning and management, mineral resources, natural environments, public lands, recreation, solid waste, and water resources.

Agriculture

Agriculture is a fundamental industry that makes possible the growth and development of any human endeavor. Nevada's agricultural production is limited, due to the semi-arid climate, and consists primarily of the production of livestock and forage. It is, however, especially important to the rural counties of the state.

Many serious problems are presently confronting agricultural production in the state. Economic conditions are having a serious impact on agriculture. The cost of labor, fuel, equipment, fertilizer and pesticides continue to escalate. Agricultural land values are rising faster than profits due to land

speculation and the encroachment of urban development on prime agricultural lands. Irrigation costs are increasing and higher demands are being placed on the water resources. These problems make it increasingly difficult for the viable continuation of agricultural production.

The present situation requires greater risks for farmers, discourages the preservation of land for agricultural use, and dissuades upcoming generations from seeking careers in agriculture. This is very disturbing if one looks at the probable difficulty in importing adequate agricultural products from states upon which Nevada has become dependent. It is reasonable to assume that in the future, states will have sufficient population growth to demand increasing amounts of their farm products be retained within their borders, thus increasing the importance of agricultural production in Nevada.

The loss of agricultural land is an extremely serious problem in the state. Population growth pressures and development patterns are continually encroaching on agricultural lands. Once converted agricultural land cannot easily be reclaimed for agricultural production. The State and local governments must make strong, concerted efforts to preserve agricultural land to provide for continued production.

The continuation and expansion of agricultural production in Nevada should be encouraged to help provide for growth in the state.

Air Quality

The quality of air in Nevada will significantly influence future life styles, growth patterns and economic development in the state. As growth occurs and the population increases, greater stress is placed on the air we depend on for our life and the spectacular views we enjoy as residents of Nevada. It is essential that the importance of the maintenance and/or improvement of air quality is widely recognized, and that adequate steps are taken to insure clean air for the future well-being and prosperity of Nevada.

Although air quality in Nevada is generally better than more industrialized states, an increase in air contamination levels has taken place over time, especially in urban areas. The major existing problem, particularly in urban areas, stems from population growth and the increased vehicle emissions caused by this growth. Another problem, particularly in rural Nevada, is the violation of total suspended particulate standards.

A major problem in the future may well be the limitations placed on industry due to air quality. This could greatly affect the economic growth of the state and some of Nevada's historically important industries. A decline in air quality will also affect the health and life styles of Nevadans, who throughout most of the state, feel that clean air is one of the most important qualities Nevada possesses.

To ensure clean air, Nevada must reduce its dependence on the automobile for personal transportation and reduce emissions from vehicles. Some changes in life styles will be necessary to reduce our dependence on the automobile. Planning and land use decisions must reflect the affects of development patterns on air quality and the ability of communities to reduce their use of automobiles. Transportation systems must be improved to provide efficient and convenient alternatives to the use of automobiles, especially in the urban areas.

It should be recognized that air quality problems in rural Nevada differ substantially from those of the metropolitan areas. These problems must be addressed; however, the limited resources of local governments and the severity of the problems must be taken into consideration in any steps taken to insure adequate air quality.

The population must realize that air quality affects all Nevadans and that the state as a whole must work towards the protection of its environment and natural amenities.

Geologic Hazards

As growth occurs and population density increases, the dangers to human health and property from geologic hazards increase substantially. These hazards, such as flooding, land subsidence, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes have destructive capabilities which require that careful identification, assessment and mitigation measures are employed to protect the health and welfare of the public.

Nevada's growth has occurred without adequate consideration of the geologic hazards present in the state, particularly those hazards which can affect developing urban areas. Future growth in the state, without the identification and mitigation of and planning for these hazards, will only increase the potential for major loss of life and property. Currently there is inadequate information on the hazards present in Nevada, especially in areas where the potential for loss is great. Explicit consideration of natural hazards and processes are necessary and should be required in land use planning and decision making. Implementation of sufficient standards and hazard reduction measures is needed to insure the safety of the population in the future.

A general awareness of the hazards to be avoided or mitigated, and a State effort to identify and assess hazards is necessary. Local awareness and responsibility are essential to prevent further encroachment into hazardous areas. The failure to recognize limitations and constraints caused by hazards, to adequately plan for land use, and require sufficient building standards will lead to an increase in potential losses.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous and radioactive wastes present difficult problems which cannot be easily or quickly solved. However, they must be dealt with immediately and continuously to preserve the health and welfare of Nevada's citizens. Although Nevada is fortunate that it generates less hazardous and radioactive wastes than more highly industrialized states, serious problems exist with the transportation and disposal of these wastes within the state. Strict regulation and management must be provided to protect the state and its residents.

Although the handling and disposal of radioactive waste receives a great deal of attention in Nevada, it is in fact a less significant problem than the transportation and disposition of hazardous wastes. Problems regarding hazardous wastes include: illegal dumping, unsafe disposal, disposal in municipal landfills, co-mingling of wastes, and unsafe packaging. The primary problems regarding radioactive waste in Nevada are packaging and the transportation of the wastes to the Beatty disposal site.

Transportation of hazardous and radioactive waste within Nevada will likely increase in the future. The transportation of these wastes over long distances both increases the dangers inherent in the transportation of hazardous materials and the costs of proper disposal. The nation as a whole must accelerate efforts to provide regional disposal sites for these wastes. This regionalization would not only reduce inherent dangers and transportation costs, but it would also reduce the amount of waste that Nevada must dispose of for the rest of the nation. Nevada should not be the dumping ground for the nation, but it does, however, possess some of the most favorable sites for the disposal of these wastes and cannot afford to turn its back on this national problem. A proliferation of disposal sites in the state, however, should be avoided.

Intergovernmental Planning and Management

The pressures placed on the natural resources within Nevada and the amount of management required to provide for the availability and integrity of these resources will increase as the state grows. Because natural resources do not recognize political boundaries or agency responsibilities, all aspects of the management and use of the resources need to be coordinated between local, state and federal agencies. As pressures and interactions increase, cooperation between agencies will have to increase to insure the effective and efficient management of the resources.

To provide for the adequate future management of Nevada's resources, information must be available to all planning and management entities. Concerted efforts must be made to increase the amount and compatability of resource information, and to develop a data base that provides sufficient information for increasingly complex and important resource management decisions.

Mineral Resources

Historically, mineral resources have been extremely important in the growth and development of the state. These resources currently have important economic and social influences on the rural counties of Nevada. Future requirements of the nation and outlooks for the state indicate that mineral resources will continue to be important to Nevada.

Growth of the nation and the state increases the demand for mineral resources. Growth in the state, however, increases the competition for the land where minerals can be extracted and exerts greater pressures on all resources necessary for their extraction. In light of this, mineral resource development should be both encouraged and responsively controlled to insure the production of necessary raw materials, and the protection of the environment and other uses of the land.

Although recognizing the constraints associated with the semi-arid climate and hard rock extraction methods, it will become increasingly necessary to reclaim and rehabilitate mined lands. It will also become more necessary to weigh the trade-offs between mineral extraction and other long-term uses of the land and environment. As a consequence, increased information on the mineral resources and geology of the state, and reclamation potentials and techniques are necessary. The availability of this information will not only encourage the development of the resources in Nevada, but it will also help provide the necessary information on which management and land use decisions are made.

Natural Environments

It is clear that, as growth and development occur, expanding human needs and environments encroach upon and alter the natural environment, ecosystems, wildlife and their habitat, geologic formations, and scenic amenities. These natural aspects and attributes of Nevada are an extremely important resource that the state cannot afford to loose. They not only deserve to be maintained and preserved in view of their inherent right to exist, but also for the cverall well being of the state, its population and economy.

The diversity and viability of these resources must be maintained to insure a high quality of life for Nevadans. Increased efforts are needed to identify, maintain and enhance significant aspects of the natural environment, and compensate for losses or degradation. Efforts to adequately plan for, manage and mitigate the effects on these resources are necessary in both State and local planning systems. We cannot, in the future, afford to ignore the relationship between human endeavors, the environment and the maintenance of ecological systems.

Public Lands

The public lands, their use, management and environmental quality, will have a tremendous influence on the future of the state. Due to the extent and potential uses of these lands, the growth and life styles of Nevada may well be determined by actions taken in regard to these lands.

The public lands are an extremely important economic resource for Nevada and contain much of the state's natural resources and amenities. The future management and use of the land requires greater involvement at both the State and local levels. Much greater coordination, cooperation and planning will be needed to insure that future use and management is in the best interest of Nevada. With increased population, the need for public access to these lands will grow and should be adequately provided for to meet the life style and recreational needs of Nevadans.

It is essential that the long-term use, availability and environmental quality of the land and its resources be provided for in any action taken on the lands, be they economic, environmental or social. The public lands should be viewed as a resource which can provide for and influence the future, but they must be well cared for to insure their usefulness to future generations.

Recreation

Although not a natural resource itself, recreation is essential to a growing population and is predicated on the preservation, availability and use of natural resources. Nevada is extremely fortunate to have available a wide array of recreational opportunities, and it must strive to enhance and preserve these opportunities and the resources on which they are based. It is important that the value and need for recreation and open space be clearly recognized and provided for in the future.

Recreational opportunities are a natural economic resource for Nevada and as such should be capitalized upon. It should be recognized that non-gaming recreation is a great economic asset to Nevada and can provide for the recreational needs of both Nevadans and tourists while increasing the economic diversification of the state.

The growing recreational needs of the state's population should be addressed at all levels of government. In light of the fact that over 80% of Nevadans reside in urban areas, concentrated efforts to provide recreational opportunities close to resident populations are necessary. These efforts should not, however, preclude the identification and preservation of significant historic, environmental and natural areas in the state which provide recreational and educational opportunities for all Nevadans.

Solid Waste

The volume of waste products generated by our society is increasing and can be projected to continue to increase, in the near term, with increasing population and growth. The amount, types and management of this waste will become increasingly important to Nevada and the nation as a whole. Serious and deliberate steps must be taken to adequately manage waste and control the amount of waste generated.

Presently the principal method of disposal of solid waste is land disposal. This method will remain the primary disposal technique for many years. It cannot in the long run, however, remain the principal method of dealing with solid waste. Emphasis must be placed on resource recovery, re-use, source separation and waste reduction.

In the short run, the state must upgrade its present solid waste management practices and the siting and maintenance of municipal disposal sites. Unless steps are taken to properly maintain and manage present land disposal methods, solid waste will become a greater problem as the state grows in the near future.

In the long run, the state must move away from merely disposing of its wastes and become efficient in the recovery and recycling of waste. The state must also reduce the amount of waste generated. Steps must be taken to educate the population as to the benefits derived from waste reduction and recovery. There is a need to increase the incentives for the recycling of valuable resources such as aluminum, glass and paper. State and local government must take the lead in developing and demonstrating methods and programs for waste reduction and recycling.

The increasing demand for raw materials and the increasing costs associated with the production of goods and energy demonstrate the need for Nevada, and the nation as a whole, to realize the valuable nature of its waste. The state must begin moving towards the fullest possible utilization of its wastes and reduce the problems associated with the solid wastes of a growing population.

Water Resources

Throughout the history of Nevada, water has had an important influence on the lives and activities of the state's residents. This influence will continue in the future and will become more important with an increasing population. Recent droughts, limited available supplies, increasing water demand, concerns about water quality, and increasing needs for water and wastewater management demonstrate the types of issues surrounding Nevada's water resources. The availability, quantity, quality and use of these resources will be critical factors affecting the potential for future growth, its location, the life styles of the population and the environmental quality of the state.

The citizens of Nevada, and local and state government entities have expressed great concern about the water resources of the state. Differences in problems and opportunities exist among the regions of the state, but each region is affected in some way by problems associated with water resources. The most critical problem statewide is the limited nature of these resources.

It is extremely important that the interactions between water supply, quality, use and growth are clearly understood and addressed at both the state and local levels. The ability of different levels of government to address and adequately deal with water resource problems and needs can greatly influence the type and location of growth and the quality of life of the population. The absence of a conscious and determined effort to manage and plan for water supplies will not necessarily limit growth; it will, however, compound problems associated with growth and most likely adversely affect the life styles of the population to a greater extent than if adequate planning and management steps are taken.

The generation of basic data on the water resources of Nevada is a prerequisite for adequate planning, management and utilization of the resources. However, serious deficiencies exist which limit the effectiveness of agencies, at all levels of government, to integrate water supply, quality and use considerations with decisions which affect or are affected by the growth of the state. Imformational needs vary, but in general, there is not adequate basic data on the water resources of Nevada.

An extremely important part of the total water resources of the state are Nevada's ground water resources. These ground waters have played and will continue to play an increasingly important role in the future of the state, its growth and life styles. To insure the viability of the resource in the future, extreme care must be taken in the management and use of ground waters. Continued overdrafting of the resource will ultimately limit the use of the ground waters as a supply source. There is presently and will continue to be a critical need for increased information, planning and management at both the State and local levels to insure the long-term availability and quality of the resource. Increased control of the use of ground water, and the impacts of growth and development on the resource is also needed.

Future development and use of the water resources will require careful consideration of all fiscal, social and environmental aspects, and the direct influences on growth. Methods of providing water to urban populations and industry must be based on the most efficient and least environmentally damaging alternatives. Conservation efforts, throughout the state, are necessary to insure the efficient use and long-term availability of resources. We must insure the integrity of the water resources and the long-term benefits to the state's population.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Goals

I. Protect, manage and utilize Nevada's natural resources for the benefit of the people of Nevada in such ways as to ensure their long-term availability and the integrity of Nevada's environment.

II. Ensure the development of the state's natural resources in a manner consistent with state and regional goals regarding the environment, economic development and social concerns and insure that Nevada's goals consider national and international needs and constraints.

Objectives

A. Agriculture

Recognize that agricultural production in Nevada will be necessary to help meet the requirements of future state populations and is especially important to rural counties of the state.

Preserve agricultural land and promote the continuation of agricultural pursuits in the state.

B. Air Quality

Maintain and/or improve air quality levels to enhance the health, quality of life and economic well-being of the people of Nevada.

C. Geologic Hazards

Develop State and local capabilities, policies and regulations which protect the public health and welfare from geologic hazards.

D. Hazardous Waste

Promote the safe use, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous and radioactive materials, and provide for strict regulation and management of the transportation and disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste to ensure the health and welfare of the state's population and the integrity of its environment.

E. Intergovernmental Planning and Management

Increase cooperation and coordination between local, state and federal agencies to facilitate the most effective and beneficial planning and management of Nevada's natural resources.

F. Mineral Resources

Recognize that the development of Nevada's abundant natural resources is desirable and necessary to the state and nation generally and particularly to the rural counties of the state.

Develop policies and regulations that provide for the long-term availability and responsible development of Nevada's mineral resources.

G. Natural Environments

Identify, protect and preserve significant environmental communities, geologic formations and wildlife habitat.

H. Public Lands

Manage and utilize public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield concepts, and in a manner that will conserve natural resources; protect and preserve the quality of the environment, and ecological, scenic, historical and archeological values; protect and preserve wildlife habitat, and certain lands in their natural condition; and provide for long term benefits for the people of Nevada and future generations.

I. Recreation

Conserve and develop scenic, historic and recreational resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

J. Solid Waste

Provide for the efficient, economical and environmentally sound collection, processing, and disposal of all solid waste, and effective processes for the recovery and recycling of both non-renewable and renewable resources.

K. Water Resources

Provide water of sufficient quantity and quality to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other needs within the resource capacities and environmental constraints.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective A

Agriculture

Recognize that agricultural production in Nevada will be necessary to help meet the requirements of future state populations and is especially important to rural counties of the state.

Preserve agricultural land and promote the continuation of agricultural pursuits in the state.

Policies

1. Formally recognize the value of and necessity for the retention and expansion of agricultural land by all levels of government.

2. Preserve and expand agricultural land.

   Implementation

   a. Classify all land in the state to help determine use priorities.

      1) Study land in the state for: its capability for agriculture, the need for farm land and land for other open space uses, and the projected demand for urban and other development.

         a) Help fund the Soil Conservation Service's effort to identify and map agricultural land classified as prime, or of statewide or local importance.

         b) Aid the compilation of soil surveys of the state.

   b. Designate land to be preserved for agricultural or open space uses.

      1) Require the study and designation of such lands by political subdivisions.

         a) Require designation be included in master plans.

         b) Provide for State technical assistance.

         c) Require periodic State review of designations.

         d) Require the coordination of studies and designations by interrelated political subdivisions.

e) Make designated areas large enough to be functionally and economically viable.

f) Require strict controls and penalties on the development of designated land.

2) Provide compensation for owners of designated land where appropriate.

a) Use such techniques as:

(1) Transfer of development rights
(2) Public purchase of development rights
(3) Land banking

c. Establish a joint State and Federal policy on agricultural land disposal.

3. Increase the efficiency of Nevada's agricultural production.

Implementation

a. Increase the conservation of energy, water and other natural resources.

1) Provide incentives for the use and development of non-fossil fuel energy production methods suitable for agricultural applications.

a) Promote energy production methods such as:

(1) Solar (including wind)
(2) Low-head hydroelectrical
(3) Geothermal
(4) Biomass

2) Promote increased irrigation water efficiency.

a) Study methods to provide incentives for water use reduction.

b) Promote the use of land leveling, tail water re-use and other practices that increase water use efficiencies.

c) Establish conditional requirements for the future development of irrigated acreage which provide for efficient irrigation practices.

d) Provide for irrigation efficiency demonstration projects.

3) Increase the conservation of natural resources associated with agricultural production.

a) Provide economic incentives for the implementation of measures to conserve natural resources.

(1) Tax incentives
(2) Pay backs
(3) Low interest loans

b) Promote the use of non-petrochemical fertilizers for agricultural use, utilizing to the greatest extent possible resources within Nevada.

(1) Research the feasibility of the development of small industries to produce and market natural fertilizers.

c) Encourage the development of organic or "closed system" agricultural operations designed to recycle its "waste products" back through the system.

(1) Research model systems appropriate for agroecosystems within the state.

d) Research the future use of modified labor intensive agricultural production practices.

e) Strengthen State financial support for Conservation Districts and the Division of Conservation Districts.

f) Continue to support agriculture and conservation programs that protect range lands so that Nevada's livestock industry may remain viable.

4. Encourage the further development and promote the continuation of agricultural pursuits in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Identify financial resources to help increase the availability of capital for agricultural production and marketing.

b. Research the feasibility and encourage the development of local and statewide marketing and processing facilities.

c. Research and encourage the development of new food production systems and enterprises that are more cost and resource efficient.

d. Provide basic agricultural and ecological educational components in primary and secondary school science curriculum.

e. Continue to support the research and educational efforts of the University of Nevada, College of Agriculture and the Cooperative Extension Service.

f. Continue to support and strengthen the services offered through the Nevada Department of Agriculture.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective B

Air Quality

Maintain and/or improve air quality levels to enhance the health, quality of life and economic well-being of the people of Nevada.

Policies

1. Encourage planning, land use controls and life style changes to reduce the dependence on the automobile for personal transportation.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage the following patterns of development:

      1) Clustered, compact development

      2) Development within existing communities

      3) Development contiguous to built-up communities

      4) Other development which reduces the need for the use of automobiles for routine shopping and employment transportation

   b. Discourage the following patterns of development:

      1) Diffused, low density development

      2) Strip or corridor development

      3) Leapfrog development

2. Encourage planning which takes into consideration background levels and impacts of man-made emissions as limiting factors to development.

3. Improve transportation systems and traffic flow especially in major urban areas.

   Implementation

   a. Develop and/or expand public transit systems to assure efficient convenient transportation.

   b. Improve incentives for vehicle pooling.

4. Implement vehicle inspection and maintenance programs throughout the state to reduce vehicle emissions and energy consumption.

5. Provide for increased public education on the causes of air quality degradation, and the need for and benefits of air quality maintenance and/or improvement throughout the state.

   Implementation

   a. Publicize the opportunities for citizens to participate in the development of air quality standards.

6. Improve air quality monitoring and data collection.

7. Increase State and local capabilities to enforce State air quality standards.

8. Commission and fund a study on the protection of the visibility of scenic areas and significant views to determine the need for protection, criteria for preservation, the potential areas involved, and the effects on the state's economy.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective C

Geologic Hazards

Develop State and local capabilities, policies and regulations which protect the public health and welfare from geologic hazards.

Policies

1. Develop State and local planning capabilities to identify geologic hazards to human health and welfare within Nevada.

   Implementation

   a. Require the detailed investigation and mapping of all geologic hazards which exist within or could affect urban areas.

      1) Include flooding, land subsidence, soil shrink/swell, landslide, avalanche and earthquake hazards.

      2) Include these investigations and maps in comprehensive plans.

      3) Prepare and present the hazard maps and accompanying reports in such a manner as to be readily understood by planners, developers and the general public.

   b. Require the reconnaissance mapping of geologic hazards throughout the entire state.

      1) Utilize these hazard maps in the development of all future land use plans and projects within the state.

      2) Require the incorporation of information from these general geologic hazard maps into State and local land use plans.

2. Require the development and enforcement of building standards and land use plans that are proportionate to the degree of geologic hazard.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective D

Hazardous Waste

Promote the safe use, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous and radioactive materials, and provide for strict regulation and management of the transportation and disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste to ensure the health and welfare of the state's population and the integrity of its environment.

Policies

1. Avoid the proliferation of major hazardous and radioactive waste disposal sites within the state.

   Implementation

   a. Exert the greatest possible influence on the Congress of the United States to establish additional regional sites outside of Nevada for the disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste.

   b. Study the need for and feasibility of, and establish if necessary, a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility in northern Nevada to facilitate the safe, efficient, economical and environmentally sound transportation and disposal of the waste generated in northern Nevada.

2. Exert the greatest possible influence on the federal government to strictly enforce Federal regulations pertaining to the transportation and disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste.

   Implementation

   a. Urge the establishment of responsibility between shippers and carriers for violations of Federal regulations.

   b. Urge the federal government to:

      1) Provide an increased and adequate number of federal employees to monitor shipments and enforce Federal regulations.

      2) Provide adequate funding for the proper enforcement of Federal regulations.

3. Provide for an increased number of disposal sites for pesticide containers and agricultural wastes.

4. Provide for strict regulation and management of generators, transporters and disposers of hazardous and radioactive waste.

Implementation

a. Initiate a user permit system to allow for the regulation and control of generators and shippers of hazardous and radioactive waste.

   1) Coordinate this system with other states which have disposal sites.

   2) Provide a flexible fine and penalty system for violations that reflects the degree of hazard to the population and environment.

b. Provide for the licensing of transporters of hazardous and radioactive waste.

c. Authorize the Division of Environmental Protection to regulate the management of hazardous waste from its generation to its ultimate disposal whether on or off-site.

5. Increase emergency response planning and training capabilities so that local and State agencies are provided with the information and expertise to handle hazardous and radioactive waste emergencies.

Implementation

a. Direct the Civil Defense and Disaster Agency to coordinate and implement planning and training programs.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective E

Intergovernmental Planning and Management

Increase cooperation and coordination between local, state and federal agencies to facilitate the most effective and beneficial planning and management of Nevada's natural resources.

Policies

1. Encourage the compilation of resource information in such a manner as to be useful and available to all planning and management entities.

2. Establish a centralized information depository where resource data from all sources would be available.

3. Expand the membership and attendance at Resource Action Council meetings.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective F

Mineral Resources

Recognize that the development of Nevada's abundant natural resources is desirable and necessary to the state and nation generally and particularly to the rural counties of the state.

Develop policies and regulations that provide for the long-term availability and responsible development of Nevada's mineral resources.

Policies

1. Develop, through cooperation and consultation with private industry, policies and regulations for the reclamation and rehabilitation of mined lands with an emphasis on economic feasibility.

   Implementation

   a. Provide for increased study of the feasibility, methods, benefits, costs and environmental impacts of mined land reclamation in Nevada.

2. Encourage planning by local governments, the State, and private industry for regions impacted by major mineral resource development.

3. Carefully evaluate all land withdrawals within the state.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage the reversion to multiple use of those withdrawals from mineral entry which are no longer necessary and call for the re-examination of all withdrawals at regular intervals.

   b. Oppose the withdrawal from mineral leasing or mineral entry of any public land within the state which has not undergone a thorough mineral resource evaluation.

   c. Encourage the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service to accelerate their wilderness areas studies so as not to needlessly restrict the land from multiple use.

4. Continue to levy a tax on profits such as the present Net Proceeds of Mines Tax. This will encourage the development of low grade marginal ores more than a gross royalty or severance tax.

5. Increase the generation of information on the mineral resources and geology of the state, and the availability of exploration data.

Implementation

a. Require exploration data to be filed with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology with provisions for a term of confidentiality.

b. Provide increased State funding for the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology to generate and store information on the mineral resources and geology of the state.

6. Enact legislation to clarify and define assessment work requirements as to the location and type of work to be performed to keep a mining claim or group of mining claims valid.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective G

Natural Environments

Identify, protect and preserve significant environmental communities, geologic formations and wildlife habitats.

Policies

1. Recognize that wildlife and natural ecosystems are resources enjoyed by all citizens of Nevada which can be seriously depleted if proper safeguards are not implemented.

2. Include safeguards for critical wildlife habitats, such as springs, streams and riparian habitat, wetlands, deer winter ranges, etc., in city, county, regional and State planning systems.

3. Manage public lands to minimize detrimental impacts on wildlife habitats and pursue enhancement practices to compensate for past and unavoidable future habitat losses or degradation.

4. Protect significant geologic formations and areas for the edification and enjoyment of future Nevadans.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective H

Public Lands

Manage and utilize public lands on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield concepts, and in a manner that will conserve natural resources; protect and preserve the quality of the environment, and ecological, scenic, historical and archeological values; protect and preserve wildlife habitat, and certain lands in their natural condition; and provide for long term benefits for the people of Nevada and future generations.

Policies

1. Increase State and local involvement in the planning and management of public lands.

   Implementation

   a. Facilitate greater ongoing communication between private citizens, local communities and land managers.

      1) Promote the use of local citizen advisory boards.

   b. Provide for greater coordination and involvement by political subdivisions in the planning and management of public lands through:

      1) Upgrading master plans to provide an assessment of needs, priorities and uses for public lands required for community development.

      2) Entering into cooperative agreements with public land managers.

      3) Coordinating planning and management activities on lands adjacent to public lands.

   c. Provide for greater coordination and involvement by the State in the planning and management of public lands through:

      1) Repeal of section 328.160 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

         a) Require the state legislature to review and indicate consent on any Federal acquisition of land required by the Department of Defense or the U.S. Department of Energy.

b) Require that the legislature consult local government entities affected by any such Federal acquisition.

2) Written agreements between Federal agencies and the State establishing procedures for:

a) Cooperation
b) Exchange of information
c) State participation in planning efforts
d) State review of planning and management decisions

3) Identification, designation and planning for:

a) Economically depressed areas
b) Areas for industrial development
c) Areas of critical environmental concern
d) Energy facility sites
e) Utility corridors
f) Preservation of aesthetic values

4) Establishment of joint State and Federal policies concerning:

a) Disposal of land for specific uses under State control
b) Agricultural land disposal
c) Locations and schedules for the disposal of other lands
d) Economic development of depressed areas
e) Energy facility siting
f) Transportation
g) Department of Defense land withdrawal and usage

2. Insure access to public lands.

Implementation

[NOTE: the following recommendations are primarily adapted from recommendations and discussions of the A.C.R. 37 Subcommittee of the Nevada Legislative Commission.]

a. Increase access to public lands across private property through increased efforts to reduce property damage, vandalism, illegal use of firearms, and the fear of personal liability of private landowners.

1) Enact legislation to provide a civil remedy for victims of crime involving personal property damage.

2) Amend NRS 41.510 to specify that access to public lands is a use of private property which may be granted by a landowner without fear of personal liability.

3) Enact legislation to give authority to game wardens to enforce laws relating to personal property damage, illegal trespass and related matters.

4) Develop programs to:

a) Provide better information to direct the public to and across public access corridors.
b) Enhance the reporting of violations of the law.

b. Provide for State acquisition, control and/or maintenance of key access corridors over which public access is prohibited or restricted due to private land holdings.

3. Provide for the economic and social well-being of communities constrained by adjacent public lands through coordination, cooperation, and timely action on land disposals.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective I

Recreation

Conserve and develop scenic, historical and recreational resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

Policies

1. Formally recognize the value of recreation and open space by all levels of government.

2. Recognize that non-gaming recreation can and should be a great economic asset to the state.

   Implementation

   a. Commission and fund a comprehensive statewide economic impact study of the non-gaming recreation industry, including an assessment of existing facilities and an identification of growth potential.

   b. Identify areas of high recreation potential and compare them with areas of high potential for other uses, such as mineral resource extraction, to facilitate the development of statewide policies mitagating the impact of one industry upon another.

   c. Establish festival and special celebration promotional efforts in conjunction with travel and tourism related industries to encourage tourists during the off-season.

   d. Promote Nevada as an excellent outdoor recreation area and improve its national image.

   e. Develop a strategy to increase the average visitors stay in Nevada by offering outstanding outdoor recreational experiences.

   f. Develop the capability to continuously monitor the recreation impacts and needs of the state through the best and most appropriate electronic data processing techniques to insure a steady flow of reliable and current data for both public and private entities involved in the recreation and tourism industries.

3. Recognize that over 80% of Nevadans reside in urban areas and concentrate investment in open space, park and recreation facilities which are close to resident populations.

Implementation

a. Develop and maintain open spaces and recreational facilities on the urban fringe of expanding communities, especially major metropolitan areas.

b. Investigate the possible development of regional park authorities, and urban state parks and recreation facilities.

c. Develop appropriate means to establish joint ventures with cities, counties, private entrepreneurs and federal agencies for development of open space, park and recreation facilities.

d. Encourage the provision of adequate outdoor recreational facilities and open space in the development of subdivisions and housing projects.

e. Develop legislation to provide adequate open space and recreational facilities.

4. Expand the concept of special interest user fees to be collected and earmarked for development of special interest facilities.

Implementation

a. Direct the Division of State Parks to investigate the need for establishing special interest user facilities such as snowmobile areas, off road vehicle courses, snow skiing facilities, etc.

b. Establish a user fee, tax or license to support such facilities.

c. Establish user fees which reflect the impact of a use on facilities and the environment.

5. Expand the capabilities and resources of small communities to provide adequate recreation sites, facilities and programs for their residents and visitors.

6. Identify all areas of the state which are significant from a historic or environmental point of view and take steps to preserve them.

Implementation

a. Coordinate programs and studies of the responsible agencies.

b. Develop and implement a strategy to preserve the unique sites.

7. Preserve a representative cross section of Nevada's roadless, undeveloped areas in wilderness, primitive and natural condition.

8. Develop and update at regular intervals a State Park Plan which inventories the most relevent sites, identifies specific goals and policies, and directs long range park acquisitions, development, maintenance and operation.

9. Establish a state conference on outdoor recreation, and natural and historic heritage.

Implementation

a. Establish the conference as a biennial Governor's Conference to be held during even-numbered years (i.e. between legislative sessions).

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective J

Solid Waste

Provide for the efficient, economical and environmentally sound collection, processing, and disposal of all solid waste, and effective processes for the recovery and recycling of both non-renewable and renewable resources.

Policies

1. Place major and continued emphasis on the development and expansion of solid waste material recovery and recycling.

   Implementation

   a. Enact legislation that:

      1) Prohibits the establishment and/or operation of an open dump.

      2) Enables the Division of Environmental Protection to assess fines, orders and penalties in such a manner as to assure compliance with adopted regulations.

   b. Develop resource recovery and recycling capabilities especially in urban areas.

      1) Assist in the establishment of recycling centers.

      2) Assist in the study and development of resource separation and recovery systems for municipal disposal systems.

      3) Develop and implement a waste separation and recycling program for state government as a demonstration project for the entire state.

2. Provide increased technical and financial assistance to effectively develop and maintain solid waste disposal systems and sites.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage the use of central county and/or regional land fill operations and satellite containerized refuse disposal sites to reduce the number of dumps and land fills in the state.

3. Decrease the violations of anti-dumping and solid waste laws.

Implementation

a. Authorize employees of the Division of Environmental Protection and local health districts to enforce anti-dumping laws.

b. Increase the penalties for violations of Nevada's solid waste law.

1) Provide a sliding scale of fines and penalties to reflect the seriousness of the violation.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective K

Water Resources

Provide water of sufficient quantity and quality to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other needs within the resource capacities and environmental constraints.

Policies

1. Provide adequate information and staff to properly manage and administer the water resources of Nevada.

   Implementation

   a. Accelerate State efforts to develop information regarding both the surface and ground water resources of Nevada.

      1) Increase the development of information in areas experiencing or about to experience water supply shortages.

      2) Provide adequate resources to conduct research on and monitor the ground water resources of Nevada.

         a) Increase the investigations and monitoring of water levels, water quality and pumpage in stressed ground water reservoirs.

      3) Increase the use of and funding for the Desert Research Institute Water Resources Center and cooperative programs with the U.S. Geological Survey.

   b. Increase staff and funding for the Division of Water Resources to permit proper administration of the state's water resources.

2. Increase the availability of water resource information.

   Implementation

   a. Develop a system for cateloging available resource information.

   b. Develop a centralized source and depository for water resource information.

   c. Develop and install a resource information data system which can provide efficient storage and retrieval of resource information.

1) Provide a computer capability that will allow the Division of Water Resources to efficiently store and retrieve information necessary to fulfill its duties.

3. Increase the coordination of water resource investigations and planning, and increase the compatability of resource information to meet the overall needs of Nevada.

Implementation

a. Establish an interagency and intergovernmental task force to study informational needs and activities of water resource agencies and recommend ways of coordinating information gathering and resource planning.

4. Provide articulated goals, objectives and policies to guide the planning, management and use of Nevada's water resources.

Implementation

a. Develop and periodically review specific State policies concerning water resources and growth, and require state agencies to utilize these policies in planning efforts and decision making.

5. Provide increased technical assistance to political subdivisions and private enterprises to facilitate the development of solutions to water supply problems in water short areas and to avert supply problems in areas which are not presently short of water.

Implementation

a. Provide the Division of Water Planning, as it becomes necessary, with adequate funding and personnel to provide this increased assistance.

6. Require consideration during planning efforts and decision making of the relationship of growth activities to existing and potential water supply and quality.

Implementation

a. Require State review of proposed subdivisions, condominiums, planned unit developments, commercial developments and land divisions for adequate available water quantity and quality, and the affects on the water resources of an area, in those areas of the state that have not passed comprehensive water plan.

1) Expand the review powers of the Division of Water Resources, Division of Environmental Protection and the Bureau of Consumer Health Protection Services to include the review of PUD's, land divisions, and commercial developments.

a) Increase the staff and funding for these agencies.

2) Require political subdivisions to review and evaluate individual development proposals from the standpoint of water supply, quality and use, and make consideration of these items mandatory in the approval or disapproval of a project.

a) Include in the review: water demand of the project (including commercial and industrial projects), effects on the water resources of support development required for each project, affects on the ground water recharge and affects on present users.

b. Require the development and periodic review of local and regional comprehensive water resource plans.

1) Require political subdivisions to develop and periodically update a water resource element to their master plan or a comprehensive water plan.

a) Require the coordination and integration of water quality management planning, water supply planning, sewage disposal planning, storm water runoff planning and growth policies.

b) Consider the impacts of future zoning and development on ground water recharge.

2) Coordinate local and regional comprehensive water plans and require all interrelated plans to be consistent.

a) Require political subdivisions to review, comment on, and resolve conflicts between local plans.

3) Require periodic State review of the water plans for adequacy and conflicts with other plans.

7. Require that water of adequate quantity and quality is available before any development may be approved and that some portion of a community's water supply is reserved to help alleviate drought conditions.

8. Insure the long term availability and quality of the ground water resources of Nevada.

Implementation

a. Reduce the overdrafting of the ground waters.

b. Require the development of local or regional plans which address the problem of long term overdrafting of the ground water resource, and provide some program for the mitigation of ground water depletion and ultimate steady state use of the resource.

c. Require permits for all domestic wells in designated basins.

   1) Require the determination of water quantity and quality for such domestic wells.

   2) Require the disclosure of quantity and quality information to prospective users of the resource.

d. Continue to revoke temporary permits in those areas where water can be supplied by an entity presently engaged in furnishing water.

   1) Continue to revoke temporary permits in the Las Vegas Valley.

e. Discourage the further development of the ground water resources, including domestic wells, in designated basins.

   1) The State should try to avoid actions which would encourage growth or development in designated basins unless ongoing comprehensive water planning and management is undertaken.

9. Provide increased State funding assistance to political subdivisions and private enterprises to allow the development or improvement of water supply, treatment, distribution or pollution control systems.

Implementation

a. Establish a central state bond bank to provide political subdivisions with an opportunity to obtain funding through the lowest possible bond rates.

b. Establish grant and loan funds to assist political subdivisions and private enterprise in meeting the needs of the state's population.

   1) Provide grants and loans to political subdivisions.

   2) Provide loans to private enterprise for the improvement of existing systems.

   3) Require review and allocation of funds on the basis of articulated State goals, objectives and policies.

4) Require the complete use of all available sources of funding other than State aid as a prerequisite for State assistance.

5) Require compatability and conformance to local and regional comprehensive planning.

10. Recognize wildlife as a beneficial use of water resources and pursue the authorization of filing for water appropriations for wildlife uses.

Implementation

a. Add to the Nevada Revised Statutes the designation of wildlife as a beneficial use of the state's water resources.

b. Provide the Department of Wildlife with the authority and funds to secure water resources for critical wildlife habitat and use.

11. Reserve a sufficient quantity of water at water sources for wildlife needs.

Implementation

a. Enact legislation which requires new appropriations of water to reserve an adequate and accessible amount of water to satisfy wildlife needs.

12. Increase the conservation of water and the re-use and recycling of waste water.

Implementation

[NOTE: the following recommendations are primarily adapted from the Division of Water Planning report: Water Conservation in Nevada, August 1979.]

a. Revise local building and plumbing codes to provide for 3 1/2 gallon per flush toilets, 3 gallon per minute showerheads, hot water pipe insulation and pressure regulation in all new construction.

b. Revise state law to require water efficient appliances are sold in Nevada and are used in the replacement of equipment such as showerheads and toilets.

c. Encourage all water distributing agencies to actively pursue continuous programs to retrofit existing water users with toilet dams and shower flow restrictors.

d. Assist water distribution agencies in the development and dissemenation of information on practices to reduce (and benefits of reducing) residential interior water use, landscape irrigation, and water use by commercial and industrial users.

e. Encourage the metering of water systems.

f. Encourage the replacement of existing flat and declining block water rate schedules with uniform and inclining block rates which encourage water conservation, provided that the total cost paid by each user reflects the projected cost of the service.

g. Provide information on and encourage the re-use and recycling of water for industrial, agricultural, energy production, and other purposes.

h. The State should assume a leadership role in the implementation of conservation practices and increase the development and funding of demonstration projects to determine and exhibit the feasibility and benefits of conservation practices.

   1) Insure that new State construction and renovation incorporate water conserving appliances.

   2) Insure that all new State landscaping and alterations to existing landscaping utilize native or low water use plants and water conserving practices and equipment.

i. Inventory water use by the minerals industry and self supplied industrial users.

j. Coordinate water and energy conservation efforts and programs through joint development of policies, demonstration projects and studies.

k. Provide increased technical assistance to rural water users.

l. Promote increased irrigation water efficiency and encourage the shift to lower water use crops.

   1) Study methods to provide incentives for water use reduction.

   2) Coordinate the withdrawal and return flow activities of irrigated agriculture, industrial and public supply users to assure the optimum use of the water resources where several uses occur in a watershed.

3) Establish conditional requirements for the future development of irrigated acreage which provide for efficient irrigation practices.

13. Carefully evaluate the construction and use of transbasin diversions to supply future water demands.

Implementation

a. Determine that:

1) A transbasin diversion of water is the most cost effective means of obtaining a necessary water supply to ensure the health and welfare of the population to be served, and that the cost analysis take into consideration the environmental costs and mitigation measures associated with the diversion.

2) The transbasin diversion of water does not damage the environment of the exporting basin(s).

3) The water supplied by a transbasin diversion cannot be acquired through conservation measures and/or more efficient use or distribution of the present water supply.

4) The need for and development of a transbasin diversion is consistent with local and regional plans, and State goals, objectives and policies.

b. Require a comprehensive water plan be developed and enacted before the construction and use of a transbasin diversion may begin.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The State of Nevada has been experiencing unprecedented population growth. Coupled with this population upsurge are the problems associated with all growth and mass urbanization: increased crime, environmental problems, mental stress, and the resultant adverse effect on the life styles of the people.

In order for the state's citizens to develop to their fullest potential, human services: education, health care, social services, arts and culture, crime prevention and information services must be available. One must not underestimate the fact that the future of Nevada rests with its people.

Human resources were analyzed under 6 separate categories: creative arts and culture, crime, education, health, libraries and information services and social services. Since each of these categories has distinct objectives and characteristics of its own in its relation to growth and the future of Nevada, they are presented separately.

Underlying all the recommendations are the goals of providing opportunities for the acquisition of fundamental skills, attitudes and values so that individuals and families can be self-sufficient; enabling children to grow up emotionally, intellectually and physically fit; promoting strong healthy families which are capable of caring for their own children; and allowing individuals the widest possible range of choices for a productive and healthy life.

For the future, attention must therefore be directed to expanding human capabilities. This can be accomplished by providing opportunities and stimulating the desire for continuous learning, encouraging individual experimentation and risk taking, offering opportunities for personal responsibility and encouraging meaningful participation in public decision making.

The recommendations in this section are offered as a list of possibilities from which to draw upon as public need and available financing shape the best course of action in any given year. There are a certain number of recommendations that can be brought about with little or no cost, such as making a change in a law or an agency policy; increasing coordination between agencies; and using available personnel to implement suggested policies.

Arts and Culture

The population in Nevada is becoming increasingly urbanized and sophisticated and therefore avid for culture. Added to this statewide phenomena is the growth the arts are experiencing in Nevada, derived from the population increase coupled

with a national trend of increased demand for the arts, culture, literature, and interest in historical preservation. The rising interest in art and culture reflects a growing desire for self-fulfillment.

Because of Nevada's geographical expanse and the leveling off and decrease of federal funds, there is a need for the decentralization of art services and increased support from the private sector in the future.

It has been proven through various studies that economic growth in many communities has been attributed to the availability of cultural amenities.

The above factors have led to the formulation of policies on arts and culture and historic preservation.

Crime

The growth in Nevada's population and the thriving gaming industry coupled with a 24 hour life style which encourages alcohol abuse, a large tourist and transient population, mass urbanization precipitating changing life styles, and the deterioration of the "family" and the community have contributed towards increases in: violent crimes, property crimes, juvenile crimes, driving under the influence, suicides, narcotics, and sex related crimes.

This growth in criminal activity has continued to produce adverse effects on the life styles of many communities throughout the state particularly in rural Nevada.

Nevada presently ranks 4th in the Nation in the number of individuals incarcerated per 100,000 people and Las Vegas presently ranks 5th in the Nation in crime.

In order to combat the escalating crime rate, a concerted effort must be made to reduce the criminal opportunity of individuals and thereby reduce the number of individuals entering the criminal justice system for adjudication and the attendant victimization that any crime creates.

The above factors have led to the formulation of policies on: crime and law enforcement, alternative programs to incarceration, juveniles, expeditious adjudications, information systems, and prevention.

Education

The future of education is the key to the future of the state. Education profoundly affects the state's economic and cultural destiny including the quality of community life. It is the greatest aid to increased self-sufficiency and it is the foundation from which present and future generations will build upon.

Learning is not confined to the classroom, but is part of life itself. The measurable products of education should be the acquisition of essential self-sufficiency skills, with particular emphasis on the communication skills (reading, writing, speaking, mathematics). These skills should not be considered ends in themselves, but rather means to meet the more fundamental educational goals of establishing priorities, making judgements, improving knowledge, developing values, and maintaining a productive and personally rewarding life. Students, teachers, and administrators should all be responsible for the learning process.

Because students learn at different rates and in different ways, there should be a variety of options appropriate for meeting individual student needs, including opportunities for learning both inside and outside the classroom. The curriculum and course development must be responsive to the problems, needs and desires impacting the individual, state, and community.

The needs and prospective changes in education suggest that technology, the media and alternatives will play an increasingly important part in the educational process.

Due to the importance of education and its impact on the future of Nevada, policies were formulated on: vocational and continuing education, special education, primary and secondary education, post-secondary education, and public media and computer technology as educators.

Health

The World Health Organization has defined health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity.

The past and present emphasis in health care has been given to restoring health once disease or degeneration occurs (i.e. curative). Today, however, infectious diseases are no longer the major cause of death they once were. Chronic conditions and diseases are now the leading causes of death. The 6 leading causes of death in Nevada are: 1) heart disease, 2) cancer, 3) stroke, 4) accidents, 5) cirrhosis of the liver, and 6) suicide.

Disease may occur due to susceptibility and prolonged habits which cause diabetes, obesity, etc. or because the individual engages in activities which cause disease (e.g. smoking and lung cancer, drinking and cirrhosis of the liver).

A need for curative medical care will always exist because human beings will always be subject to disease and disability. However, an emphasis on curative care neglects those factors which cause poor health. This fact points out that the relative emphasis within our health care system should change from curative to preventive activities.

There is sufficient information to indicate that there are actions that would affectively prevent or decrease the severity of many conditions. Immunizations, as one example of preventive medicine, have virtually wiped out many of the major communicable diseases.

The incidence of major causes of death, disability, and suboptimal health can be reduced by changes in life style. The interrelationship between the individual, environment, and economy will place pressures on the maintenance of physical and mental health in the future. Therefore, in order to maintain good health care, it is necessary for individuals to know how to use their health care delivery system and learn ways to improve and protect their health.

Because of the large geographic expanse and the low population density of Nevada, access to health services has deteriorated for some areas as medicine has become more specialized. Eleven rural counties and portions of Elko, Clark, and Washoe counties have been designated as Health Manpower Shortage areas. The problems of availability and accessibility are particularly acute for rural areas. Rural hospitals are faced with low occupancy rates, physician recruitment and retention problems, Hill-Burton obligations, and non-resident and transient obligations (NRS 450.400).

Noting the importance of health, policies were developed on: health care costs; health maintenance organizations; dental health; mental health; acute care, rural health; long term care; health education and preventive measures; planning; and alcohol and drug abuse.

Libraries and Information Services

The position an individual occupies in society depends increasingly on his or her ability to obtain and utilize information. It has become apparent that society has become more information based. As a result of this phenomenon, the role of libraries has evolved from being not only recreation and culture centers but centers of information services.

"If Nevada is to progress as a democratic community and grow and compete economically with the rest of the Nation; it must continue to guarantee freedom of information and efficient, ready and convenient access to information. If Nevadans are to effectively govern themselves, they must be guaranteed access to the information needed for informed decision-making."[1]

Due to the importance of access to information, policies have been formulated on libraries and information services.

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[1] Statewide Master Plan for Nevada Libraries. May, 1980; p.1.

Social Services

The population growth of Nevada coupled with inflation, high unemployment and mass urbanization has contributed towards rapid social change and a breakdown of the traditional family values. This breakdown of the family has been viewed as a major contributor to domestic violence, juvenile crime, disciplinary problems in schools, and mental and physical stress. While urbanization has offered many amenities, it has precipitated changing life styles which have in turn reduced the importance of the extended family and of the neighborhood.

As a result, a great reliance on social services has emerged. Since 1970, public welfare costs have more than doubled. One of the underlying recommendations is to create a unified system which provides jobs, training, employment related assistance, education where necessary to help move people from the welfare role to payrolls and to promote self-reliance, individual initiative, and self esteem. Motivation is an important aspect in attaining self-sufficiency.

The commission has also recommended that the State work towards enabling Senior Citizens and the handicapped to remain independent and contributing members of society for as long as possible by allowing them and their families the widest possible choice of life styles. The other policy areas addressed were: welfare, domestic violence, and fire control and civil defense.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Goal

I. Provide all Nevadans with a safe environment and the opportunity for full development of their potential.

Objectives

A. Arts and Culture
Increase the opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts and cultural activities.

B. Crime
Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices in order to foster a safe and secure environment.

C. Education
Promote educational programs and activities that provide each individual with the opportunity to master the basic skills required to function in adult life and enhance personal development, physical fitness, cultural values and creative abilities.

D. Health
Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems.

E. Libraries and Information Services
Promote efficient and convenient access to timely and accurate information.

F. Social Services
Enable individuals, families and groups to deal effectively with social problems, enhance their participation in society, and become as self-reliant as possible.

Objective A

Arts and Culture

Increase the opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts and cultural activities.

Arts and Culture

Policies

1. Encourage the accessibility and availability of cultural amenities to all people in Nevada.

   Implementation

   a. Appropriate funds to the Nevada State Council on the Arts for program grants which will be available to artists or organizations to foster arts and culture throughout the state.

   b. Appropriate funds to support and expand the "artist in residence" program to increase its availability to all communities.

   c. Provide technical assistance by the State and the Nevada State Council on the Arts for community efforts in developing cultural amenities such as art museums, and complexes.

   d. Enact legislation where a reasonable portion of tax or construction monies will be appropriated to enhance the aesthetic appearance of public buildings.

   e. Appropriate "seed monies" for the development of a Nevada Symphony, opera and ballet.

Historical Preservation

Policies

2. Encourage the historical preservation of buildings, districts, objects, sites, and structures.

   Implementation

   a. Support the continuing efforts of the Nevada Historical Society, the State Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology, and other such organizations in preserving Nevada's history.

   b. Encourage local zoning policies which facilitate preservation of historically significant buildings, districts, objects, sites and structures.

Objective B

Crime

Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices in order to foster a safe and secure environment.

Crime, Law Enforcement, and Prevention

Policies

1. Continue the development of alternatives to incarceration.

   Implementation

   a. Expand the 120 day program (Department of Prisons).

   b. Encourage the Department of Prisons to expand the existing honors, work, and vocational programs to foster sound productivity and the development of skills for reintegration into society.

   c. Revise NRS 209.461 part C to require that restitution be paid to victims of crimes.

   d. Appropriate funds to construct, operate, and maintain two multipurpose centers in Nevada to deter individuals on probation from further incarceration.

   e. Appropriate funds to construct, operate and maintain centers for individuals on parole to ease the transitional period of reintegration into society.

   f. Develop a task force to assess the feasibility of combining the Department of Prisons, and Department of Parole and Probation under one direction.

   g. Provide financial assistance to local communities for the rehabilitation of jail facilities.

   h. Encourage long range planning for the criminal justice system.

      1) Encourage coordination and collaboration between the Department of Prisons; Department of Parole and Probation; and the Commission on Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections to develop a long range plan.

2. Encourage the development of programs to divert juveniles from the criminal justice system and deter them from further criminal activities.

Implementation

a. Encourage the expansion of residential care, halfway houses, and foster home care for youthful offenders.

   1) Provide counseling to the parents of the offender.

b. Increase the provision of prevention and awareness programs through the Youth Services Division.

   1) Provide instruction in parenting skills, responsibilities and rights, and consequences in schools.

   2) Encourage the utilization of the media for prevention programs.

c. Encourage the development of recreational programs at the local levels to help reduce the delinquency problem.

d. The Juvenile Justice System should establish a system of alternatives to institutionalization: including work programs, restitution, and coping centers.

3. Encourage the development of systems that will expedite cases through the criminal justice system.

Implementation

a. Provide assistance, both technical and/or financial from the Department of Law Enforcement Assistance to the Courts for the development of units which will reduce the time between filing and disposition of cases.

4. Ensure the efficiency of communication between law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

Implementation

a. Appropriate funds for the development and implementation of a statewide central repository for criminal justice information, in view of the fact that Nevada is the only State in the Nation without one.

5. Ensure the efficient provision of law enforcement for all people in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Continue and expand the provision of training, both entry level and continuing in-service, to all law enforcement officers in Nevada.

   1) Expand training for rural law enforcement officers.

b. Appropriate funds to be administered through the Department of Law Enforcement Assistance for the purchase of equipment, vehicles, and radios for county and local Sheriff and Police Departments throughout the State.

c. Reassess the feasibility of constructing a criminal justice training academy for Nevada.

6. Ensure the provision of a comprehensive crime prevention program in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Appropriate funds to expand the State's crime prevention program.

1) Direct the Department of Law Enforcement Assistance to collaborate and coordinate with local law enforcement agencies who in turn would coordinate with local schools, social service agencies, businesses, and Senior Centers to implement prevention programs at the local level.

b. Assess the effects of preventive programs such as neighborhood watch for possible implementation.

c. Expand consumer awareness programs.

1) Encourage public service messages delivered through the media, brochures, and pamphlets.

2) Encourage crisis intervention for the elderly.

7. Promote planning for adequate jail facilities as needed.

Objective C

Education

Promote educational programs and activities that provide each individual with the opportunity to master the basic skills required to function in adult life and enhance personal development, physical fitness, cultural values and creative abilities.

Vocational Education

Policies

1. Encourage the continuation and improvement of vocational education programs to provide individuals with marketable skills and to develop self-sufficiency.

   Implementation

   a. Increase the coordination between: the University of Nevada System, CETA, ESD, local school districts, libraries, the Department of Human Resources, the Department of Prisons, non-profit organizations, Unions, and the business community to:

      1) Continue and improve the Cooperative Vocational educational, the Work Study, and the Alternate Career Exploration (A.C.E.) programs for all school districts.

      2) Encourage the development of apprenticeship programs in secondary institutions.

      3) Encourage the development of a 4 year coordinated vocational program between secondary institutions and the Community College system (2 years in high school and 2 years at the Community College).

      4) Provide programs for the handicapped to develop self-sufficiency.

      5) Continue and improve programs in prisons to develop marketable skills and maximize an individuals reintegration into society.

      6) Provide programs for individuals with limited English speaking ability to facilitate the learning of entry level job competencies.

      7) Provide programs for displaced homemakers.

         a) Support the establishment of a State fund to guarantee low interest loans from local lending institutions to finance a portion of a displaced homemaker's education.

2. Provide the support for the pursuit of innovative vocational educational programs.

Implementation

a. Allocate emergency funds, to be administered through the Division of Vocational Education, to communities facing economic changes for the restructuring of occupational skills.

b. Direct the Department of Education to examine the feasibility of implementing mobile education units in coordination with mobile libraries to service the rural communities.

Special Education

Policies

3. Provide early, free, appropriate, special education, up to the age of 21, to all individuals with exceptional needs to facilitate development to their fullest potential.

Implementation

a. Revise NRS 388.490 to correlate with federal regulations on the minimum age requirement.

1) Revise the minimum age requirement from 5 years to 3 years for handicapped minors.

2) Revise the minimum age requirement from 4 years to 3 years for academically talented individuals.

3) Revise the maximum age requirement from 18 years to 21 for all handicapped.

b. Encourage school districts, with assistance from the Department of Education, to implement summer school programs for handicapped children to eradicate regressive tendencies.

4. Provide programs for the academically talented in all those school districts identifying academically talented students.

Implementation

a. Direct the Department of Education to assist in the coordination between the school districts, libraries, and the University of Nevada System to:

1) Determine the educational needs, develop appropriate programs, and initiate, expand and improve programs which will enable gifted and talented students to develop to their fullest potential.

2) Implement programs for academically talented students to receive appropriate educational services by means of advanced placement (providing an opportunity for high school students to complete college courses) and/or individualized mentor (utilizing community resource people) programs while maturing with their peers.

3) Develop cooperative agreements with other institutions, such as libraries, which will enable districts to share resources in the provision of challenging educational experiences.

4) Develop pre-service and in-service education for professionals who work with academically talented students.

5. Encourage the provision of adequate acute care beds and education treatment facilities for the emotionally disturbed adolescent.

Implementation

a. Support the efforts of the Health Systems Agencies (HSA's) and the State Health Coordinating Council (SHCC) in working towards the establishment of an adolescent treatment facility.

Primary/Secondary

Policies

6. Provide educational programs and/or activities which promote the mastery of basic skills.

Implementation

a. Continue the basic competency programs.

b. Explore the utilization of computerized education systems.

7. Encourage the implementation and utilization of innovative programs and/or techniques to develop individuals to their fullest capacity in the least disruptive environment.

Implementation

a. Encourage local school districts to implement alternative high school programs based on individual progression to curtail the dropout rates.

b. Encourage the coordination and utilization of educational resources between school districts, the University of Nevada System, CETA, Indian Tribes, libraries and local businesses.

c. Increase the coordination between the local school districts and the Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation to provide guidance, counselling, and intervention services to disruptive students and their families.

d. Encourage the Department of Education and the local school boards to:

1) Develop courses in environmental studies.

2) Upgrade and expand music and art programs.

3) Allow local school buildings to be used for day care and after school care centers.

a) Secondary students can provide tutoring and receive credit.

b) Funds for staffing and operation can be derived through parent fees, employer subsidies, charitable donations, etc.

8. Encourage the provision of continuing education opportunities locally to all instructors.

Implementation

a. Increase the coordination between the University of Nevada System and the local school districts.

b. Expand the present UNITE system.

c. Direct the Department of Education and the school districts to delineate the roles and duties of paraprofessionals and teacher's aides in order to establish a career Ladder System.

9. Provide public education to limited English speaking students to maximize their potentials and integration into the community.

Implementation

a. Direct the Department of Education and the school districts to coordinate with organizations such as El Centro de Informacion to develop appropriate programs.

10. Encourage parents to provide a sound nutritious breakfast for all students.

Implementation

a. School districts should provide nutrition education to students and their parents.

b. Encourage school districts to identify students lacking nutritious breakfasts and provide those students with breakfasts through special federal programs and cooperation with nutrition resource programs.

Post-Secondary Education

Policies

11. Promote the continuation and improvement of the University of Nevada System, which includes: University of Nevada, Reno; University of Nevada, Las Vegas; Community Colleges; Desert Research Institute emphasizing quality and excellence in higher education.

Implementation

a. Support the planning efforts of the Board of Regents in maintaining quality education in Nevada.

b. Provide State support for the universities to provide public service programs whereby the expertise of its faculty can be made available to state and private agencies on a regular basis.

c. Recognize the economic, educational and cultural benefits to the State and communities from the University of Nevada System.

d. Continue efforts to improve the linkage between the community colleges and the universities.

12. Promote the continuation and improvement of the University of Nevada and associated research agencies such as DRI.

Implementation

a. Provide substantial increases in State support for the continuation and expansion of research in the universities as a means of enabling the state to meet the demands to find solutions to the complex issues it will face in the years to come.

b. Support university efforts to expand its curricular offerings to help meet the projected additional professional manpower needs of the state.

c. Encourage improvement of graduate education in programs in the sciences, humanities, social sciences, and other disciplines.

13. Promote the continuation and improvement of community colleges in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Encourage the improvement of occupational programs geared towards the needs of the community.

b. Encourage the expansion of University parallel courses and programs.

c. Continue the delivery of courses and programs to outlying areas for increased accessibility.

14. Encourage the development of private post-secondary occupational and academic institutions in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Provide increased capabilities to attract, evaluate, and monitor these institutions.

1) Increase State support to the Nevada Commission on Post-Secondary Education for licensing and monitoring.

Objective D

Health

Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health programs.

Planning

Policies

1. Continue health planning as a mechanism to assure quality health care and allocation of scarce health resources.

   Implementation

   a. Improve the planning coordination between the Health System Agencies (HSA's) and the State Office of Health Planning and Resources, and Health providers and consumers.

   b. Encourage the recognition of the State Health Plan and State Medical Facilities Plan as the State Health Planning Guidance documents for purposes of decision making.

2. Encourage the Governor and the State Legislature to provide directions for overall health planning and policy development.

3. Develop a sound data collection and information system to facilitate adequate planning for the provision of health care services in Nevada.

   Implementation

   a. Develop a computerized data retrieval and information system to collect and store data on an ongoing basis through state support.

   b. Encourage the cooperation of providers, both public and private, in submitting uniform health related reports.

Acute Care/Rural Health

Policies

4. Work towards the cost containment of malpractice insurance for physicians, para-professionals, physician assistants, and Nurse practitioners.

Implementation

a. Encourage the development of regulations or statutes, through the Insurance Division and the Office of Health Planning and Resources, limiting the size of malpractice awards.

b. Direct the Office of Health Planning and Resources to analyze the malpractice insurance costs between rural and urban areas and other states.

c. Provide incentives such as payment of malpractive insurance premiums to doctors locating in rural areas.

5. Encourage the successful recruitment and retention of physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, nurses, and dentists in rural areas with an emphasis on the continuity of care.

Implementation

a. Provide incentives to physicians locating in rural areas by increasing their salaries to appropriate levels.

b. Support the improvement of Health Care in rural areas presently being provided by the Office of Rural Health (University of Nevada, School of Medicine).

c. Encourage the coordination with the School of Medicine, University of Nevada and the local communities in the preparation and development of physicians for rural areas.

1) Re-emphasize family practitioners as opposed to specialized doctors for rural areas.

2) Provide scholarships, grants, and/or loans to medical, dental, nursing, and technical students with a requirement that the student provide a year for year service in rural areas.

3) Continue the School of Medicine's Preceptorship program to assist rural physicians.

4) Encourage the use of flight doctors for on-site consultation.

5) Encourage a physician exchange program.

6. Encourage the conversion of acute care beds and facilities, where available, for the provision of alternate services such as skilled care nursing, drug and alcohol detoxification, and/or ambulatory services.

Implementation

a. Develop long range facility plans.

b. Coordinate with tertiary facilities to discharge patients only requiring minimal nursing care to community hospitals for recovery.

7. Encourage the utilization of physician assistants and nurse practitioners for rural communities.

Implementation

a. Encourage the University of Nevada to expand the provision of training of these individuals.

b. Encourage the utilization of telecommunications for the supervision of physician assistants and nurse practitioners.

8. Encourage the State to assume a portion of the financial burden caused by accidents involving non-resident transients.

9. Lessen the accessibility problems of local medical facilities.

Implementation

a. Provide grants and low cost loans to organizations and/or communities for the purchase of vehicles to develop a transportation system for services to medical facilities/services with coordination with other organizations to eradicate duplications.

b. Encourage coordination and contracts with Indian Tribes in providing services through Indian Hospitals, clinics, and community health representatives.

c. Encourage coordination and interaction of existing organizations, Elderport, the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, and El Centro with the State Department of Human Resources.

d. Encourage awareness of bilingual problems.

10. Encourage the military to furnish medical services to areas they impact.

Implementation

a. Provide air transportation to secondary/tertiary care facilities.

11. Ensure the provision of a full spectrum of coordinated Emergency Medical Services to all people in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Increase the provision of training to all areas for CPR, EMT I, advanced EMT, automobile extraction, and emergency driving through the Department of Human Resources.

b. Encourage maximum coordination of services between the military, mobile medical units, community hospitals, local organizations and health care providers in the provision emergency services and air transport to medical facilities (tertiary care).

c. Encourage school districts to include CPR and first aid training in their curriculum, and provide instruction in the utilization of existing emergency services.

d. Require CPR training for the staff of programs dealing with the elderly.

e. Encourage the installation of the 911 telephone emergency system for all communities.

1) Encourage the Department of Human Resources to coordinate with the telephone companies in developing a section on emergency and crisis intervention programs for physical and mental health to be included in all telephone directories.

Mental Health

Policies

12. Encourage the Department of Human Resources to set forth lines of specific responsibilities and functions for all departments and divisions to ensure coordination and maximum effectiveness of services.

Implementation

a. As an alternative to de-institutionalization, place an emphasis on other human services. Develop a coordinated role and defined collaboration between the State Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation, the State Division of Welfare, Rehabilitation Division, the State Department of Education, and other human resources.

b. Delineate the State's role within Mental Health Services.

1) Specify the type of services and follow-up programs offered.

2) Specify the type of client to be served.

13. Foster public awareness of mental health and mental retardation problems.

Implementation

a. Solicit increased citizen involvement.

b. Develop awareness through health education measures to eliminate the stigma placed on mental illness.

1) Encourage, with coordination from the State and the private sector, the use of media for public educational efforts regarding mental health.

14. Assure that resources keep pace with the population growth.

Implementation

a. Encourage coordination between the State, local governments, and the private sector to plan for the impact of growth on mental health and health care delivery services.

15. Promote the availability and accessibility of mental health services to all rural communities.

Implementation

a. Increase the proportional State funding for Rural Clinics for the continuation and provision of services to rural communities.

b. Encourage recruitment of volunteers for staffing through Action, the National Health Service Corps and internship programs.

16. Develop the Division of Mental Health's ability to serve offenders in a manner which will meet the individual offender's needs while protecting society from aberrant behavior.

Implementation

a. Increase coordination and collaboration with local schools, jails, police departments and long term care facilities for the provision of consultation services and prevention measures.

b. Support the twelve basic services as provided by rural clinics for increased accessibility.

17. Provide and promote increased levels of crisis intervention across all age groups and minorities.

Implementation

a. Provide support, both financial and technical, to assist groups and organizations in addressing and providing intervention services.

b. Encourage the coordination between the State Mental Health Programs, and Indian Tribes, Hispanics and Blacks for suicide prevention.

18. Ensure that a full spectrum of alternative programs are available for discharged patients.

Implementation

a. Increase the placement of mentally retarded and mentally ill individuals in developmental homes, group homes and small intermediate care facilities.

b. Provide low cost loans and/or grants for initial capitalization to communities for the development of transitional homes, day care and respite care programs.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Policies

19. Promote the availability of alcohol and drug abuse services to all people in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Provide State funding for treatment, detoxification, prevention/detection, follow-up care and halfway houses by enabling a percentage of the State's liquor tax to go towards alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs.

b. Maximize efforts to garner all available and potential benefits from federal programs and other third party payers.

c. Strengthen cooperative agreements with State and private health agencies for more meaningful inter-coordination of service delivery and planning.

d. Increase local outreach services to special groups such as: Blacks, elderly, Hispanic, and Indians.

1) Coordinate with existing organizations including El Centro, NAACP, the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada and Senior Citizen programs.

e. Provide support for alcohol and drug abuse education and prevention programs across all age groups.

1) Incorporate such programs into the school curriculum.

f. Direct rural clinics to provide counseling and intervention to jailed alcoholics on an ongoing basis.

Health Education and Preventive Measures

Policies

20. An organized interdisciplinary effort should be made to coordinate health education efforts into ongoing consumer awareness programs that can serve each community as necessary.

Implementation

a. Develop a Public Information Office under the auspices of the Department of Human Resources to coordinate health education/prevention activities.

1) Provide an ongoing systematic approach to public service messages through the media.

2) Encourage the inclusion of all topics: nutrition, substance abuse, family planning, mental health, child/spouse abuse, first-aid/CPR, health care costs, crisis intervention and how to use the health care delivery system.

b. Develop a mandatory health education curriculum to be utilized in all school districts.

1) The Department of Human Resources, the Department of Education, the Health Systems Agencies (HSA's) and the health care providers should collaborate to develop a statewide curriculum.

2) Encourage that all topics including nutrition, substance abuse, family planning, mental health, child/spouse abuse, first-aid/CPR, and how and when to use the health care system, are covered and initiated at the primary and secondary levels.

21. Promote and maintain all immunization programs.

Implementation

a. Encourage coordination between school districts, community hospitals, and state agencies in the provision of prevention awareness and well-being programs.

Health Care Cost

Policies

22. Continue to work towards the moderation of cost increases in hospital and other health care services.

    Implementation

    a. Evaluate the present cost containment measures: Nevada Voluntary Effort and the Certificate of Need.

    b. Analyze the feasibility of establishing a voluntary rate review system in the state with coordination between the Department of Human Resources, the Insurance Division, Health Systems Agencies (HSA's), the Hospital Association, and the Medical Association.

    c. Encourage political subdivisions, agencies and private organizations to voluntarily merge with each other for a consolidated group insurance plan.

23. Encourage full payment reimbursements of Medicare and Medicaid from the federal government.

    Implementation

    a. Encourage the State Health Coordinating Council (S.H.C.C.) to examine the percentage of actual costs that are reimbursed from Medicare and Medicaid and provide recommendations to increase percentages.

Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's)

Policies

24. Encourage the development of alternatives to the traditional medical delivery system in ameliorating rising health care costs.

    Implementation

    a. Encourage the Insurance Commissioner to propose to the legislation recommendations on:

        1) Clarifying the definition in NRS 695 C.030 (7) to specify the types, levels, and extent of services which a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) is required to provide.

        2) Reassessing and encouraging a workable financial requirement.

Long Term Care

Policies

25. Encourage the availability and accessibility of long term care services and beds to all people in Nevada.

26. Provide a full spectrum of alternative services to institutionalization.

    Implementation

    a. Encourage State, local, and private funding for the provision and improvement of home health care services and the development of hospices (the concept of group homes for the chronically ill and aged).

Dental

Policies

27. Encourage the accessibility of dental services to all people in Nevada.

    Implementation

    a. Provide technical assistance from the Department of Human Resources to those counties in need of dentists.

        1) Assist in the recruitment through the National Health Service Corps.

        2) Encourage the State and local governments to contract with Indian Tribe's hospitals, clinics and dental units.

28. Encourage the government and private sector to provide dental insurance coverage in their group health plans.

29. Encourage prevention and detection measures.

    Implementation

    a. Encourage and maintain dental health education and screening in school districts.

    b. Encourage the fluoridation of community water systems.

30. Provide scholarships to dental students and require students to provide a year for year service in rural areas.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Objective E

Libraries and Information Services

Promote efficient and convenient access to timely and accurate information.

Policies

1. The Legislature should recognize the basic responsibility of the State of Nevada to guarantee equal opportunity of access for all Nevadans to the information resources which meet their educational, informational, employment, and leisure time needs.

   Implementation

   a. Improve the availability and accessibility of library and information resources to all communities in Nevada.

      1) The Legislature should continue to recognize that libraries of many kinds are one of the prime deliverers of access to information including:

         a) Public libraries
         b) School libraries
         c) Academic libraries
         d) Special, such as law, medical, historical, etc. libraries
         e) The State Library

      2) Serious consideration should be given to the establishment of a new facility especially designed to serve as a state library and information center, drawing together those materials and services now scattered among several inadequate buildings.

      3) The Legislature should recognize that the current base of local government funding for public and law libraries is very uneven and in some cases non-existent, and seriously consider a State subsidy for local public libraries under an equalization formula similar to that currently used in providing aid to local school districts.

      4) The governing bodies of all public libraries in the state should initiate a community needs assessment and long-range planning process which will result in a specific plan for meeting the information and lifelong learning needs of that community.

5) The public should have access to all publications, reports, minutes, etc. being prepared by state and local government agencies. The state depository law should be strengthened to mandate distribution of these publications by the State Library to depository libraries throughout the state.

6) A coordinated automated network should be established between all libraries in the state for communication and access of materials through inter-library loan.

b. Promote equal opportunity of access to information as carried out through education, private enterprise and other sources.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Objective F

Social Services

Enable individuals, families and groups to deal effectively with social problems, enhance their participation in society, and become as self-reliant as possible.

Domestic Violence

Policies

1. Encourage the availability and accessibility of programs geared towards the provision of services for domestic violence.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage the Department of Human Resources to coordinate services on child, spouse, and elderly abuse and neglect.

   b. Provide financial support for domestic violence programs both educational and therapeutic which address domestic violence.

      1) Incorporate an additional tax to the marriage license tax structure.

      2) Provide appropriations to private non-profit organizations.

      3) Adopt and initiate a pilot program, which provides treatment and counselling to severely abused children with emphasis on the sexually abused.

   c. Require a hospital protocol in dealing with abuse cases.

      1) Require that in-house procedures for dealing with abuse cases be developed prior to a Hospital's license renewal.

   d. Allow sheltered women and children to be eligible for Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) without disclosing their location. Allow for verification and validation to be provided through the shelter.

2. Encourage the reassessment of Nevada laws in the area of domestic violence.

Implementation

a. Develop a task force/committee to re-examine the existing laws on domestic violence.

b. Encourage mandatory treatment for all batterers.

3. Promote an awareness of prevention and detection services for child, spouse, and elderly abuse.

Implementation

a. Increase the State's proportional share of funding for rural clinics and urban programs to upgrade their crisis intervention program.

b. Provide technical support from the Division of Welfare, and the Division of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation to the Crisis Hot Line for both rural and urban areas.

c. Provide prevention and detection awareness across all age groups via the media.

4. Encourage the training of police officers in dealing with domestic violence.

Implementation

a. Develop, through coordination and consultation with local non-profit social service agencies, state agencies, and federal agencies, training programs dealing with domestic violence.

Family

Policies

5. Promote the development of programs aimed at strengthening the structure of the "family".

Implementation

a. Support the concept of providing counselling of parents and juveniles together in schools and in the judicial system.

b. Initiate classes in family life and parenting at the public schools.

1) Direct the Department of Education to assist the local school districts in developing curriculum.

2) Coordinate parenting classes with day care and after school care services.

c. Encourage communities to develop family oriented activities, such as recreational programs, school functions.

d. Promote the coordination of the Youth Services Division, Department of Education, Welfare Division, and Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation Division to provide services to families where racial, ethnic, economic, residential, or individual disabilities create stress.

Handicapped

Policies

6. Continue to work towards a barrier free environment for all handicapped individuals.

Implementation

a. Promote the coordination and pooling of resources of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Education, Employment Security Department, and Nevada Industrial Commission to maximize the provision and referral of services, and foster public awareness concerning the plight of the handicapped.

1) Continue the elimination of physical barriers.

2) Develop a Hot Line for information and referral.

b. Continue to work towards compliance with Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act by utilizing the handicapped on committees, on architectural boards, etc.

c. Appropriate funds to:

1) Employ interpreters for the deaf and blind.

2) Install telecommunication systems at agencies and service organizations.

3) Develop raised lettered signs to be installed in public places to aid the blind.

4) Implement prevention awareness programs to prevent injuries to the back.

d. Provide support to the Deaf Resource Centers in Reno and Las Vegas.

Senior Citizens

Policies

7. Encourage the productivity and independence of the elderly population to ensure their status as contributors to society.

   Implementation

   a. Foster coordination between the Division of Aging Services, Department of Education, Rehabilitation Division, and Employment Security Department in providing programs to uplift and re-educate the elderly with marketable skills.

   b. Increase State support for the expansion of programs throughout the state with emphasis upon transportation, recreation, nutrition, health, vocational guidance, and legal services.

   c. Promote, through the Division of Aging Services, a community awareness program that demonstrates the elderly as capable and productive contributors to society.

   d. Provide program and service awareness to all senior citizens.

Welfare

Policies

8. Work to ensure that social programs are available and designed to encourage and enable people to become as self-reliant as possible while assuring quick and adequate response to the aged, disabled, handicapped, or those unable to subsist without assistance.

   Implementation

   a. Promote coordination and communication between the Welfare Division, Division of Aging Services, Rehabilitation Division, CETA, ESD, and the Youth Services Division for maximum efficiency in the delivery of services and in promoting employment and developing marketable skills.

      1) Encourage and instill the "work ethic" in individuals through education, counselling, manpower training and work incentive programs.

   b. Direct the Welfare Division to develop a 5 year plan with biannual updates.

c. Develop a citizens awareness program delineating social service needs and resource availability.

d. Allow for Federal and State assistance to those families with fathers that are in need, to discourage fathers from leaving their homes in order for their families to receive assistance.

Fire Control

Policies

9. Promote efforts to prevent and abate fires within the state.

Implementation

a. Establish grant programs for fire suppression and control with funds based on income from existing or new fire related insurance premiums.

b. Require all fireman to have basic EMT and CPR training.

1) Transfer the EMS coordination for fireman from the Department of Human Resources to the State Fire Marshall's Office.

c. Designate one channel of the State's microwave system for use by the fire services.[1]

d. Encourage the provision of fire prevention education in all public and private schools.

e. Encourage the installation of smoke detectors in all buildings and homes.

1) Provide subsidies or incentives such as reduced insurance rates.

Disasters

Policies

10. Encourage public awareness of civil defense and disaster programs.

Implementation

a. Direct the Civil Defense and Disaster Agency to develop public awareness programs through the media, and pamphlets on service and resource availability.

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[1] As proposed by the legislative committee to develop a Statewide Master Plan for Fire Protection and Control, 1980.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Although not traditionally considered a form of growth management, economic development activities have a direct impact on the rate, location and type of development that occurs. A comprehensive growth management plan, therefore, must include recommendations for promoting specific types of growth based on the needs and desires of the State's communities. As the state is likely to grow at a fast pace for the foreseeable future, getting the maximum net benefit from this growth is a major responsibility of all Nevadans engaged in economic development activities.

A central theme to economic development activities should be the diversification of the State's economy. A major effort should be made to remove Nevada's heavy dependence on gaming and tourism as the driving forces in the State's economy. The ability of the state to achieve this diversification goal will depend upon state and local efforts to map out their economic development objectives in concrete terms. A key to the success of these efforts is the collection, analysis and dissemination of current information on all aspects of the State's economy. It will also continue to be important to attract capital from domestic sources outside of Nevada and from foreign sources. At the same time Nevada should develop its native entrepreneurial resources to their fullest extent.

Rural communities deserve special attention in a statewide economic development strategy. Their distance from major market centers and from the state decision-makers places a severe burden on their economies. Rural communities also routinely face the loss of their young adults because of a lack of job opportunities in their communities. The state should focus its efforts on providing sound professional assistance to rural communities and to using its influence to increase the flow of capital to rural areas. All of these activities should complement economic diversification activities.

The third aspect of a comprehensive economic development program should be the work force in Nevada. To fully utilize the tremendous human potential available in Nevada will require increased ties between educational institutions and employers. Both the private and public sectors should develop and promote innovative programs to bring entry level workers, those marginally employed and those returning to the work force into the economy. Government can play a key role in demonstrating to employers the usefulness of new approaches to the development of a satisfied and responsible work force.

The recommendations pertaining to economic development are divided into the following topic areas: diversification, rural economies and skill development.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Goal

I. Promote a diversified and balanced state economy in a manner consistent with state, regional and community goals.

Objectives

A. Diversification
Increase the diversification of the State's economy while protecting and strengthening gaming and tourism as an industry.

B. Rural Economies
Strengthen the economy of rural communities.

C. Skill Development
Provide every citizen with the opportunity to learn the skills necessary to compete successfully in the labor market.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective A

Diversification

Increase the diversification of the State's economy while protecting and strengthening gaming and tourism as an industry.

Policies

1. Develop and maintain state and local economic development plans, providing for continuous updating and private sector and citizen involvement.

   Implementation

   a. Direct the Nevada Economic Development Department to provide technical assistance for local economic development efforts.

   b. Delegate the responsibility for the development and updating of Nevada's Comprehensive Economic Development Plan to the Economic Development Department.

   c. All parts of the state should be part of an economic development planning process which results in the preparation of an economic development plan for that area; within those plans there should be priorities for development that can be related to geographic areas.

   d. Within the Nevada Comprehensive Economic Development Plan, define and identify economically depressed areas and establish policies for their development, giving the greatest emphasis to areas with the greatest needs.

   e. Tie the State Economic Development Plan to local plans and priorities.

2. Establish a system for the collection and dissemination of accurate and timely information on the economy of the state and its communities.

   Implementation

   a. Strengthen the relationship between the academic community and public and private agencies to increase the availability of current information on the state and its economy.

   b. The State should routinely gather information on Nevada's businesses, manpower and other economic factors.

3. Encourage the accumulation of capital within the state and increase its availability to rural areas.

Implementation

a. Remove usury ceilings.

b. Urge the Farmers Home Administration to establish a state office in Nevada in order to insure a more direct delivery of Farmers Home Administration economic Development assistance to Nevadans.

c. Have the Nevada Economic Development Department provide technical assistance to local communities and to the Farmers Home Administration, Nevada staff in the assessment of needs and increased delivery of Farmers Home Administration business loans.

d. Continuously review state laws for their impact on investment and development.

e. Study the feasibility of forming a State Bond Bank to market state and local bonds.

4. Increase the formation of additional links between Nevada's industries and out-of-state and international markets.

Implementation

a. Explore the feasibility of forming a foreign trade zone.

b. Examine the problems associated with licensing out-of-state and foreign owners of casinos.

5. Support private efforts to increase the attractiveness of the state to business compatible with gaming and tourism.

Implementation

a. Facilitate the development of private local and regional development groups.

6. Encourage the expansion of locally owned business and industries.

Implementation

a. Make information and management advice available to the owners and prospective owners of small businesses, especially women and minorities.

b. Develop a network of small business development centers within the University of Nevada system that would provide information and technical assistance to small businesses.

7. Develop an internship program for small business administration students in Nevada's rural communities.

8. Ensure the timely provision of adequate land for planned development, consistent with state and local land use policies.

9. Reduce the adverse impacts caused by seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in the numbers of visitors.

10. Adequately fund and staff the Economic Development Department and local development organizations so that top professional staff can be hired and the turnover rate reduced.

11. Promote the following industries as a means of diversifying the state's economy:

    Implementation

    a. Motion picture and television production

    b. Family oriented recreation

    c. "Know Nevada" programs - historic tours, visits to other communities in Nevada, etc.

    d. Training conferences

    e. Energy research facilities

    f. Retirement communities

    g. Information processing

    h. High technology industries

12. Promote a strong and responsible gaming industry.

    Implementation

    a. Maintain strong gaming control laws.

    b. Oppose federal intervention in the gaming industry or gaming control.

    c. Maintain the concept that operating a gaming institution is a privilege.

    d. Encourage the gaming industry, in recognition of the social problems associated with their industry, to invest a significant part of its resources for the benefit of adults and children of Nevada.

    e. Encourage cooperation between the gaming industry, state social service agencies and concerned school districts in order to mitigate some negative effects of the gaming industry.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective B

Rural Economies

Strengthen the economies of rural communities.

Policies

1. Foster communication between rural communities and state agencies whose activities effect local development efforts.

2. Encourage the maintenance and development of employment opportunities in rural communities, especially for young adults entering the job market.

3. Increase the availability of capital in rural areas for housing and commercial endeavors.

4. Increase the availability of University of Nevada expertise to rural areas.

5. Determine and make known the economic benefits of historic preservation.

   Implementation

   a. Assist local communities in identifying projects that might have significant economic returns.

6. Explore the opportunities associated with multi-state tourism marketing programs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective C

Skill Development

Provide every citizen with the opportunity to learn the skills necessary to compete successfully in the labor market.

Policies

1. Encourage the development of a stable work force.

2. Tie skill development programs to existing and future labor demand and to the development of new industries.

3. Utilize education to aid in career education.

   Implementation

   a. Increase the use of the following programs to facilitate the transition to regular employment:

      1) Internships

      2) Work-study programs

      3) In-service training

      4) Part-time careers

4. Expand the career education and life goals planning programs, especially to rural areas.

5. Encourage the formation of organizations with purposes similar to the Industrial Education Council.

6. Increase the use of libraries as life long learning centers.

ENERGY

Meeting the energy needs of Nevada will become increasingly challenging in the future. Nevada's ability to satisfy its energy needs will always be influenced by developments beyond its control and beyond the control of the national government. However, Nevada can, and in the future must, do a great deal to reduce its dependency on outside energy resources.

This state is blessed with a wide variety of renewable resources from which energy can be produced. These resources can provide the state with a substantial portion of the energy needed for the future. To provide this energy, however, efforts must be accelerated to develop and use these resources. It is extremely important that research, development, and application of solar and geothermal resources be promoted in the state.

A wide range of opportunities for reducing Nevada's energy needs also exists. These opportunities must continuously be made known to the people of Nevada to help limit the amount of energy that will be required in the future. Conservation and the efficient use of energy must be stressed along with research into alternative methods of energy production.

Meeting Nevada's energy needs will take a firm commitment from the private and public sectors and a willingness to cooperatively address the energy issue by both. A commitment to anticipate and plan for the energy future of the state will need to be made by all levels of government in Nevada. Public and private efforts will need to be coordinated if we are to creatively meet the energy needs of the state during the transition to an energy system based upon renewable energy resources.

The Commission's recommendations on energy are divided into two policy areas: coordinated planning and management; and energy dependency.

ENERGY

Goal

I. Provide for Nevada's energy needs through efficiency in the management, pricing and use of traditional energy resources and the development of native renewable energy resources.

Objectives

A. Coordinated Planning and Management
Increase cooperation and coordination between private enterprise and government to plan for and satisfy the energy needs of the state.

B. Energy Dependency
Strive to be less dependent on finite and non-renewable energy resources.

ENERGY

Objective A

Coordinated Planning and Management

Increase cooperation and coordination between private enterprise and government to plan for and satisfy the energy needs of the state.

Policies

1. Develop a state energy plan that is comprehensive in nature and that does not solely address the requirements associated with existing Federal energy programs.

   Implementation

   a. Evaluate the impacts that the development of additional power plants would have on the state.

   b. Investigate the possibility of requiring energy buy back options as a condition of the development of energy producing facilities.

2. Urge the Nevada Department of Energy to review all proposals for the development of energy producing facilities.

   Implementation

   a. Develop criteria for the evaluation of energy facility proposals that explicitly weigh the trade offs between alternative energy production techniques, state energy demand, environmental and consumer costs and the creation of jobs.

   b. Develop a state inventory of possible sites for new energy producing facilities.

ENERGY

Objective B

Energy Dependency

Strive to be less dependent on finite and non-renewable energy resources.

Policies

1. Encourage research into more efficient uses of conventionally produced energy and alternative sources of energy.

   Implementation

   a. Establish a state fund to allow the Department of Energy to commit matching state funds to proposed Federal energy demonstration projects, pilot projects by private firms, and major research projects associated with the University of Nevada.

2. Improve the energy efficiency of all buildings constructed in Nevada.

   Implementation

   a. Require that all buildings constructed after January 1, 1982 meet A.S.H.R.A.E. 90-75 standards.

   b. Create legislation that would clearly enable governments to create minimum energy efficiency standards stricter than the state minimum.

   c. Incorporate innovative energy conservation measures into state buildings to act as demonstration projects.

   d. Provide low cost loans and, when requested, technical assistance from the Department of Energy to individuals and local governments for the development and implementation of alternative energy systems.

3. Continually educate Nevadans on the wise use of energy, energy conservation and alternative methods of energy production.

   Implementation

   a. Provide basic energy education to all primary and secondary school students.

b. Develop energy education programs in conjunction with the efforts of energy producers to raise general public energy awareness.

c. State and local governments should work with builders, architects, local government officials and the business community to increase the use of alternative/renewable energy sources, cogeneration, and energy efficient design and siting in the construction of new buildings and the retrofitting of existing buildings.

4. The Nevada Department of Energy should provide technical assistance to Nevada's communities to assist them in the development of alternative energy producing facilities and in the implementation of conservation measures.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation is an integral and essential element in the framework of Nevada and its future. It has a great affect on many aspects of life including: the environment, energy consumption, access to employment opportunities and social services, and land use and growth patterns. It is and will continue to be a critical factor influencing the state's economy and life styles. Due to this wide ranging impact, transportation must be integrated into any effort to manage growth or provide a high quality of life in Nevada.

The basic function of transportation is to move people and goods from one location to another; safely and efficiently. The successful implementation of this function, especially in the future, requires an efficient multi-modal transportation network. This is necessary because, although the population has become almost totally dependent on the private automobile as the basic mode of transportation, the automobile is not the only or even the most appropriate mode in many instances, and the needs of future populations will require the most efficient utilization of all modes of transportation.

Reduction in the use of automobiles for personal transportation must be a high priority for the state. In light of energy constraints, air quality degradation, land use constraints and inflation, alternatives to the automobile must be provided. Inadequacies in public transit systems, and uncoordinated planning and development must be seriously addressed in order to preserve Nevada's natural amenities and provide adequate transportation.

The transportation needs of rural communities deserve special attention in the maintenance of a transportation network in the state. Rural communities, due to the long distances and geographic features of the state, are especially dependent on automobiles and severely limited in available goods and services. Adequate modes of transportation must be provided to allow greater movement of people and goods between these communities and major urban areas, and thus increase their economic viability and social well-being.

The special needs of many Nevadans must also be incorporated in the effort to provide adequate transportation services for the state. Flexible transportation systems that provide for those who cannot afford to own or operate an automobile or who are unable to drive, primarily the young, elderly, handicapped and low income groups, must be adequately provided for and integrated into the transportation network. Both the private and public sectors should work towards the greater access of transportation services to those with special needs.

Transportation must be treated as a means to achieve the broad goals of the state and its citizens, not as an end in itself. It must be coordinated with all aspects of life in Nevada and maintained at a level which provides for the needs, both social and economic, of the population.

Due to its wide ranging impact, transportation was analyzed under 4 separate objectives: automobile dependency; operation, maintenance, and development; rural transportation, and special transportation needs.

TRANSPORTATION

Goal

I. Develop and maintain a multi-modal transportation network that maximizes the accessability and minimizes the cost (financially, environmentally and in energy) of movement of people and goods within and between all communities.

Objectives

A. Automobile Dependency
Reduce reliance on automobiles for personal transportation.

B. Operation, Maintenance and Development
Promote the adequate, efficient and coordinated operation, maintenance and development of transportation modes within Nevada.

C. Rural Transportation
Increase the ease with which people and goods can be moved between rural communities and major urban areas.

D. Special Transportation Needs
Provide adequate transportation alternatives for those Nevadans with special transportation needs.

TRANSPORTATION

Objective A

Automobile Dependency

Reduce reliance on automobiles for personal transportation.

Policies

1. Subsidize the development and expansion of public transit systems.

   Implementation

   a. Develop a stable funding source for local transit operations.

      1) Provide partial state funding to local transit systems that are identified in the State Transportation Plan as necessary.

2. Encourage the coordination of and cooperation between transit programs sponsored by both public and private agencies and organizations.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage cooperation between local transit systems for such purposes as joint vehicle purchasing.

   b. Encourage cooperative scheduling and use of vans and other vehicles to increase their utilization and reduce need for additional vehicles.

3. Encourage the use by tourists of various forms of transit.

   Implementation

   a. Earmark some of the cabaret tax funds for transit services.

   b. Increase the development and use of rail, bus and air transportation for interstate travel.

      1) Work with private and federal agencies and organizations to develop rail gaming and recreation packages to increase the use of existing rail facilities.

      2) Expand the use of package tours.

      3) Increase the coordination between interstate and local transportation systems in metropolitan areas.

4. Increase state and local planning capabilities and coordination to develop adequate and efficient multi-modal transportation systems.

Implementation

a. Increase the coordination between land use planning, development patterns, and transportation systems and needs.

1). Give transportation systems equal consideration with water and sewer availability, schools, fire protection, and recreational facilities, in land use planning.

2) Encourage the following patterns of development:

a) Clustered, compact development.

b) Development within existing communities.

c) Development contiguous to built-up communities.

d) Other development which reduces the need for the use of automobiles for routine shopping and employment transportation.

3) Discourage the following patterns of development:

a) Diffused, low density development.

b) Strip or corridor development.

c) Leapfrog development.

b. Continue to develop and periodically update a multi-modal state transportation plan.

1) Coordinate this effort with political subdivisions to insure the integration of local needs, plans and systems.

c. Provide technical assistance to those communities desiring it.

5. Expand the development and use of alternative modes of transportation.

Implementation

a. Preserve abandoned railroad rights of way.

b. Investigate the development of alternative transportation demonstration projects.

c. Expand the development and encourage the use of bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways.

6. Promote greater efficiency in the utilization of personal vehicles.

Implementation

a. Expand the use of vehicle pooling, staggered working hours and other methods of increasing highway capacities.

TRANSPORTATION

Objective B

Operation, Maintenance and Development

Promote the adequate, efficient and coordinated operation, maintenance and development of transportation modes within Nevada.

Policies

1. Provide sufficient resources to enable the Department of Transportation to carry out its functions on a multi-modal basis.

2. Provide adequate resources for a viable highway system.

   Implementation

   a. Increase state fuel taxes for the maintenance and construction of highways.

   b. Designate a percentage of the taxes collected on specialty fuels for distribution to local governments for the construction and maintenance of local roads.

   c. Investigate other sources of highway funding.

3. Provide a capability to address aviation needs and facilities.

   Implementation

   a. Establish a planning and assistance capability in the Department of Transportation to aid airports.

TRANSPORTATION

Objective C

Rural Transportation

Increase the ease with which people and goods can be moved between rural communities and major urban areas.

Policies

1. Re-evaluate regulatory constraints which affect the ability of private carriers to serve rural communities.

2. Encourage greater rail and bus service to rural communities.

   Implementation

   a. Provide rail flag stop services to the Caliente and Lovelock areas.

3. Maintain rail networks as a viable mode of transportation.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage intermodal coordination.

   b. Encourage the extension of rail service to new areas.

   c. Encourage coordination among rail lines.

TRANSPORTATION

Objective D

Special Transportation Needs

Provide adequate transportation alternatives for those Nevadans with special transportation needs.

Policies

1. Integrate special transportation needs and services into regular transit systems where feasible.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage public and private transportation agencies to:

      1) Eliminate structural barriers.

      2) Adequately train employees to effectively provide service to the handicapped and elderly.

2. Increase the accessibility of special transportation services.

   Implementation

   a. Expand services such as "dial-a-ride" for the elderly and handicapped.

   b. Increase the inter-modal coordination between special transportation systems and public transit systems.

HOUSING

A place to live is accepted as a necessity of life and a right to which all Nevadans are entitled.

Housing has become a symbol of lifestyle. It provides a microenvironment over which the owner occupant has control, that is, a place to live as one wishes with a minimum of constraints from the outside. As personal income has increased, home ownership has become an important means of self-expression.

Nevada is presently faced with unprecedented population growth, which is coupled with a large influx of semi-skilled and low income individuals. The result is a demand for housing that exceeds supply, with those at the low end of the income scale being most severely affected. This demand for housing occurs at the same time that housing costs are greatly escalating, which is due primarily to rising capital, land and construction costs. As a response to the increasing costs, many people have been deterred from purchasing their own homes and realizing their "American Dream".

As the costs have increased and financing has become more difficult, several factors have become evident: lower costing land in the outlying areas has encouraged urban residential uses to outbid agricultural uses thereby precipitating urban sprawl; more multiple units (apartments, condominiums, townhouses) have been constructed; more individuals have invested in factory and mobile homes; the low income and the elderly have not been able to sustain their lifestyles since there is a lack of low cost housing.

These factors have led the Commission on the Future of Nevada to formulate policies on coordinated housing developments, financing, and maintenance and restoration.

HOUSING

Goal

I. Promote the availability of decent, safe, sanitary affordable dwellings as a suitable living environment for Nevadans.

Objectives

A. Coordinated Development
Develop improved communications between public planning agencies and housing developers so that housing costs are minimized and the lag between demand and supply is minimized.

B. Financing
Increase the availability of financing for housing for all citizens.

C. Maintenance and Restoration
Exert greater efforts to maintain and restore the present stock of housing.

HOUSING

Objective A

Coordinated Development

Develop improved communications between public planning agencies and housing developers so that housing costs and the lag between supply and demand are minimized.

Policies

1. Encourage communication between federal, state, and local governments in the development of safe, sanitary and affordable housing.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage increased coordination and collaboration between the State, Federal and local governments in securing federal and state funding for housing programs.

   b. Amend NRS Chapter 319 to include a provision to allow the State to act as a bonding service for the acquisition of private lands for local government in the development of public housing.

   c. Urge the Farmers Home Administration to establish a state office in Nevada in order to insure a more direct delivery of Farmers Home Administration rural housing programs.

2. Encourage industries to coordinate with local communities in providing adequate housing for their employees in those areas they impact.

   Implementation

   a. Increase the coordination between the Federal, State, local and the private sector in developing employment related housing projects.

3. Increase the coordination between the Rural Housing Authority, the Farmers Home Administration, Housing Division, Office of Community Services, and local organizations in disseminating information on the programs and services available to individuals.

4. Encourage local communities to require a percentage of those building permits approved, to be for low income housing.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage the local governments to initiate subdivision controls which encourage the construction of low and moderate income housing.

HOUSING

Objective B

Financing

Increase the availability of financing for housing for all citizens.

Policies

1. Encourage existing financial institutions to service underserved rural areas.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage financial institutions to provide outreach services in the solicitation of standard loans to outlying rural areas, on a scheduled basis to increase the availability of financing to all people in Nevada.

2. Maintain, support, and encourage Nevada's Department of Commerce to provide low cost housing funds for urban and rural areas through the sale of tax exempt bonds.

3. Urge the Farmers Home Administration to provide additional staff in rural areas to insure an outreach program for the improved delivery of homeowners loans and grants.

HOUSING

Objective C

Maintenance and Restoration

Exert greater efforts to maintain and restore the present stock of housing.

Policies

1. Encourage the preservation, maintenance, and restoration of existing houses.

   Implementation

   a. Provide appropriations for low cost, subsidized loans for the rehabilitation/preservation of homes to low income households.

   b. Institute self-help programs that assist prospective home owners through loans, grants, and training to build or rehabilitate all or part of their residences.

   c. Urge the Farmers Home Administration to provide an outreach delivery program for housing rehabilitation loans and grants in rural areas.

APPENDICES

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Assembly Bill No. 451—Committee on Ways and Means

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT creating the Commission on the Future of Nevada; providing for its organization, powers and duties; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

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

SECTION 1. 1. The Commission on the Future of Nevada, consisting of 25 members appointed by the governor, is hereby created within the office of the governor.

2. The governor shall appoint:

(a) One member from each region designated in this subsection from among persons nominated by the governing bodies of the local governments within that region. The regions of the state for the purpose of appointing members to the commission are designated as follows:

(1) Region 1 consists of Carson City and the counties of Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Storey;

(2) Region 2 consists of the counties of Esmeralda, Mineral and Nye;

(3) Region 3 consists of Clark County;

(4) Region 4 consists of the counties of Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine;

(5) Region 5 consists of Elko County;

(6) Region 6 consists of the counties of Humboldt, Lander and Pershing; and

(7) Region 7 consists of Washoe County.

(b) Two assemblymen nominated by the speaker of the assembly and two senators nominated by the president pro tempore of the senate.

(c) Ten members who respectively represent the following interests, organizations and groups of persons in this state:

(1) Agriculture;

(2) Education;

(3) Organizations which provide oil, gas, electricity and other energy;

(4) Organizations specifically interested in the preservation of the environment;

(5) Finance;

(6) Gaming and tourism;

(7) Labor;

(8) Mining;

(9) Recreation; and

(10) The taxpayers of the state.

(d) One member nominated by the Nevada League of Cities and one member nominated by the Nevada Association of County Commissioners.

(e) Two members who are representatives of the general public.

3. The governor shall designate one of the members of the commission to serve as its chairman.

SEC. 2. The state planning coordinator shall provide necessary clerical and other personnel and the commission may appoint consultants and advisory committees, including without limitation committees of representatives of local government from each region to enable the commission to carry out its duties.

SEC. 3. 1. Except as provided in section 4 of this act, the commission shall meet during July 1979, and thereafter at the call of the chairman and as directed in the schedule of meetings adopted by the commission.

2. Thirteen members of the commission constitute a quorum.

3. Each member of the commission is entitled to receive the subsistence and travel expenses provided by law for state officers and employees.

SEC. 4. The commission shall meet on or before June 30, 1979, to adopt a schedule for its activities and to define procedures, methods and guidelines for the functioning of the commission. The commission shall provide in its schedule for interim reports and a final report to the governor and the legislature.

SEC. 5. The commission shall:

1. Select problems within each region which are appropriate for study, and rank them in order of priority;

2. Provide a forum to encourage communication, understanding and cooperation concerning those problems among Nevada's people, government, business and industry;

3. Evaluate existing studies and organizations which can assist in solving the problems of growth in this state and of gathering information about those problems;

4. Identify regional differences, needs and desires in the state, and account for those differences in the development of a state plan for the management of growth;

5. Create in that plan a clear statement of governmental policies and priorities based on a close examination of conditions in Nevada and the expressed wishes of its people; and

6. Develop and recommend specific methods and measures for the management of growth in Nevada which reflect the policies, priorities, needs and desires identified in the state plan.

SEC. 6. 1. Subject to the conditions provided in this subsection, there is hereby appropriated from the state general fund to the office of the governor for the support of the Commission on the Future of Nevada the sum of $20,000. Of this sum, $13,332 is available upon the effective date of this act, but, the remaining balance of, $6,668 must not be expended or committed for expenditure until the interim finance committee has reviewed the progress of the commission and has approved the expenditure of all or part of it.

2. The Commission on the Future of Nevada is authorized to accept and expend $105,759 from other sources at any time after the effective date of this act for the support of its activities. If approval is given by the interim finance committee for the expenditure of additional appropriated money as provided for in subsection 1, the commission may then accept and expend not more than $54,241 from other sources.

3. All appropriations for the support of the commission and all other money received for the support of the commission must not be committed or obligated for expenditure after December 30, 1980. Any remaining balance of the appropriation from the state general fund reverts on that date to the state general fund.

SEC. 7. 1. This act shall become effective upon passage and approval.

2. This act shall expire by limitation on December 31, 1980.

Appendix B

COMMENTS ON THE COMMISSION'S DRAFT REPORT

NOTE: The Commission set aside the month of October 1980 for public comment on its Draft Report. All written comments received during that month and up to the date of the printing of this report are included in the following section. Included in this section are summaries of the regional Advisory Committee meetings, and comments from state entities, interested citizens, organizations, local governments and federal agencies.

Based, in part, upon the comments received, the Commission amended some sections of the Draft Report. Due to these amendments and other revisions in the Draft Report, the comments may not reflect the wording or the appropriate page numbers in this final report.

Appendix B (1)

SUMMARIES OF THE REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

REGION 1 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 27, 1980 7:30 P.M.
Carson City, Nevada
Attendance: 8

Advisory Committee Members

Jack Warnecke, Carson City Supervisor[1]
Robert Berry, Storey County Commissioner
Bill Lee, Churchill County Commissioner
John Poli, Lyon County Commissioner
Herbert Witt, Douglas County Commissioner[1]
Robert Sullivan, Executive Secretary CRBCOG[1]

General Tone

Those in attendence supported what they perceived as the general theme throughout the Draft Report: the need for increased planning at all levels in the state. The need for better State/local liaison was also emphasized in the discussion.

High Priority Recommendations

It was felt that there is a pressing need for an ombudsman in state government who would be charged with the responsibility of coordinating relations with local governments.

Regional Problems

Crime was identified as a problem which might need to be placed higher on the list. Participants were surprised at the low ranking of education throughout the regions and felt that it should be ranked nearer to transportation in priority. The differences between the rankings of "water or sewer" and "environmental degradation", and "too rapid growth" and "the need for planning" were questioned since those present felt that the pairs of problems were closely related. The relatively high ranking of "the lack of responsiveness of state or local governments" was also questioned.

The MX Missile Project

It was felt that the citizens of the region are concerned about the MX project primarily because of a lack of information on what the specific impacts will be. It was also felt that citizens were not openly supportive of the development of the system in Nevada.

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[1]Attended Advisory Committee Meeting.

The Sagebrush Rebellion

A general feeling was that the local governments in the region get better response and have better contact with the Bureau of Land Management than they do with the State. It was felt that most citizens in the region probably opposed the Sagebrush Rebellion and that it should go to a vote of the people.

Government

It was pointed out that money management and budgetary practices are serious problems in rural cities and counties of the state and there is generally a lack of desire to address these problems at the local level.

The participants generally felt that comprehensive planning should be mandated by the State, but that the mandate should be flexible enough to take into consideration the differences in needs and resources of communities in the state. They agreed that State financial support would be necessary for rural areas. Participants did forsee some hostility to mandated planning, however, they felt planning is necessary in the long run. They also felt the setting of a deadline and provisions for sanctions were acceptable.

The advisory Committee was very supportive of the establishment, by the Governor, of a formal Cabinet. The Committee was surprised, however, that there is not presently a formal Cabinet.

A spokesperson for the State Land Use Planning Agency outlined the Agency's views on the Government section of the Draft Report. The Agency's comments were generally as follows: The Planning Coordinator's function should be statutorily created and adequately funded. The proposed formation of a Community and Economic Development Department would not solve all the problems that presently exist and the move towards that end would only increase the bureaucracy. A strong Cabinet is preferable to the proposed agency and what presently exists. The approach that the State Land Use Planning Agency has been using the past six years, the technical assistance that has been offered when requested by local governments, has proven to be successful and should be utilized in the future.

Natural Resources

The Committee felt the problems regarding natural resources were stated accurately in the introduction to this section.

Agriculture

It was felt that transfer of development rights could be a very useful tool, but that more information was needed on the practice. A need for legislative clarification for the use of transfer of development rights was also stated.

Water

The Carson City representative stated the City was in favor of the State allowing those political subdivisions with adequate capabilities to review subdivisions and condominium projects for adequate water quantity and quality (in reference to page 52 Policy 6b). It was indicated that the other counties in the region favored continued State review. Those in attendance generally supported the recommendations concerning transbasin diversions. It was indicated that there may be some hesitancy with the water resource recommendations regarding wildlife.

Human Resources

It was recommended that in Policy 1 implementation a.1 on page 62 the words "trade union" be removed. It was also recommended that in the educational system there be provisions for the demonstration of competency in a course in lieu of the taking of the course (especially in regards to Policy 5 implementation b on page 68 and present State law requiring a living skills course).

Economic Development

It was felt that a State program to aid under managed or financed existing businesses is just as important as seeking new industries for the state. There were also reservations concerning the use of State money to save dying towns.

Transportation

Opposition to the earmarking of cabaret tax funds for transit services was expressed due to a basic opposition to simply earmarking money for particular uses.

REGION 2 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 23, 1980 7:30 P.M.
Tonopah, Nevada
Attendance: 8

Advisory Committee Members

Phyllis Logan, Chairperson, Tonopah Town Board
Roy Neighbors, Nye County Administrator[1]
Don Burnett, Nye County Commissioner
Jack McCloskey, Editor, Mineral County Independent News
Joe Drew, Goldfield, Justice of the Peace
Bob Cornell, Gabbs
Karen Wilson, Hawthorne Community Development Director[1]
Angela Blakemore, Tonopah Senior Citizen's Director[1]
Roy Tennant, Retired Tonopah School Superintendent[1]
Jesolyn Del Papa, Teacher, Tonopah[1]

General Tone

The advisory committee members commended the commission on the Draft Report. Generally the committee expressed the need for less State involvement.

Regional Priorities

The committee recommended the following priority:

1. Too rapid growth
2. Planning
3. Land accessibility
4. Housing
5. MX
6. Public Services: Public safety, Transportation, Education, Recreation, Health, Medical, Utilities
7. Federal government regulations
8. Lack of responsiveness of state or local government
9. Economic diversification

Government

The committee was opposed to the development of the Department of Community and Economic Development because it created another bureaucracy, and it would make the existing agencies less responsive to community needs. They also felt that the requirement for the development of master plans was necessary.

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[1]Attended the advisory committee meeting.

Agriculture

The committee felt that livestock and grazing should be mentioned.

Mineral Resources

The committee was opposed to policy 6, and they felt that there was too much state involvement and legislation already.

Natural Resources

The committee addressed the fact that there was too much of an emphasis on wildlife preservation.

Solid Waste

The committee expressed the need for financial assistance in regulating dump sites in accordance to EPA regulations.

Education

The committee expressed the need for more basic skills and less deversification and alternatives. They were also opposed to the basic competency testing and they wanted to encourage more discipline in the classroom by allowing teachers the privilege of controlling the environment in the class.

Social Services

The committee was opposed to placing EMT under the State Fire Marshall's Office. They also felt that parenting should not be instructed in schools, and they wanted the section on senior citizens to come before the section on Domestic Violence.

Health

The committee complimented the commission on this area.

Arts and Culture

The committee expressed the need for more instructors through the Artists in Residence program.

Energy

The committee would like to emphasize solar and wind energy.

REGION 3 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 22, 1980 7:00 P.M.
Las Vegas, Nevada
Attendance: 10

Advisory Committee Members

Cecil Leavitt, Chairperson, Bunkerville Town Advisory Board
Bernice Riggs, Chairperson, East Las Vegas Town Advisory Board
David Broxtermon, Chairperson, Enterprise Citizen's Advisory Board
Charles Hester, Chairperson, Glendale Town Advisory Board
Richard Pressley, Chairperson, Indian Springs Town Advisory Board
Ethyl Wievke, Chairperson, Laughlin Town Advisory Board
Lamond Mills, Chairperson, Logandale Town Advisory Board
Tommy Leavitt, Chairperson, Mesquite Town Advisory Board
Tom Wright, Chairperson, Moapa Citizen's Advisory Council
A.J. Cummings, Chairperson, Mt. Charleston Town Advisory Board
John Fetherston, Chairperson, Overton Town Advisory Board[1]
George Dennis, Chairperson, Paradise Town Advisory Board
Roy Johnson, Chairperson, Sandy Valley Citizen's Advisory Council
Mrs. Burlie Doing, Chairperson, Searchlite Town Advisory Board
Jean Turnhaugh, Chairperson, Sunrise Manor Town Advisory Board
Frederick Kirschner, Chairperson, Winchester Town Advisory Board[1]

General Tone

Those attending the meeting generally supported and commended the Commission's work. Representatives of the Clark County Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee and the League of Women Voters each read statements from written comments which were submitted to the Commission. Others attending the meeting indicated that they would submitt written comments to the Commission.

[1]Attended Advisory Committee Meeting

REGION 4 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 22, 1980 7:00 P.M.
Ely, Nevada
Attendance: 7

Advisory Committee Members

Janet Eyre, Eureka County Planning Board[1,2]
Roberta Damele, Chairperson, Eureka County Planning Board[1,2]
Frank Hulse, Pioche
Linda Cole, Pioche
Connie Simkins, Panaca[2]
Nick Orphan, Ely City Clerk
Ferrel Hansen, White Pine County Auditor[1]
Russel McOmber, White Pine County Superintendent of School

General Tone

The Advisory Committee members present at the meeting felt that the report was well done. They provided comments concerning economic diversification by specifically addressing the need for interstate highways to and through Nevada. A need was also expressed for State technical assistance particularly for implementing local Master Plans.

Regional Problems

A consensus for the regional problems, in order of priority, was reached. They were:

1. Too rapid growth
2. MX
3. Housing
4. Water and sewer
5. Economic Diversification
6. Transportation
7. Energy costs
8. Federal regulations
9. Unemployment
10. Education

Government

The Committee agreed on the requirement for the development of master plans. However, in light of Question 6 and SB 204, they felt that the local match for financing should be less. They also recommended that the State provide technical assistance to local governments in implementing master plans.

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[1]Attended the advisory committee meeting.
[2]Submitted written comments.

Agriculture

Livestock and grazing was not mentioned in the report. The Committee felt this should be emphasized. The Committee also wanted to encourage urban expansion only on lands that were not suitable for agricultural purposes.

Air Quality

The Committee questioned the need for a study on the protection of the visibility of scenic areas, especially when EPA sets the standards.

Mineral Resources

The Committee felt that filing and confidentiality of exploration data was unrealistic, and they questioned its recommendation. The Committee also felt that Policy 6 was unrealistic and impractical to impose on miners.

Public Lands

Livestock, grazing, and mining were not mentioned.

Recreation

The Committee stated that Policy 2a should not just address facilities, and they emphasized the fact that all recreation does not have to be facilities oriented.

Solid Waste

The Committee requested technical assistance from the State in meeting EPA regulations for dump sites. The local government cannot afford to regulate dump sites in accordance to EPA regulations.

Water Resources

The Committee recommended the elimination of Policy 10. They questioned the need of filing for water rights for wildlife. The Committee also recommended the suppliers have as much input as the consumers in transbasin diversions.

Education

The Committee felt that a strong emphasis should be placed on basic skills. They also recommended a policy on expanding community college facilities in rural areas.

Social Services

The Committee recommended the inclusion of rural communities in Policy 6d.

Fire Control

The Committee felt that the State should adopt a more stringent set of fire codes, which all local governments should follow as a minimum.

Health

On Policy 5a, the Committee wanted nurses and other health professionals to be included.

Mental Health

The Committee recommended the provision of incentives for recruiting mental health personnel.

Historical Preservation

The Committee expressed the need for the State to set guidelines as to what constitutes a historical landmark.

Rural Economics

Policy 4 should include facilities.

Transportation

The Committee recommended the extension of the interstate highway system to and through Nevada, particularly I-70.

Housing

The Committee recommended changing the words low and moderate income to affordable housing. They also stated that this section was addressed well.

REGION 5 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 21, 1980 7:30 P.M.
Elko, Nevada
Attendance: 12

Advisory Committee Members

Antoine Premeaux, Elko[1]
Dr. John Post, Elko County Planning[1]
Mayor Clarence Jones, Carlin[1,2]
Kathy Igoa, Wells[1]
Charles Chester, Elko County Planning Commission[1]
Phil Tanner, Elko
Barry Lipparelli, Elko Chamber of Commerce[1]
Sharon Grossman, Elko[1]

General Tone

The Advisory Committee members commended the Commission and staff on the draft report. They stated that it was well done, particularly in light of its complexity. There was an overall feeling that the state government should not require or prohibit but should encourage the local governments and provide technical assistance.

Sagebrush Rebellion

The Committee felt that the Commission should take a stronger stand in support of the Sagebrush Rebellion. They recommended deleting the words "only if" out of the opening paragraph, since it presents it in a negative manner. On Policy 4, the Committee did not want the administration fashioned after the BLM.

Government

The Committee was opposed to the requirement of local master plans. They felt that master plans are important, but they should be encouraged and not required. The Committee also opposed the tactics of withholding funds. They encouraged State technical assistance to local governments in approaching planning, utilization and implementation. It was also suggested that the State require the use of sunset laws. The Committee felt that the proposal for the Department of Community and Economic Development was good.

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[1]Attended the advisory committee meeting.
[2]Submitted written comments.

Air Quality

A question was raised on how to approach the problem of fugitive dust and meeting EPA regulations in the rural communities. The Committee felt that reducing the dependency on the private automobile was inequitable for rural areas. They felt that it should be specified for urban areas.

Hazardous Waste

The Committee felt that a stronger stand should be taken on the regulations concerning the shipments of hazardous waste into the state. It was also felt that a consumer awareness or information program was needed to inform communities on how to handle a hazardous spill.

Water Resources

The Committee questioned the applicability of revising plumbing codes to provide for 3 1/2 gallons per flush toilets, especially in Elko. They encouraged more staffing for the Division of Water Resources.

Mineral Resources

The Committee opposed the requirement of filing exploration data with a provision for a term of confidentiality. They also felt that the State should not require or prohibit, but they should encourage. It was also stated that the prohibition of open dumping would pose a problem in rural areas. Local governments do not have the resources to regulate and monitor dumps in accordance with EPA regulations. They also addressed the fact that you cannot encourage the mineral resource industry through a tax.

Education

The Committee noted the deterioration of education and felt that there should be more local control and parental input. They also felt that discipline should be encouraged.

Fire Control

The Committee opposed the requirements of firemen having EMT and CPR training. They felt it would be difficult to require volunteer firemen to have training. There was a need to delineate between rural and urban areas.

Economic Development

The Committee addressed the need to encourage the development of a local economic development board which would work with the State. They stated that the policies were good, if you could get people to follow them.

Energy

The Committee felt that nuclear energy production should be addressed.

Housing

The Committee recommended the operation of the Nevada Housing loans through more conventional qualifying criteria rather than FHA or HUD regulations. They also addressed the need to examine deceit and abuse that Federal and State housing programs encourage.

REGION 6 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 20, 1980 7:00 P.M.
Winnemucca, Nevada
Attendance: 9

Advisory Committee Members

Andy Daley, Battle Mountain[1]
Mark Kaiser-Cooper, Editor, Battle Mountain Bugle[1]
E.D. Pringle, Editor, Lovelock Review Miner[1]
Jim Rowe, Lovelock
Alan Beck, Humboldt County Commissioner[1,2]
Mayor Joe Jamello, Winnemucca
Pete Bengochea, Humboldt County Commissioner[1,2]
Sammye Ugalde, Humboldt County Commissioner[1,2]

General Tone

The advisory Committee members generally were opposed to mandating local planning. They do not want more State mandates in the rural areas.

Government Section

The Committee was opposed to mandating the requirement for a local comprehensive master plan. They are also opposed to holding back discretionary and non-discretionary funds, and they feel that the local government should approach planning on their own. The Committee supported the idea of a Cabinet to advise the Governor and suggested the need for quarterly meetings. They felt that the development of a Department of Community and Economic Development was creating another bureaucracy which will have too many diverse Divisions under one roof. The Committee addressed the fact that the Land Use Planning Division should be omitted from the restructuring and be provided with more staff.

Housing

A need for low income housing was addressed. The Committee expressed the need for control on developers escalating the cost of the land and selling it at a higher price. They also addressed the need for: examining the qualifications for FHA and other federal loans; urging Nevada's congressional delegates to support and enact HUD section 235 for low income housing; technical assistance to rural areas specifically in meeting EPA regulations. The Committee suggested that if local governments increase the density of a community by 25% then they must provide 25% of low income housing.

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[1]Attended the Advisory Committee Meeting.
[2]Submitted Written Comments.

Agriculture

The Committee felt that this section was well done.

Water Resources

The Committee felt that it was unrealistic to require a local and regional comprehensive resource plan, especially when rural communities lack the resources to develop one. The Committee addressed the need for agriculture to be mentioned in the water resources section, because of its high water use. They also felt that the encouragement of shifting to lower water use crops was unrealistic especially in terms of farm economics.

Public Lands

The importance of grazing use and rights should be addressed in the report.

Mineral Resources

The Committee expressed the need for mineral extraction and the development of smelters within the state.

Sagebrush Rebellion

The Committee suggested that if land is sold, that Nevadans be given first priority. They also suggested that policy 7 should be broken into 2 policies; one for urban areas and one for rural areas.

Education

The Committee addressed the needs for: emphasizing the basics, reinstating discipline, integrating bilingual students into the community, examining the eligibility requirements of the instructors.

Health

The Committee stressed the need for legislation on policies 5, 7 and 8.

Economic Development

The Committee felt that if there is a recommendation for diversification, then there must be a push to train and develop the work force in Nevada.

Building Committees

There was a recommendation for the development of building committees to ensure financially efficient and sound construction for all public buildings.

REGION 7 ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

October 29, 1980 7:30 P.M.
Reno, Nevada
Attendance: 28

Advisory Committee Members

Orland Outland, Reno[1,2]
John Madole, Associated General Contractors[1]
George Foster, Plumbers and Fitters Union Local 350[1]
Julia Carlos, Sparks[1]
Margurite Maxfield, Incline Village[1]
Mayor Barbara Bennett, Reno[1]
Bill Farr, Washoe County Commissioner

General Tone

In general it was felt that the report is an important document that will stimulate discussion on the vital issues raised. Although there were differences of opinion on specific recommendations, it was generally felt that the report addressed the overall problems of the state.

High Priority Recommendations

Mr. Outland suggested adding a third area of importance regarding education (p. 4, last paragraph) which would consist of giving added emphasis to the academically gifted and talented programs. He also felt that an organizational chart and specifics should be included with the recommendation concerning government reorganization.

Mr. Madole stated his concern that most government streamlining plans seem to create a super department which creates further problems and that he is yet to be convinced that much is accomplished by such reorganizations. In regards to comprehensive planning, he would like to see local governments do more with private consultants rather than build up their staffs. He felt the economic diversification suggestions were good. Mr. Madole agreed with the concept of the environmental portion, however, he felt that it must be kept in balance with economics and that the section may be slanted towards a pure environment without taking everything else into consideration. He noted that the water section did not address the importation of water and felt that it was an important alternative that should be considered.

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[1]Attended advisory committee meeting.
[2]Submitted written comments.

Mr. Foster stated that he felt the report addressed growth, but not the problems of no-growth in the state (i.e. if growth did not continue, what would happen). He questioned the methods of gathering information for the report. He was concerned about the idea of encouraging more government growth when it seemed to him that the prevailing attitude is for less taxes and government involvement.

Mrs. Maxfield agreed that the report seemed to be asking for more government at a time when most people feel there is too much government. She said she would like to see less government control.

Ms. Carlos questioned the establishment of an umbrella agency. She also wondered where the money was to be obtained for the new department and felt it would be more expensive than the present arrangement.

Mayor Bennett stated that the costs of the recommendations are considerable, but that it is time that we recognize that the costs of unmanaged growth have been considerable too. She also mentioned that the costs of private contracting are considerable and that to contract privately for planning would increase the costs. She stated her concern that the report not be shelved, and added that there are substantial areas that need the attention of local governments as well as the assistance of the State and a bonafied cost management program.

Regional Problems

Mr. Madole questioned the methodology for the determination of the regional rankings. He felt that "lack of responsiveness of state and local government" should be ranked higher.

Mr. Foster felt that crime should be ranked above some of the problems listed.

Mrs. Maxfield stated that she was concerned with too rapid growth and that we should consider better growth instead of bigger all the time. She also stated that she was concerned with the safety (provisions for personal security) of the transit systems.

Ms. Carlos agreed that crime should be ranked in the problems of Region 7.

Tom Young, Nevada Environmental Action Trust, stated that he felt that the public should get involved in actually doing something about the problems, rather than only talking about them. He felt that more involvement should be one of the basic recommendations of the Commission.

The MX Missile Project

Mayor Bennett agreed that planning must be done in case the MX system is deployed in Nevada, however, she noted that this was very difficult without more specific information from the federal government.

Mr. Outland felt that the Commission's resolution regarding the MX project should be attached to the report. He also felt that the report should state and document the wishes of the people of Nevada as to the establishment of the MX system in Nevada (further comments are found in Mr. Outland's written statement).

Mr. Madole indicated his agreement with the Commission's statement that "if the MX Missile System is deployed in Nevada we must do all we can to maximize the benefits from the system and minimize the adverse impacts."

Ms. Carlos indicated her agreement with what was previously said. She emphasized the need for innovative planning and communication mechanisms.

Gerald Prindiville, Common Cause, stated his concerns regarding possible labor shortages (including medical personnel) in the urban areas due to the construction of the MX system. He also suggested that businesses and organizations within Nevada should organize to obtain some of the work and benefits from the construction of the project.

Joe Robertson, Common Cause, suggested the possibility of obtaining nurses from Britain to fill local vacancies caused by the effects of the MX system.

Bob Warren, Nevada Mining Association, stated that the construction of the MX project would create competition for labor especially for the mining industry.

The Sagebrush Rebellion

Ms. Carlos stated she had questions regarding items 1, 2, 3 and 4. She questioned: who would administer the items; the provision that cities and counties would have the highest priority for the lands; and if it would be possible for the cities and counties to have direct input into land sales and trades in their areas?

Mrs. Maxfield stated that she did not want the land in the hands of developers and that she would like to see the land controlled so that the people do not lose the open land.

Mr. Foster was concerned that insuring public access to public lands might interfere with private land.

Mr. Madole stated that he felt that some of the land locked up as wilderness should be made usable to all.

Mr. Outland was concerned that private developers would attempt to get the best land. He felt that most of the people of Nevada would like to see the lands come under State control. He also stated that he did not see how the legislature is going to be able to deal realistically with the sudden acquisition of the land while meeting on a biennial basis.

Mayor Bennett was particularly concerned with items 5, 8, 9 and 10. She stated that she was in favor of preserving some open space for future generations. She agreed with the adoption of policies to insure access to public lands and felt that it is critical that there is as much local government input as possible in the sale of public lands. She also stated that she was very glad to see item 10.

Bob Warren, Nevada Mining Association, wished to dispell some misconceptions about the motivation of the Sagebrush Rebellion. He stated that the ranching and mining industries do not wish to grasp large areas of the land and that it would not be in their best interest to do so. He said that the principle benefit from State control of the lands would be that the ranchers and miners would be able to talk to their peers who would be managing the land rather than the federal government.

Mike Delgrosso, Division of State Lands, stated that there are efforts underway to address the concerns mentioned in this section.

Government

Ms. Carlos agreed with the report on the need for comprehensive planning at every level of government. She also agreed that all levels of government should adopt budget practices that provide for the highest degree of accountability by public agencies.

Mr. Foster inquired as to what the costs would be. He felt the costs would be tremendous. He stated that he liked the idea of planning, but that he does not like the way the recommendation is stated, where, if local governments do not adopt a master plan, funds would be withheld. He further stated that he felt that individual entities have the right to decide for themselves what planning they want to institute. He said he felt it was not proper for taxpayers' money to be withheld from local governments.

Mr. Madole stated his concerns about the creation of new agencies and departments. He said he thought we should start uncreating agencies. He did not agree with the function of grantsmanship in the proposed Department of Community and Economic Development and did not feel that the function was important. He also disagreed with the proposed sanctions in the comprehensive planning recommendation.

Mr. Outland addressed the concerns and suggestions contained in his written comments.

Mayor Bennett said she agreed with most of what had been said. She indicated that she felt that some of the recommendations merely added another level of state government to what already exists at the local level, and that if the State has the money to create these agencies, the money should be made available to the local government planning effort. She felt the proposed State control of planning goes beyond the point where the State should have control. She thought the recommendations would be very costly. Mayor Bennett agreed with the need for an integrated information and communication system. She said that the State should be the source for data accumulation so that there would not need to be duplication by local entities. She stated that instead of creating a fund to assist local governments, the money should be returned to the local governments or taxes reduced. She indicated that, in reference to Policy 3, p. 14, all development must presently, by law, be consistent with community and regional needs and resource constraints.

Mr. Young, Nevada Environmental Action Trust, inquired about the formal Cabinet. He questioned who would serve on the Cabinet and why would one department head be singled out to have the capabilities to call the Cabinet together?

Mr. Prindiville, Common Cause, stressed the need for (and quality of Nevada's) an open meeting law. He stated that there are very good reasons for expanding the laws on lobby disclosure and lobby controls, and political contribution disclosure laws. He felt these should be addressed under the information and communication objective.

Mike Delgrosso, Division of State Lands, stated the Agency's opinions regarding the Government section. He said that the Agency feels a strong Cabinet maybe a good proposal and could serve to provide better coordination among the state departments and for policy implementation. He stated that the Division is opposed to the proposed Community and Economic Development Department and feels it mixes unrelated agencies while leaving out other agencies involved with community development. He stated that the Agency does not feel that mandates and sanctions are effective in getting meaningful planning especially in rural areas. He said that the plan requirements are more oriented towards urban areas and far beyond most rural needs.

Natural Resources

Mayor Bennett stated that she would like to see the State collect data on the water resources for use by local entities. She stated that she would like to see the State address a very firm policy where the allocation of local water matters are concerned. She said that, as long as local governments fail to

act in the interest of the public at large in prohibiting the distribution of resources beyond that which we can prove to reasonably have at the time, she would like to see legislation enacted to protect existing population from abuse of existing resources, particularly water.

Mr. Outland's comments are contained in his attached written statement.

Mr. Madole agreed with the need to preserve agricultural land. he said that in the future we should look to building on hillsides. He was bothered by the term "natural amenities" and felt this should be explained further. He indicated that he was not sure whether avalanche areas needed to be mapped, or at what point government responsibilities end and common sense begins in regards to building in flood plains. He stated that property rights should be kept in mind throughout the section. He felt that some of the recommendations concerning water were good.

Mr. Foster agreed with the goals and objectives of the Natural Resource section. He felt that the state would see more electrical power plants built in Nevada and favored coal fired plants over gas or oil because of long term cost factors. He also felt that these would not need as strict controls on air quality as are required in metropolitan areas. He stated that there should be strong incentives for conservation of energy and natural resources, and recycling of resources including water. He stated that he favored the metering of water use. Concerning the mineral resource recommendations, he felt that the resource exploration data disclosure proposal may not be in the best interest of those involved in mining.

Mrs. Maxfield stressed the need for more planned growth. She also stated that she did not feel people should be allowed to build in flood plains.

Ms. Carlos stated that she agreed with the goals and objectives of the Natural Resource section.

Joe Midmore, California-Nevada Soft Drink Association, addressed the recommendation concerning a mandatory deposit on certain containers. He stated that laws requiring mandatory deposits on certain containers are very discriminatory and their effectiveness is very questionable. He stated that the Nevada legislature has taken up the subject of mandatory deposits many times before and has not found them to be necessary. He stated that the roadside litter problem in Nevada has decreased. Mr. Midmore said that the theory that if someone pays a nickle or dime deposit their bad habits will be cured does not work as well as some people think it will. He stated that the industry is in favor of and has supported recycling centers, but that all the bottles and cans that are recycled are not picked up as

litter. He stressed the costs to the industries affected by the proposed bills: reusable containers cost more, rate of return is now only about 1 1/2 times, increased use of water and energy, and increased capital costs to industries. He indicated that the industry would look favorably on a general law, such as the State of Washington has passed, on all packaging materials if the problem is determined to be serious enough. Mr. Midmore concluded by suggesting that the recommendations regarding beverage container and metal container deposits be removed from the report.

Joyce Hall, Division of Mineral Resources, stated that in general the mineral resource recommendations are very positive and go a great way in establishing a positive mineral policy for the State of Nevada. She questioned the recommendation requiring that exploration data be filed with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. She stated that it would be very difficult to enforce and that it interferes with an individual's or a company's right to purchase and maintain private property. She recommended that if funds are available, the facility that presently exists at the Bureau of Mines and Geology, for the storage of information voluntarily contributed by exploration firms and mining companies, should be augmented to increase the Bureau's ability to receive voluntary information.

Mr. Warren, Nevada Mining Association, commended the Commission for recognizing the importance of mining today and in the future. He underscored Mrs. Hall's comments regarding the filing of exploration data. He felt the requirement would discourage some companies from operating in the state.

Mr. Robertson, Common Cause, spoke in favor of the bottle bill. He felt that if a nickle or dime deposit would not change peoples habits, the deposit should be increased to a level that would change the habits. He also inquired as to what mitigation measures are anticipated by the Commission when Reno receives only 1 1/2 inches of rain during a whole year as it did in 1947.

Mr. Young, Nevada Environmental Action Trust, stated his concern with the creation of some sort of regulations to address visibility pollution. He stated that the Environmental Protection Agency has suspended its efforts to establish regulations on visibility pollution because they cannot identify what visibility pollution is and because it has minimal health impact. He also stated that there would be a great economic impact to energy utilities if visibility regulations were established.

Human Resources

Mayor Bennett stated that governmental entities and private citizens have a responsibility for the social needs of the community, and that often only the temporary costs associated with

something are addressed instead of looking at what may be saved in terms of dollars, down the road. She emphasized the need for detoxification centers. She also indicated that the tax on alcohol should be increased, if need be, to help fund these centers. She encouraged stronger wording in the report to encourage a State role in providing funds for detoxification centers. She stated that there is a need for better coordination of efforts and funds for alcohol and drug abuse programs.

Mr. Outland's comments are expressed in detail in his written comments. He stressed the persistent confusion relating to the problems confronting juveniles, and the difference between a delinquent and a "status offender".

Mr. Madole felt that the Commission did a good job of sumarizing the problems related to human resources.

Mr. Foster said that he agreed with the goals and objectives of the Human Resource section. He stated that he felt that there should be stronger enforcement of existing laws, and that law enforcement in the state is under-staffed and under-paid.

Ms. Carlos suggested that the services provided by agencies mentioned should be listed. She agreed with the need for better coordination amongst agencies.

Mr. Outland suggested that there should be a tighter time table for health care facilities to break ground for facilities after receiving a "certificate of need". He also stressed the need for more public involvement in health planning.

Mayor Bennett stated the need to restrain hospitals from imposing additional room rate increases when they have a substantial fund balance.

Mr. Midmore emphasized what was said concerning youth. He also agreed that there is a need for more testing for gifted and talented children. He suggested that the University should be enlisted to aid in the testing program.

Jane Maxfield, teacher, stated that any student is tested automatically if a teacher thinks the student might be gifted.

Fred Cheng, Nevada Indian Commission, stated that he felt high health care costs are due to the American Medical Association's control on the medical education system in the United States.

Don Barr, Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency, suggested that the acronyms used in the section should be defined, that a glossary be provided for terms and that an index be developed to show the different areas where a lack of information and data

exists. He noted that some of the recommendations lacked implementation measures and that the inclusion of these measures would be helpful. He stated that he was delighted with the breadth and scope of the health section.

Ms. Carlos asked: how all the proposals benefit the poor; what priorities do programs and funding have for the poor in Nevada; in times of inflation and general problems with the economy, what can be done visibly in dollars and cents for the poor; and how can citizen participation be insured since most citizens who should be involved cannot usually afford it because they are too busy making a living?

Economic Development

Mayor Bennett said that she felt that retirement communities are not a realistic diversification idea for the Reno area. She stated that she liked the idea for a State bond band. She said she would like to encourage the gaming industry, in recognition of the social problems associated with the industry, to invest a part of its resources for the benefit of adults and children in the state. She questioned how a stable work force would be encouraged and felt that it was not realistically achievable since a good portion of the work force is service related. Mayor Bennett stated that the Universities can be used to help further diversification especially with research and development programs.

Mr. Outland stated that the Commission touched on the core of what should be done. He stated that it would be imprudent to permanently remove the usury ceilings.

Mr. Madole stated that the thing we have to remember on economic development is that the most precious resource anyone has is their job and that is what the report tries to address. He emphasized that the community colleges have made alot of skill development programs available.

Mr. Foster agreed with the goals and objectives of the Economic Development section, and what had been stated previously.

Ms. Carlos also agreed with the emphasis on the community colleges and vocational training programs.

Mr. Prindiville stressed the need for an emphasis on the development of solar energy in the state.

Energy

Mr. Outland felt that there should be an elaboration of the energy standards, A.S.H.R.A.E. 90-75, mentioned in the recommendations.

Mr. Madole also indicated that there should be more clarification on the standards mentioned.

Transportation

Mayor Bennett stated that it is critical for the community to have a viable transit system. She further stated that it is critical that, if we are going to provide transportation systems, adequate funds be provided. She felt that the State will have to provide some assistance to local entities to provide the services needed.

Mr. Outland discussed the future development of a mono-rail type system for the Reno-Carson City-Lake Tahoe area. His comments are further addressed in his written comments.

Mr. Madole stated that we must recognize that the internal combustion engine will continue to be important in the future. He stated that he felt that the gas tax would have to be increased to construct and maintain roads to get us through the next few years.

Mr. Foster stated that he liked the mono-rail idea and that it might further the use of the whole region.

Keith Lockard, Director of Traffic and Transportation, City of Reno, read prepared comments which have been submitted to the Commission.

Mr. Robertson encouraged the greater use of bicycles and the public transit system in the area.

Housing

Mayor Bennett stated that she supports Policy 1 implementation b. on p. 110 which recommends that NRS 319 be amended to include a provision for the State to act as a bonding service for the acquisition of private lands for local government in the development of public housing. She said that the State should expand the funding process made available last year to help afford the public an opportunity to obtain entry level housing.

Ms. Carlos questioned whether the consolidation of the Rural Housing Authority would endanger the access to low interest federal money.

Appendix B (2)
COMMENTS FROM STATE ENTITIES

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

D. WESTERGARD, Director
HALL, Administrator

Capitol Complex
201 South Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Address Reply to
Capitol Complex
Nye Bldg., 201 S. Fall Street
Carson City, Nevada 89710
Telephone (702) 885-4368

1980 OCT 4 RECEIVED

September 30, 1980

Mr. David Dietz, Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

After having reviewed the Draft Report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada, I would respectfully submit the following comments.

In general, the positive approach which the Commission has taken is commendable. It will surely contribute to a stable future for development of the State's mineral resources.

I question, however, the recommendation that industry be required to submit exploration data to the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. Having such data available would eliminate duplication of effort. The program would be extremely difficult to enforce however, and in my opinion, would represent an invasion of a company's rights to buy data and hold it confidential. At present, the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology maintains an increasingly-strained facility for storing samples and data donated by industry. Perhaps a suitable alternative approach would be to upgrade the storage facilities and encourage industry to voluntarily contribute material to be made available to the public.

Thank you for an opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Joyce Hall

Joyce Hall
Administrator

O-440

STATE OF NEVADA
CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY
CAPITOL COMPLEX, 2525 SOUTH CARSON STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
Telephone (702) 885-4240

October 7, 1980

Mr. David Deitz, Project Director
The Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Deitz:

Thank you for furnishing a copy of your recently completed draft report on growth management in Nevada. The draft is impressive, especially in the form and the manner in which the material is presented.

As requested, we have examined the report and submit the following thoughts and recommendations:

1. On Page 71, Section 9, subsection b., the plan is to "Transfer the EMS coordination for firemen from the Department of Human Resources to the State Fire Marshall's Office." This is based upon a proposal by the legislative subcommittee on Fire Protection and Control.

   Since the date of your publication, the Fire Protection and Control subcommittee has recommended that the full responsibility for emergency medical training (EMT) should remain in the state health division and not be transferred to the State Fire Marshall's Office (see pages 20 and 21, Preliminary Draft, Report to the Legislative Commission from the Subcommittee to Study and Develop a Statewide Master Plan for Fire Protection and Control, Sept. 1980). Enclosed are copies of these pages.

2. On Page 71, Section 10, subsection a., the recommendation is to "Direct the Department of Human Resources to develop public awareness programs (civil defense and disaster) through: the media, pamphlets on service and resource availability."

   We are somewhat at a loss as to why this responsibility was assigned to the Department of Human Resources when the Civil Defense and Disaster Agency is charged with carrying out the program for civil defense of this state (see NRS 414.040).

A copy of this statute is enclosed. We totally agree with your policy of encouraging public awareness of civil defense and disaster programs but strongly feel the responsibility should remain with the Civil Defense and Disaster Agency. This agency has the expertise and experience to handle the job better than one who is not intrinsically involved in civil defense and disasters.

3. On Page 82, Section 4, subsection a., the report plans to ensure efficiency of communications between law enforcement agencies as follows: "Appropriate funds for the development and implementation of a statewide centralized criminal justice information system, in view of the fact that Nevada is the only State in the Nation without one."

   This statement is erroneous because Nevada does have a centralized criminal justice information system (CJIS) in the form of a computerized message switcher which links together teletype machines installed in criminal justice agencies throughout the State. This system was funded by the Legislature in 1978 and is housed in the DMV building, operated by the Nevada Highway Patrol.

   What is needed, and which Nevada is the only State without, is a central repository for criminal justice information. This would be a computerized system that would be accessed by all criminal justice agencies through CJIS. An Ad Hoc Committee of the Nevada Crime Commission has been working on developing the system; however, implementation requires legislation and funding in the amount of a million dollars or more.

If we may provide any additional information, please feel free to call.

Sincerely yours,

Bernard Dehl,
Director

BD:md

Encl

2. "Local organization for civil defense" means an organization created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by state or local authority to perform local civil defense functions.

3. "Mobile support unit" means an organization for civil defense created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by state or local authority to be dispatched by the governor to supplement local organizations for civil defense in a stricken area.

4. "Political subdivision" means a city or county.

[3:293:1953]

414.040 State civil defense and disaster agency; director.

1. There is hereby created within the executive branch of the state government a department of civil defense and disaster assistance called the "civil defense and disaster agency," and a director of civil defense and disaster assistance, called the "director," who shall be the head thereof. The director shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the governor. The director shall receive an annual salary in an amount determined pursuant to the provisions of NRS 284.182.

2. The director may employ technical, clerical, stenographic and other personnel as may be required, and may make such expenditures therefor and for other expenses of his office within the appropriation therefor, or from other funds made available to him for purposes of civil defense, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

3. The director, subject to the direction and control of the governor, shall be the executive head of the civil defense and disaster agency and shall be responsible to the governor for carrying out the program for civil defense of this state. He shall coordinate the activities of all organizations for civil defense within the state, and shall maintain liaison with and cooperate with civil defense agencies and organizations of other states and of the Federal Government, and shall have such additional authority, duties, and responsibilities authorized by this chapter as may be prescribed by the governor.

4. The director shall devote his entire time and attention to the business of his office and shall not pursue any other business or occupation or hold any other office of profit.

[4:293:1953]—(NRS A 1959, 787; 1961, 657; 1963, 1332; 1965, 341, 704; 1967, 1497; 1971, 1436)

414.050 Civil defense advisory council. There is hereby created a civil defense advisory council, hereinafter called the "council," the members of which shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the governor. The council shall consist of not less than five nor more than 10 members. The council shall advise the governor and the director on all matters pertaining to civil defense. The council shall elect one of its members as chairman of the council. The members shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

[5:293:1953]—(NRS A 1959, 92; 1965, 341)

Firefighter Training - General Subject Material

I. Issue - Delivery of emergency medical training (EMT).

Discussion:
Currently, delivery of emergency medical training is being administered through the state division of health. The courses are actually taught through the community college system. Each community college which offers EMT courses has a contract with the division of health. During the present year, 12 EMT classes are being offered and 20 recertification courses are being taught. Since January 1975, the program has issued 3,400 EMT certificates, with recertification averaging approximately 50 percent.

In state-funded EMT courses, a priority is placed upon providing training to "first responders," persons who are expected to be the first ones on the scene after emergency calls. These include ambulance attendants, fire and police personnel, other public safety personnel, and search and rescue teams. However, representatives from several fire departments indicated that they were finding it difficult to obtain the desired initial training and recertification.

In every portion of the state, representatives of the fire service voiced dissatisfaction with the EMT program The primary subjects of concern may be summarized as follows:

a. Lack of funding to support enough EMT courses and recertification courses.

b. Inadequacy of procedures to facilitate in-house EMT courses (initial courses and recertification) within the fire departments.

c. Lack of procedures to allow credit for "in-service" training as part of an on-going recertification program that can be administered in the local fire departments.

d. Inadequate number of courses to train instructors.

Part of the overall problem was determined to be inadequate communication between the staff of the EMT program (state health division) and the people in the fire service. For example, testimony indicated that a procedure exists to allow in-house EMT courses to be taught in the local fire departments. However, the specifics of this procedure are not clearly defined (e.g., whether or not a physician or a paramedic must actually be in attendance at the classes), and the local fire departments are not aware of its existence. It was also discovered that only fire departments which operate an ambulance service were on the EMT mailing list. One result of the S.C.R. 23 study has been a better understanding of the EMT/fire service situation and better communications. The EMT mailing list has been expanded to include all fire departments. The EMT staff is preparing written procedures relative to in-house courses (initial courses and recertification) and allowing credit for on-going recertification programs in the local fire departments.

The subcommittee discussed at length a proposal to fund a new position of EMT coordination within the state fire marshal division. It would be the responsibility of this person to coordinate the relationships between the fire service and the EMT program. The conclusion of the subcommittee was that it would not be advisable to create such a position, and that the full responsibility for EMT activities should remain in the state health division.

II. Issue - Training for arson investigation.

Discussion:
Testimony suggested that in many cases arson investigations are impeded because the firefighters are not trained in procedures for protecting the scene. The state fire marshal is charged with the responsibility to investigate possible arson cases in the rural portions of the state and to assist in urban areas upon request. While there is some need to train firefighters to participate in the investigations, the major concern is protection of the scene until investigators can arrive.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
ROBERT R. DISIBIO, ED.D., DIRECTOR

DIVISION FOR AGING SERVICES
JOHN B. MCSWEENEY, ADMINISTRATOR

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
KINKEAD BUILDING, ROOM 101
505 EAST KING STREET
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
(702) 885-4210

ROBERT LIST
GOVERNOR

October 6, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

FROM: John B. McSweeney, Administrator
Division for Aging Services

SUBJECT: COMMISSION'S DRAFT REPORT

We have reviewed the Draft Report and have the following comments for your consideration:

1. The MX Missile Project (Page 8).

Comment: In recent years, the Reno area has experienced explosive growth as a result of the construction of several large tourism facilities. These facilities, in turn, have attracted large numbers of low and moderate income persons from other states who needed jobs. The consequences for older persons in the Reno area have been: (1) inflated costs for housing to the extent that many elderly have been crowded out of rental housing by casino employees who could pay higher rents; and, (2) jobs that older persons may have been able to get in order to better help them pay for inflated costs have been given to younger, more attractive persons.

It would be our hope that this experience is reflected in MX planning and that the potential impact especially on older persons in the rural areas be considered. Like in Reno, it is probable that the sudden influx of construction workers, etc., will create shortages and subsequent inflated prices for housing and commodities.

The plan for the MX should include provisions through which to minimize adverse effects and potential hardships the project may have on low and fixed income older persons.

2. Senior Citizens (Page 70)

Comment: For several years, Nevada has been one of the principal sunbelt states to which growing numbers of older persons are moving for their retirement years. The reasons are numerous, but they include

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STATE MAIL ROOM COMPLEX, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89158 (702) 386-5323

climate, tax structure, life style, economy, etc. They come from a variety of professional and occupational backgrounds and have a wide range of income levels.

In considering the future of Nevada, it is necessary to consider these persons who annually constitute a higher percent of the State's population.

Accommodations must be provided to integrate them into our communities as well as for current Nevada residents.

3. Transportation (Page 107)

Comment: The Nevada Revised Statutes need to be reviewed with respect to their compatibility with federal legislation under which funding to support transportation programs may be available.

One example is Section 18 of the Urban Mass Transit Act (U.M.T.A.) which provides for operational funding support to non-urbanized areas at a 50-50 match ratio. Section 18 is comparable to Section 5 of U.M.T.A. which is for urbanized areas and which is currently contributing substantially to the support of transportation for elderly and handicapped persons in Las Vegas and Reno.

In urbanized areas, the transportation projects for elderly and handicapped persons are part of a comprehensive plan to provide general transportation.

In most non-urbanized areas, the transportation projects that are available to serve elderly and handicapped persons are the only transportation projects serving that area. Consequently, should such a non-urbanized project seek Section 18 assistance, it would have to make a commitment to provide general transportation also which would have several consequences.

a. Permission by the Nevada Legislature for transportation projects that serve elderly and handicapped persons to obtain exempt plates would no longer apply.

b. Licensure by the Public Service Commission is required for general transportation service providers whereas it is not required for current transportation activities.

c. To provide general transportation, there must be a Transportation Plan for the service area.

Considering that there are about 17 U.M.T.A. 16(b)(2) funded vehicles operational in 15 rural transportation projects in Nevada, it becomes

apparent that minor changes in the NRS are preferable to forgoing the financial support that transportation projects may obtain through Section 18 of U.M.T.A.

4. Housing (Page 108)

Comment: As mentioned earlier, growth as we expect it in Nevada tends to inflate housing costs and makes it more difficult for elderly persons on fixed incomes to achieve an adequate life style--much less a quality life style.

Since this is a concern that impacts most on persons in this category, the goal and objectives with respect to housing should specifically address remedies for housing difficulties experienced by older and handicapped persons.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. If you require further information pertinent to these comments, please do not hesitate to contact J. Ray Carlson in our office.

JBM/jb

DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE
University of Nevada System

Office of the President

P.O. Box 60220
Reno, Nevada 89506
(702) 673-7311

October 22, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dave Dietz, Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada

FROM: John R. Doherty, DRI Information Officer

Attached are several comments on your draft report submitted by DRI's Water Resources Center for inclusion in the Commissioners final review of the report.

JRD/fl
attachment

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Comments on the Draft Report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

Page 38: Policy 4--How do you encourage the Mineral Resource Industry by taxing it? Perhaps there is an application of the tax that will aid the industry.

Page 49: Policy 1--To keep implementation of this policy parallel with Policy 4e, p. 31, and Policy 5b, p. 39, which recommend use of the College of Agriculture and the Nevada Bureau of Mines to conduct research, we suggest Policy 1 be divided into two parts: One can take advantage of the research capabilities of the expertise currently available in the DRI Water Resources Center, and the other can depend upon the administrative experience of the Division of Water Resources.

Page 49: Policy 2--This we strongly endorse, especially item C.1. regarding computer capability for the Division of Water Resources.

Page 50: Policy 5--Implementation should be other than by the Division of Water Resources. It would be improper and constitute a direct conflict to have a regulatory agency advise on the availability of a resource for which it also governs the usage.

Page 51: Policy 6--This does not address the need for a <u>dynamic State Water Plan.</u> Such a plan is necessary before consideration of adequacy of local plans can be addressed.

Page 51: Policy 7--Implementation here would require a change in State Water Code in regard to abondonment or non-use of a water right or portion thereof.

Page 52: Policy 8--Implementation would require much additional information on recharge mechanisms and amount of recharge. Note: In its work plan proposed for the coming legislative session, DRI details a research proposal to develop a more exact method for determining the ground water recharge in Nevada's closed water basins. The currently used "Maxey-Eakins" method is based on an unreliable statistical basis and, although it has worked as a very rough system of estimating recharge for the past thirty years or so, increasing ground water demand necessitates more exact methods of calculating ground water recharge.

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ROBERT LIST
GOVERNOR

RALPH R. DISIBIO, ED.D.
DIRECTOR

DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS
AGING SERVICES
HEALTH
MENTAL HYGIENE-MENTAL RETARDATION
REHABILITATION
WELFARE
YOUTH SERVICES

October 23, 1980

1980 OCT 4
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MEMORANDUM #280

TO: DAVID DIETZ
PROJECT DIRECTOR

FROM: FRANKLIN M. HOLZHAUER, CHIEF
PLANNING, EVALUATION & PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION DRAFT REPORT

At the request of Dr. DiSibio, I have reviewed the draft report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada. There are a number of technical errors concerning our Department. These references to Divisions as Departments occur on pages 65, 68, 70 and 75. Some of these references imply a significant lack of cooperation amount our Divisions which we feel is not the case.

The recommendations regarding rural mental health imply that more staff, and in turn, more total mental health resources are needed in the rural counties. This may be true, but without a clear picture of how this determination was made, one is lead to believe that other then a need for more doctors and dentists, that this were the only major health and social service shortage area.

The absence of recommendations regarding the remainder of this delivery system in rural Nevada is disturbing and tends to distort the entire need picture.

We realize this is a future's document and generally not concerned with the fiscal impact of the recommendations, but it must be pointed out that the vast majority of the implementation strategy would be very costly.

One additional comment is necessary. On page 77, a reference is made to "benefits from Title XX and other third-party payors". This specific reference leads one to believe that Title XX is the only Federal resource and that there may be more

funds here than are currently being allocated to needy programs. We feel that the citing of a specific resource does not help in maximizing potential resources.

Should you have any questions regarding these concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at 885-4730.

F.M.H.

FMH/ac

STATE OF NEVADA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

TELEPHONE (702) 885-4670

October 22, 1980

M E M O R A N D U M

4
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TO: David Dietz, Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada

FROM: LHD L. H. Dodgion, Administrator

SUBJECT: October 1980, Draft Report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

The sections of the report which are relevant to the Division of Environmental Protection are well done, and we generally agree with the conclusions and recommendations.

With respect to hazardous waste, we would like to suggest a recommendation for increased emergency response planning and training. The lead agency should be Civil Defense but it should involve the Division of Environmental Protection, the Health Division, Department of Transportation, Highway Patrol, etc., and local agencies.

Item 9, Objective K, page 52, recommends providing State funding assistance to political subdivisions and private enterprise, to allow development or improvement of water supply, treatment, distribution or pollution control systems.

We agree with this recommendation but feel that grant funding should be limited to public entities and that loan assistance for private enterprise should be limited to improvement of existing systems rather than including development of new systems.

LHD:ld

cc: Roland Westergard

STATE OF NEVADA
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

LAWRENCE O. McCRACKEN
Executive Director

JOB SERVICE

October 21, 1980

Reply to 500 East Third Street
Carson City
Nevada 89713

Refer to: AS-MA

1980 OCT 4
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Mr. David Dietz
Project Director
The Governor's Commission
on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

Subject: Draft Report on the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

The Nevada Employment Security Department has reviewed the Draft Report. We find that those sections of the report which pertain to this agency are in harmony with our Goals and Objectives. Recommendations, when implemented, will foster greater inter-agency cooperation and a better Nevada for us all.

Sincerely,

Lawrence O. McCracken
Executive Director

bes

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

TED SANDERS
Superintendent

October 22, 1980

David Dietz, Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

Enclosed please find the Department of Education's comments relative to the portion of the Commission's findings dealing with education. We have taken the liberty of incorporating our recommendations within the text submitted to us.

The staff with particular expertise in areas referred reviewed the document as well as members of the State Board of Education, and have provided input.

Please call should you have any questions regarding our comments. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ted Sanders, Superintendent

TS:maj
Enc.

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An Equal Opportunity Agency

EDUCATION

The future of education is the key to the future of the State. Education profoundly affects the economic and cultural destiny including the quality of community life. It is the greatest aid to increased self-sufficiency and it is the foundation from which present and future generations will build upon.

Learning is not confined to the classroom but is part of life itself. The measurable products of education should be the acquisition of essential self-sufficiency skills (reading, writing, speaking, mathematics) and students, parents, teachers and administrators above all should all be responsible for the learning process. These skills should not be considered ends in themselves, but as means to meet the more fundamental educational goals of establishing priorities, making judgments, improving knowledge, developing values and maintaining a productive and personally rewarding life.

Because students learn at different rates and in different ways, there should be a variety of options appropriate for meeting individual student needs, including opportunities for learning both inside and outside the classroom. The curriculum and course development must be responsive to the problems, needs and desires impacting the individual, nation, state and community.

The needs and prospective changes in education suggest that technology, the media and alternatives will play an increasingly important part in the educational process.

Due to the importance of education and its impact on the future of Nevada, policies were formulated on:

- Vocational and Continuing Education
- Special Education
- Primary and Secondary Education
- Post-Secondary Education
- Public Media and Computer Technology as Educators

HUMAN RESOURCES

Objective A

Education

Promote educational programs and activities that provide each individual with the opportunity to master the basic skills required to function in adult life and enhance personal development, physical fitness, cultural values and creative abilities.

Vocational Education

Policies

1. Encourage the continuation and improvement of vocational education programs to provide individuals with marketable skills and develop self-sufficiency.

   Implementation

   a. Increase the coordination and cooperation among: State Department of Education, the University of Nevada System, CETA, ESD, local school districts, libraries, Department of Human Resources, the Department of Prisons, non-profit organizations, unions and the business community to:

      1) Continue and improve the Cooperative Vocational education, the Work Study and the A.C.E. (Alternate Career Exploration) programs for all school districts.

      2) Encourage the development of trade union apprenticeship programs in secondary institutions.

      3) Encourage the development of a 4 year coordinated vocational program (2 years in high school and 2 years at the community college) between secondary institutions and the community college system.

      4) Provide programs for the handicapped to develop self-sufficiency.

      5) Continue and improve programs in prisons to develop marketable skills and maximize their reintegration into society.

      6) Provide programs for individuals with limited English speaking ability to facilitate the learning of entry level job competencies.

      7) Provide programs for displaced homemakers.

a) Support the establishment of a State fund to guarantee low interest loans from local lending institutions to finance a portion of a displaced homemaker's education.

2. Provide the support for the pursuit of innovative vocational educational programs.

Implementation

a. Allocate emergency funds to be administered through the State Department of Education, Vocational and Continuing Education Branch to communities facing economic changes for the restructuring of occupational skills.

Special Education

Policies

3. Provide early free appropriate special education to all individuals up to the age of 21 to develop individuals with exceptional needs to their fullest potential.

a. Revise NRS 388.490 as follows:

1. Except as provided in subsection 2, 3 and 4, Handicapped minors may be admitted at the age of 3 years to special programs established for such minors, and their enrollment or attendance may be counted for apportionment purposes.

b. Revise NRS 388.490 to change the definition of a handicapped minor so that the maximum age is 21 years of age or the completion of a course of study leading to a high school diploma.

c. Encourage school districts, with assistance from the Department of Education, to implement summer school programs for handicapped children to eradicate regressive tendencies.

4. Provide programs for the academically talented in all those school districts identifying academically talented students.

a. Encourage the Department of Education to continue working with Nevada school districts to:

1) Determine the educational needs, development of appropriate programs and to initiate, expand and improve programs which will enable gifted and talented students to develop to their fullest potential.

2) Implement programs for academically talented students to receive appropriate educational services by means of advanced

placement (providing an opportunity for high school students to complete college courses) and/or individualized mentor (utilizing community resource people) programs while maturing with their peers.

5. Encourage the provision of adequate education treatment facilities for the emotionally disturbed adolescent.

   Implementation

   a. Support the efforts of the HSA's, the State Health Coordinating Council (SHCC), Children's Behaviorial Services, Northern Nevada Mental Health, Rural Clinics, Southern Nevada Mental Health, in working towards the establishment of an adolescent treatment facility.

Primary/Secondary

Policies

6. Provide emphasis on quality educational programs and/or activities which promote the mastery of basic skills.

   Implementation

   a. Improve the basic competency educational programs.

   b. Explore instructional alternatives such as the utilization of computerized educational systems and special teacher improvement activities as well as proven basic skills activities.

   c. Develop cooperative agreements with other institutions such as libraries which will enable districts to share resources in the provision of challenging educational experiences.

   d. Improve pre-service and in-service education for educational professionals who work in Nevada schools.

7. Encourage the implementation and utilization of innovative programs and/or techniques to develop individuals to their fullest capacity in the least disruptive environment.

   Implementation

   a. Encourage local school districts to implement individualized alternative high school programs in order to reduce the dropout rate.

   b. Encourage the coordination and utilization of resources between school districts, the business and industry community as well as other agencies such as the Department of Human Resources, the University of Nevada System, CETA, Indian Tribal Councils, libraries and museums to improve planning and the utilization of resources.

c. Increase the coordination between the local school districts and the Department of Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation to provide guidance, counseling and intervention to disruptive students.

d. Encourage the Department of Education to urge and assist local school districts to:

1. Improve instructional programs including basic education and citizenship education as well as music and art.

2. Develop a course in environmental and energy conservation studies.

3. Improve guidance and counseling services.

4. Emphasize safety education in science and other areas.

5. More fully utilize school facilities through community education programs and alternatives to existing school use, such as evening high school and day-care and after school care centers involving high school students for high school credit.

8. Encourage the provision of continuing education opportunities locally to all instructors.

Implementation

a. Increase the cooperation and coordination of courses between the to Universities and the local school districts.

b. Promote inservice courses when needed and not otherwise available.

c. The Department of Education and the school districts should delineate the roles and duties of para-professionals and teacher's aides.

9. Provide public education to limited English speaking students to maximize their potentials.

Implementation

a. The Department of Education and the school districts will coordinate with organizations such as El Centro de Informacion and League of United Latin American Citizens to develop appropriate programs.

10. Encourage parents to provide a sound nutritious breakfast for all students.

Implementation

a. School districts should provide nutrition education to students and their parents.

b. Encourage school districts to identify students lacking nutritious breakfasts and provide those students with breakfasts through special federal programs.

Post-Secondary Education

Policies

11. Promote the continuation and improvement of the University of Nevada System emphasizing quality and excellence in higher education.

Implementation

a. Support the planning efforts of the Board of Regents in maintaining quality education in Nevada.

b. Provide increased State support for the continuation and expansion of research for the University of Nevada System.

12. Promote the continuation and improvement of community colleges in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Encourage the improvement of adult educational occupational programs geared towards the needs of the community.

b. Encourage the expansion of University parallel courses and programs.

c. Continue the delivery of courses and programs to outlying areas for increased accessibility.

13. Encourage private post-secondary occupational and academic institutions in Nevada.

Implementation

a. Provide increased capabilities to attract, evaluate and monitor.

1) Increase State support to the Nevada Commission on Post-Secondary Education for licensing and monitoring.

STATE OF NEVADA
Department of Taxation
Capitol Complex
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
Telephone (702) 885-4892
In-State Toll Free 800-992-0900

ROBERT LIST, Governor • ROY E. NICKSON, Executive Director

1980 OCT
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October 27, 1980

David Dietz
Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

My staff has reviewed the Commission of the Future of Nevada's draft report of October 1980. Of particular concern was the fact that the Commission does not address taxation in the report. I recognize that the fate of Question Six will have direct implications on any recommendations. However, I beleive that the Commission should address such items as the adequacy of energy allowances, the open space and historical site tax valuations and the Senior Citizen's Tax Assistance Program.

I would also recommend additional specificity in the proposal to promote good fiscal management at the local government level.

Sincerely,

Roy E. Nickson / TBH

Roy E. Nickson
Executive Director

REN:le

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

ROBERT LIST
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA

S. BARTON JACKA
Director

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
555 WRIGHT WAY
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89711
(702) 885-5375

4
1980 OCT
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October 23, 1980

Mr. David Dietz, Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

This is in reference to your letter requesting that a review be made of the draft report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada.

This review has been made, as it affects the Department of Motor Vehicles. I feel it is necessary to comment on only the category of Natural Resources, Hazardous Waste, regarding Federal regulations pertaining to the transportation and disposal of hazardous and radioactive waste. The Department of Motor Vehicles is in concurrence with the recommendations on providing either an adequate number of Federal employees to monitor shipments and enforce Federal regulations, or for providing adequate funding for the proper enforcement of the Federal regulations by the Department of Motor Vehicles, Highway Patrol Division. If funding is provided for the Highway Patrol to enforce the regulations, it is imperative that this funding be based upon the total number of disposal sites deemed necessary for Nevada.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend you and all members of the Commission on your report. It is obvious that much time was spent in its research and development. The report was very comprehensive and your recommendations sound and logical. I am sure this will go far in improving the quality of life for all Nevadans.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this report. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Very truly yours,

Barton Jacka, Director

BJ/bu

Director
Department of Conservation
and Natural Resources

Administrative Officer

ROBERT LIST
Governor

Address reply to
Division of Conservation Districts
201 South Fall Street
Nye Building—Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710
Telephone
(702) 885-5414

STATE OF NEVADA

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

October 30, 1980

1980 NOV
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The Governor's Commission on
The Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Commissioners:

Our office has reviewed your draft report. It is generally in accord with our policies and programs, and contains many good ideas.

We have found one error. On page 31 you refer to Nevada's "Soil Conservation Districts." The correct term is simply "Conservation Districts." Districts are organized pursuant to NRS 548, and have broad general jurisdiction over the conservation of all renewable natural resources, including but not limited to our soils. Our office is proud of work done by Nevada's thirty local conservation districts, and appreciates the Commission's recommendation for increased state support. (We hope you are aware that districts have conservation programs in other areas besides agriculture. Districts today are actively involved in urban planning and development review, conservation education, flood hazard planning, recreation planning, air and water quality protection, etc.)

Many conservation district people will have strong reservations about two of your recommendations for agriculture. On page 30 you suggest (Implementation b (1) (f)) that the state require strict controls and penalties on the (non-agricultural) development of designated (agricultural) land. Conservation districts are very concerned about the loss of agricultural land, and are taking the leadership in promoting public discussion of this serious problem. They are however not agreed that regulatory controls are the most appropriate solution. Districts have traditionally emphasized programs of incentive and assistance to encourage voluntary action.

At this time we would prefer a simple recommendation for continued study of this problem. This could be accomplished in your report by deleting this recommendation.

Farther down on the same page, it is recommended (Implementation a (2) (c)) that conditional requirements be established for the future development of irrigated acreage which provide for efficient irrigation practices. It is not clear what is intended here, or how this would be required. However, once again, conservation districts would generally prefer programs of incentives to encourage voluntary water conservation.

We would also like to call your attention to the fact that the coordinated resource management and planning program called for on page 41 in the section on public lands is now operating in Nevada. A memorandum of understanding setting up the program was signed this summer by five federal and five state agencies, including our own.

Please allow us to extend our compliments on the completion of this wide-ranging report on Nevada's future.

Sincerely,

Pamela B. Wilcox
Administrative Officer

jmc

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA · RENO
RENO, NEVADA 89557 • (702) 784-4805

November 3, 1980

Joseph N. Crowley
President

1980 NOV
RECEIVED

Mr. Morton Galane, Chairman
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Galane:

The recommendation for higher education contained in the draft of the report by the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada seems rather bland and perfunctory in comparison with other sections of the report. Vocational and special education, for example, receive much greater attention and detail. So do such areas as prisons and mental health.

The one sentence recommending higher levels of support for research is encouraging although I would hope a more compelling statement could be substituted.

A careful reading of the complete report indicates--quite correctly I believe--that Nevada'a future is going to demand an increasingly higher level of expertise in all areas of endeavor. If we are to deal effectively with such issues as social welfare, mental health, public education, criminal justice systems, food production, environmental quality, hazardous wastes, public recreation, water resources, community development, urban blight and sprawl, transportation, and energy, for example, greatly increased pressures will be placed upon the State's two universities for many new academic programs, applied research, and public service. If the universities are to meet the challenge of training not only technically proficient experts to deal with this myriad of problems and issues, but also individuals educated in the liberal arts for leadership roles, available resources must be increased substantially.

The University System is currently undertaking a ten-year Master Plan effort, and these needs will be addressed in the plans that will be completed by the end of the year. Perhaps your Commission will be able to avail itself of these planning efforts before your final report is completed.

Sincerely,

Joseph N. Crowley

aeh

A DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM

Policies

11. Promote the continuation and improvement of the University of Nevada emphasizing quality and excellence in higher education.

Implementation

a. Support the planning efforts of the Board of Regents in maintaining quality education in Nevada.

b. Support University plans to improve the quality and breadth of educational programs for Nevada residents.

c. As the University is solely responsible for graduate education, encourage improvement of graduate education in programs in the sciences, humanities, social sciences, and other disciplines.

d. Recognize the economic, educational, and cultural benefits to the State and communities from the University of Nevada System.

12. Promote the substantial improvement of the University of Nevada so that it can provide the trained manpower necessary to deal with the myriad of problems which the State will face in the next twenty years.

Implementation

a. Support University efforts to expand its curricular offerings to help meet the projected additional professional manpower needs of the State.

(Contd.)

b. Provide substantial increases in State support for the continuation and expansion of research in the universities as a means of enabling the State to meet the demands to find solutions to the complex issues it will face in the years to come.

c. Provide State support for the universities to provide public service programs whereby the expertise of its faculty can be made available to state and private agencies on a regular basis.

d. Continue efforts to improve the linkage between the community colleges and the universities.

Appendix B (3)

COMMENTS FROM INTERESTED CITIZENS, ORGANIZATIONS, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND FEDERAL AGENCIES

Comments from Connie Simkins, Region 4 Advisory Committee Member

Region 4 Advisory Committee Member, Connie Simkins of Panaca has provided the Commission with written comments on her copy of the Draft Report. All of her comments have been transposed herein.

High Priority Recommendations

Connie agreed with the recommendations in effective management and felt that the reorganization to permit more policy guidance was good. She also felt that the water resources section was well done.

Regional Problems

Recommended priority.

1. MX
2. Federal government regulations
3. Lack of responsiveness of state and to a lesser extent local.
4. Transportation

MX

Connie agreed with the need for planning for and recognizing the serious and socio-economic impacts.

Sagebrush Rebellion

Connie Stated: "Having just waded through an environmental statement by BLM on the southern half of Lincoln County, I strongly feel local control is the only answer."

Government

The recommendation for the development of an integrated information and communications system was very good.

Natural Resources

Connie's suggestion is: "One of our biggest problems (challenges) is dealing with the multiple federal government agencies- BLM, Forest Service, EPA, USF&W, OSHA, IRS, etc. The big thing wrong with federal control is we have people far removed from us and the reality who make the rules we must live by. We know better than anyone else what will work best for us. Perhaps this is a support comment for the Sagebrush Rebellion."

Public Lands

Connie agreed with increasing state and local involvement in planning.

Her comment was:"Be sure and listen when 1700 of a county of 4000 people voice their opinion. We had a petition signed for recondemnation of private subirrigated land to the Nevada State Parks and no one listened."

Social Services

Some Rural areas suffer along without adequate services: welfare, food stamps, University, social workers, family counselling, mental health, etc.

Education

Special education was very good.

Economic Development

The recommendation for promoting a diversified and balanced state economy was good. She also felt that strengthening the economies of rural communities was very important.

Transportation

Connie suggested acceptance of electric cars which is cheaper initially and in the long run. The big auto dealers are opposed. She felt that the section on rural transportation was very good.

Committee to Aid Abused Women

Joni Kaiser
Coordinator

RECEIVED

Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

October 8, 1980

To members of the Commission;

On behalf of the Committee to Aid Abused Women(CAAW), I would like to applaud the Futures Commission for its statements of policies and implementation strategies on domestic violence. (P. 67-68 - Objective P - Human Resources, under Social Services Category) The four main policies of encouraging funding of programs, reassessing laws, promoting prevention and detection and encouraging training of police officers are all terribly important and deserve state-wide attention.

With all the varied problems and future solutions needed in our State, we are proud to see Domestic Violence as an identified issue. Identification of problem areas and recommendations for new policies and action are two major first steps to resolution of the problems. The Commission indeed has been doing a phenomenol job and their work should rightfully be supported.

I have attached a recent CAAW newsletter and program brochure for your information. Should I be able to assist you in any way, please do not hesitate to call me at 358-4150.

Thank you for your work.

Sincerely,

Joni Kaiser

Joni Kaiser, CAAW Coordinator

c.c. Jean Stearns
Washoe Co. Commission

1235 Pyramid Way, Sparks, Nevada 89431
Days: (702) 358-4150 Evenings & Weekends 323-6111
a Project of the American Friends Service Committee

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Water Resources Division
Room 229, Federal Building
Carson City, Nevada 89701

OCT 1980 RECEIVED

October 15, 1980

Mr. David Dietz, Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capital Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

Dear Mr. Deitz:

My congratulations on the excellence of the draft report of the Commission on the Future of Nevada. The report will provide a valuable document for long-range planning by public agencies at all levels.

I do, however, offer a minor comment with regard to water resources. The report discusses several issues relating to the need for the development, dissemination, and use of water resources information. To my knowledge Nevada has but two indigenous pools of technical expertise to provide assistance in accomplishing the water resources goals described in the draft report. These are the Desert Research Institute and the U.S. Geological Survey. You might consider a discussion in the report of how these human resources might be used to the best overall advantage of the people of Nevada.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Durbin
District Chief

TJD:ht

Clark County

Department of Comprehensive Planning
DONALD L. "PAT" SHALMY
DIRECTOR
DAVID G. HOUSTON
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
300 SOUTH FOURTH STREET
VALLEY BANK PLAZA, SUITE 506
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101
(702) 386-4181

October 21, 1980

1980 OCT
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STATEMENT OF RESPONSE
OF THE CLARK COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE
PLAN STEERING COMMITTEE TO THE
GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE
OF NEVADA CONCERNING THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

The draft report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada was distributed to members of the Clark County Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee on October 8th at the request of Clark County Commissioner Thalia Dondero. Subsequently, a special meeting of the Steering Committee was held on October 20, 1980, to prepare this response.

The Clark County Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee is in general agreement with the draft report of the Commission and especially commends the Commission for its treatment of the MX System. That treatment indicates recognition of the potential far-reaching impacts the MX System may hold for the future of the state.

Additionally, the Clark County Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee offers the following comments:

- The Commission should consider recommending establishment of a "floating" usury ceiling instead of completely removing it.
- The Commission should consider adding emphasis to recommendations concerned with the provision of an adequate water supply for future growth.
- A definition should be included to explain which political subdivisions are meant by the term "local government."
- The Commission should consider a reward system instead of a penalty system as impetus for comprehensive planning.

The Steering Committee also wishes to provide to the Future's Commission a list of ten prioritized critical issues (attached) recently developed by the Committee. Although the list differs from the list of regional

COMMISSIONERS
Sam Bowler, Chairman • David B. Canter, Vice-Chairman
Robert N. Broadbent, Manuel J. Cortez, Thalia Dondero, Jack R. Petitti, R.J. "Dick" Ronzone
Bruce W. Spaulding, County Manager • Joseph C. Denny, Assistant County Manager

problems of Clark County developed by the Commission, it is important to note that both lists identified the top priority issue as transportation.

The Clark County Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee appreciates this opportunity to comment on the draft Future's Commission Report.

Pat Cassedy

PAT CASSEDY, Chairman
Clark County Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee

PC:bm

CLARK COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
STEERING COMMITTEE
IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITIZED CRITICAL ISSUES
SEPTEMBER 22, 1980

At the end of the process, the following critical issues were prioritized:

1. Mass transit and highway corridors;
2. Flood control;
3. Processing of waste: airborne/waterborne;
4. Air quality;
4. Providing adequate shelter/at reasonable cost;
5. Promote economic-industrial diversity;
6. Develop community areas--sense of neighborhood;
7. Growth management--entity cooperation;
8. Adherence to plan;
8. Equitable sewer extension policy.

October 23, 1980

1980 OCT
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Dave Dietz, Project Director
The Governor's Commission
on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

I am in agreement with your report, however, I do have a few comments.
Sage Brush Rebellion - Page 10. Taking control of public land-delete only if, in the following areas of concern, etc.

4 - Delete the present bureau.

14C - I object to the threat of loss of funds. Federal tactics.

Page 15 paragraph 11 - Object - too Federal. I would like to suggest that another means be found to insure compliance.

Page 21 To insure clean air. Rural areas, where dust is our worst offender, should be classified different than urban areas.

Page 27-D We should maintain a disposal site but, for Nevada only.

Page 47 A3 Rural counties would be at a disadvantage in trying to meet this requirement.

Education; I feel that Nevada should go back to the three R's. A grade should be given, only when earned, even if it means failing.
Page 65-9 I feel children should be taught in English only.

Respectfully,

Clarence Jones

Clarence Jones, Advisory Review
Box 47
Carlin, Nevada 89822

Humboldt County
Board of Commissioners

COUNTY—CITY COMPLEX
WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA 89445

ISSIONERS:
: L. BENGOCHEA, Chairman
YE UGALDE, Member
BECK, Member

CLERK OF BOARD
GRACE W. BELL
COUNTY CLERK AND EX-OFFICIO CLERK
OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY
BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

October 24, 1980

DAVID DIETZ
Project Director
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

1980 OCT
RECEIVED

RE: Comments on Futures Report

Dear Mr. Dietz:

In reviewing this report, we do have some concerns, particularly on the Government Section, Objective A under Implementation.

We feel that putting Land Use Planning into a newly created Department of Community and Economic Development is putting one too many cooks in the kitchen. We feel that Land Use Planning should stay as it is. The whole concept should be re-evaluated.

Creating a Cabinet would take care of this. A Cabinet of department heads of State divisions is a good idea and may help to alleviate some of the duplications. Our suggestion is that The Cabinet meet quarterly.

Public Lands--Grazing was completely left out. Since this has been a primary use of these lands, it has to be included.

Water Resources--This needs to address agriculture. In fact, agriculture uses a large percentage of our water and more thought should be given to it. The State Engineer's Office should have more personnel to up-date necessary mapping and stay on top of filings.

Implementation of Natural Resources should use the word educate along with encourage.

Also, all uses of the land and natural resources as listed individually contain good suggestions but should be coordinated for proper prospective.

Comprehensive Planning--The word mandate is frightening, especially for small cities, unincorporated towns and cow counties. The Division of State Lands is presently doing an excellent job of assisting when asked. Local governments should be encouraged to do their own planning.

A mandate would set progress achieved by the Division of State Lands back five years. Possibly more staff for the Division would solve the problem more quickly, and with less animosity towards the State.

Sanctions are also out of order, as the small counties do not need to have funds withheld. In addition, this would also cause a "do nothing" rather than "try to comply" attitude.

Mandated regional planning is a good way to start a Revolution.

Certification of local plans will have to be looked at more closely and the State Land Use Planning Advisory Council should be the sounding board and possibly have authority for ruling on this. Every County has one representative on this Board.

Sincerely yours,

HUMBOLDT COUNTY BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS

By Pete L. Bengochea
PETE L. BENGOCHEA, Chairman

Sammye Ugalde
SAMMYE UGALDE, Member

Alan Beck
ALAN BECK, Member

ATTEST:

Grace W. Bell
GRACE W. BELL, Humboldt County
Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk of
the Board of County Commissioners
of Humboldt County, Nevada

HCC/seh

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEVADA

STATEMENT ON THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA

1980 OCT 4
RECEIVED

Daisy J. Talvitie, Special Projects Director, LWVN

On the whole, the League of Women Voters of Nevada commends the Commission for the work done and the findings reported in the draft report. A basic question for the future is: Where do we go from here? There is still much work to be done in terms of cost analysis, identification of funding possibilities, further identification of governmental structural relationships, and constitutional examnination to determine what may stand in the way of accomplishing many of the tasks recommended. Who is to continue this work? who is to function as an ongoing body to develop the specific details that are necessary? Hopefully the Commission will make a recommendation in these regards.

The League's review of the report is somewhat limited and our comments tonight will address only a few broad general aspects, leaving specific comments on details to a written analysis to be submitted. It should be understood that the League only reviews and comments on those sections where specific League consensus positions are applicable. This follows our policy of only commenting in areas where League studies have been made.

Throughout the report, recommendations are made that specific actions be required, plans be reviewed for compliance with guidelines or other purposes, etc., without identification of the agency or department to implement the action, enforce corrective actions found necessary in the review process, or have final decision making authority. For recommendations to be meaningful, these identifications are essential. A specific example that illustrates the problem is found in the section on agriculture where periodic state reviews of agricultural land designations are to be required without identification of the state agency to do the review or of what is to be done if the review shows that the local designations are faulty.

The report appears to follow a consistent theme of keeping as much decision making with local entities as possible. While the League does not quarrel with this overall philosophy, we do believe that regional approaches and regional decision making are essential for matters crossing entity boundaries. In areas of multiple jurisdiction, some restructuring of local governments will be essential. Encouragement of local cooperatio and coordination is inadequate, has not proven successful in the past, and will not serve the needs of the future. There are many problems today that cannot be solved without more definitive structures and guidelines for regional decision making and state development of an ability to take the overall state view and implement statewide policies. This has been apparent in the problem with MX missile proposals, in constant power struggles in Clark County, the recent turmoil created by the situation at Lahontan, etc. We urge the Commission to take a closer look at this overall problem including the possible need for constitutional revision as it relates to legislative authority to structure local governments according to local needs.

PAGES 6 and 7:

The general category found as "water and sewer" needs clarificatic: Is the problem water quality, water supply, waste water treatment, or a combination?

PAGE 6. REGION 3. CLARK COUNTY:

Problems of local government structure and relationships should be listed as a priority item evidenced by constant power struggles between entities, continuing court cases, etc. There is acute need for a regional body with some decision making capability established statutorily which provides input from all entities in the county.

PAGE 7. REGION 7. WASHOE COUNTY:

Air quality problems should be listed as a priority problem.

PAGE 14. PARAGRAPH b(2) UNDER IMPLEMENTATION:

This seems to promote over reliance on use of consultants. This has been a pattern in the past which has often posed a real proble in consultant selection, supervision, etc. with some consultant reports proving to be useless due to lack of understanding of the state, being overly expensive due to "rabbits being in charge of the lettuce", and a lack of a local entity's ability to properly guide the work of the consultant. While consultants are often necessary, it is much better to have a state staff that is capable of doing the work that consultants are hired to do.

PAGE 15.

The beginning paragraphs on discretionary and non-discretionary funds withholding need clarification. Which funds are to be used for this purpose? Do they have a definite relationship with the purposes of the Master Plan? Who is to be responsible for administering the withholding of funds?

PAGE 15. d:

Encouragement without requirement to adopt area wide plans in a regional approach is not a solution. A distinction must be drawn between aspects of public services that are regional in nature and those purely local. Mechanisms for planning on a regional basis establishing guidelines and policies that all entities in an area must follow is essential. Otherwise, actions by one entity can be very destructive to the quality of life and the plans of another entity. There must also be state guidelines and state decision making authority for those matters of more than regional or local concern, an adequate mechanism at the state level for resolution of local conflicts, etc.

PAGE 15. e:

The State Land Use Planning Agency is given the authority in this recommendation to establish guidelines and model plans to aid local jurisdictions and to review Master Plans for compliance with state guidelines. What is the line of appeal? What use is to be made of the review? Are the state guidelines enforceable? If not, they should be.

PAGE 27. d:

Make a distinction between what is meant as hazardous waste and radioactive materials as this is not understood by the general public and solutions for the two problems, while sometimes similar,

are often distinctly different.

PAGE 29. IMPLEMENTATION:
Who is to classify all lands in the state? Is this to be done totally by local governments? Who establishes the guidelines for designation? Who does the review? Who enforces the guidelines?

PAGE 30 AND 31:
Will all these recommendations be done within the framework of existing water rights laws? Will waste-water reuse for agricultural purposes be encouraged? What measures will be taken to protect strea flows for downstream users? There is a need for review of the State Water Rights laws to determine areas of needed revision for promotion of conservation, for working out the problems of inter-relationships of water quality and water supply, and for waste water reuse.

PAGE 33. 4:
Is there really a need for vehicle inspection/maintenance "throughout the state"? Since only three areas have air pollution problems related to the automobile, shouldn't inspection be confined to problem areas and those areas where commuting creates an impact on those areas?

PAGE 33 IMPLEMENTATION:
There should be some clarification between enforcement of air quality standards and emission and performance control standards with emphasis on attaining and maintaining air quality standards and strict enforcement of the emission and performance standards.

PAGE 33. 8:
This recommendation needs clarification since technical studies are ongoing at the federal level for development of technical methods of evaluation of visibility impacts, etc. Nevada does need to establish its criteria for determining views that need protection, methods of preserving specific areas, and economic impacts of protection.

PAGE 35. 2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FEDERAL ACTION:
Add support for the proposed federal "super-fund" to provide aid to the states for clean up of existing hazards.

PAGE 36. ADD:
(1) A recommendation that the responsibility of administering, regulating, and control of the existing hazardous waste site in terms of hazardous waste site in terms of hazardous non-radioactive wastes be clarified immediately by the State Legislature. (2) Add recommendation that surface impounding studies and identification proceed for protection of groundwater.

PAGE 41. LAST SENTENCE:
There is no longer an Atomic Energy Commission. It is now the Department of Energy for some matters and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for others.

PAGE 49:
This entire section on water resources is devoted to questions of water supply and questions of water quality are not addressed even though in the beginning of the report there is an introductory sectio

which includes water quality. This is a major deficiency in the report.

PAGE 50. IMPLEMENTATION:
(a) Delete the phrase "in areas of the State that have not passed comprehensive water plan".

PAGE 51. b:
What is to be the enforcement mechanism for the requirement? Who is to do the reviews? What action can be taken by the State if the review reveals inadequacy or conflicts?

PAGE 52:
Emphasis should be placed on providing the State Engineer with adequate staff and budget to accomplish the tasks he has been given and to provide him with the ability to enforce water right limitations. He should have the ability to require metering of wells and in critical basins, to further restrict permits for domestic wells. For example, in Clark County more permits are being issued annually than are being revoked causing a continuing worsening problem of ground waters. Water conservation should include all large users.

PAGE 71. DISASTERS; POLICIES:
This section is totally inadequate. There is a woeful lack of emergency response capability. This must be developed; all agencies must be prepared, etc. This is particularly critical in lack of preparedness for situations dealing with hazardous materials. Much more investigation is needed.

PAGE 102. TRANSPORTATION SECTION:
This section should include a discussion and recommendations for a regional transit authority with regulatory powers.

Draft Report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

Comments of Orland T Outland, 29 October 1980

1980 OCT RECEIVED

The narrative of the introduction does not relate to the Table of Contents. Reference is made to seven policy areas, which are easy enough to identify in the table, but on page 2 it is stated: The remainder of the report is divided into five sections..." Sections 1, 2, and 5 are clear enough to find, but sections 3 and 4 are not. Further, Sections 1 and 2 are under the separate "Recommendations" section. In other words, there is no uniformity in reference language from Introduction to the Table of Contents to sections in the report. Section 3 comes before section1, and section 4 contains the body of the report.

HIGH PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS:

On page 3, under "Effective Management" it is stated the proposed reorganization of the executive branch is described in detail in the Government section of the draft. There is no such detail.' There is no organizational chart showing lines of authority and responsibility; there is no chart showing consolidation of departments (or agencies and divisions) into the proposed Department of Community and Economic Development; there are no manning tables; and there are no funding considerations. The very next section on page 3 addresses the need for comprehensive planning, but such comprehension is not reflected here. It seems a broad scheme is being advanced and the details are omitted so as to allow exceptional latitude in the actual reorganization. If the public is to be a true party in the development and endorsement of this report, detail must be included. I suggest also that where reference is made in one part of the report to sections or elements in other parts of the report, that reference include a page citation.

Under Education, on page 4, I would change areas of importance from two to three by adding "...and giving added emphasis to the academically gifted and talented program. While not depreciating the need for the development of basic skills (reading, writing and arithmetic) and basic vocational education, it seems to me we should reflect more lofty ambitions for our youth in the High Priority Recommendations section.

REGIONAL PROBLEMS:

I suggest the inclusion of a table in the section, such as the one I have attached, to reflect relative ranking of problems by region.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The MX resolution referred to on page 8 should be attached as an appendix. Then, in response to charge five, Section 5, Assembly Bill 451, which calls for a clear statement of government policy based on conditions in Nevada and the wishes of its people, this report should state, and document, the wishes of the people of Nevada as to the establishment of the MX System in Nevada. In addition, the MX project section should be enlarged to reflect precisely those areas of services which will be required and the magnitude of them and their costs (schools, clinics, public safety, emergency services, transportation, phase-in and phase-out, time duration, water, sewage/rubbish disposal, health support including physician demand, crisis centers, etc.). This report leaves untouched the problems of great magnitude which will confront all segments of this state with the advent of the MX System. For a report which calls for comprehensive planning there is a considerable gap of such planning in there not even being a presentation of a check list for MX review.

GOVERNMENT:

Comprehensive Planning (page 13): Under Implementation a, there should be added the direction to develop and maintain a master plan of a specific time span, and the direction to provide technical assistance and general guidance to

lower government entities to sustain them in the charge to develop their own planning. Define specifically A-95 Review. Although technical assistance from the state to lesser entities is proposed under 3b, such assistance is not mandated by statute in recommendations under 1a, and it should be. Also, as changes are proposed in the executive branch it seems appropriate that specific organizational charts, manning tables, lines of authority, and other specifics should be addressed if the public is to act on an informed basis and the legislature is to have the necessary detail on which to base legislation.

The role of a state cabinet in developing the ability of state agencies to plan for and resolve issues confronting Nevada is unclear to me. Also it is unclear why the governor would not have the authority to convene that cabinet but must wait on the will of the Director of the Office of Planning and Policy Development.

One wonders at the logic of the state's position that there is too much interference from a higher entity, i.e., the federal government, yet can take the position that entities subordinate to the state must suffer the same fate the state declaims against concerning the federal government, that is the withholding of funds if local governments do not abide by the planning edicts of the state. Funding should be a matter justified necessity to serve a specific social or governmental need and should be allocated to a specific end. If funding is withheld owing to alleged inactivity in an unrelated matter there appears to arise an element of extortion, as well as deprivation of services; if a local entity does not do what the state wants then unrelated funds are cut off. If the state can make decisions for the local areas,the need and purpose of the local entity is made meaningless. One can understand such a control over funding if a program for which funds are allocated is not performing or is performing inefficiently or negligently, but not in unrelated matters. It is to be noted also that with all the emphasis on the need for planning no required date for completion of the initial plan is set. A deadline is set as January 1, 1985, but if a jurisdiction is actively developing a plan on that date it escapes retaliatory state action; jurisdictions could be actively developing master plans into the year 2000, but with no plan operating.

FISCAL PRACTICES, page 16: This section does not address the problems and often suggested unconstitutionality of the Legislative Commission and the Interim Finance Committee. With the advent of continued growth and the consideration

of the day-to-day management problems that will be brought on with the "SAGEBRUSH REBELLION" annual legislative sessions may be in order; at least that contingency should be addressed and the alternatives weighed seriously.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS, page 17: This is an extremely broad statement and addresses no particulars. Is the state to develop and manage a radio-telephone-computer system to be accessed equally by government jurisdictions throughout the state as well as all segments of private enterprise? What are to be the elements of this 'integrated information and communications system?'

There should be a re-affirming statement of support for the open meeting statutes.

Laws should be expanded on lobbying disclosure and lobbying control.

There should be a requirement for disclosure of political contributions, either monetary or in-kind, of $99.00 or more regardless of relationship, whether personal, business or group. Contributions should be limited to registered voters residing in the constituency of the candidate.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Concerning the comment on page 20, I am not sure it is reasonable to assume that states will retain their farm products within their own borders. It is my understanding farm products go where the market demand is regardless of state borders. I think the Fallon melon is an example of that; the nectarines in the San Joaquin Valley is another. There are other examples I am sure could be cited where the local economy is not the recipient of the local product.

Concerning air quality on pages 20 and 21 nothing is said about coal-fired generating plants, smelters, or any other kind of industrial type air pollution. What should be stressed is the need for air pollution controls to be installed or considered in the initial construction of a project rather than adding on later at much, much greater expense both the the project and to the environment. Such references need to be added to Natural Resources, Objective B, pages 32 and 33, as well.

Concerning hazardous waste on pages 21, 22, I think mention should be made of secondary hazards of such waste such as the contamination of land, particularly land that may see future urban development, and a contamination of the water tables. Such references should be included in discussions on pages 35, 36, as well.

Concerning Objective E, Intergovernmental Planning and Management, a recommendation should be made concerning the location of the 'information

depository.' Rather than creating a new agency, I suggest locating it within the State Library with adequate funding to make it functional, including whatever staffing would be necessary.

Concerning Objective F, Mineral Resources, there should be included support for a federal minerals policy and a coordinating element with the federal government concerning the implementation of that policy.

References are made to Nevada Revised Statutes, either for repeal or amendment (e.g., pages 41, 42, N.R.S. 328.160; 41.510); some explanation should be made as to what is in the law or reference being cited in all similar cases.

Concerning SOLID WASTE, page 47, some attention should be given to developing recycling programs which would help underwrite certain social programs. Charitable organizations could be given some state logistical support in such activities. Similar programs could be developed for bottle recovery efforts.

Water Resources, pages 49 - 50: efforts should be made to conserve potable water and use other than potable fluids in applications where potable water is not essential in its use. As to encouraging the metering of water systems, some approach should be discussed to alleviate the impact of capital cost of residential homeowners for the installation of such systems.

HUMAN RESOURCES:

Objective A, EDUCATION: Under Implementation of policies on pages 63-64 there should be a program establishing testing in all school districts and creating psychologist positions, with proper logistical support, to identify the unrecognized gifted and talented child as early in life as possible. Programs are without meaning if we do not have the capability to identify the child to put in them.

On page 64, under 5a, this is the first reference to HSA and a statement of the full name of that group should be given (Health Systems Agency) as was done with the SHCC in the same paragraph; all acronyms should be fully identified when first used.

Objective B, SOCIAL SERVICES, should include a policy identifying offenses that are drug or alcohol related and establish programs that are funded by an allocation of the alcohol tax to treat such abusers.

There is persistent confusion relating to the problems confronting juveniles. There is a too ready response to attach a delinquency tag to the so-called

"status offender" juvenile, the juvenile who is at large in the community because of refusal to accept abuse or neglect in the home. Whenever this subject is under discussion too many people identify these youths as delinquents, and seek to place them in juvenile criminal facilities. What should be addressed is the need for non-criminal related juvenile care facilities. There must be a safe haven and beginning rehabilitation point for abused and neglected juveniles which does not carry a stigma of delinquency or crime with it.

Objective C, HEALTH: Somewhere under planning as well as under Health Care Costs there should be a statement of policy encouraging public participation in both areas, including individual consumers, employer/employee consumers, and private and institutional providers. The encouragement of such participation in the development of regional and state health plans should be a stated policy.

On page 77, in referring to "the twelve point program of mental health" at least a footnote reference should be made to what that program is; no program is referenced as such in the Health Systems Plan.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

Objective A, DIVERSIFICATION: I believe it is imprudent to remove permanently usury ceilings as they are safeguards for the ill-informed and exploitable markets. High interest rates themselves are one of the causes of inflation. A properly justified, temporary abatement of the ceiling would be more in order.

TRANSPORTATION:

The future development of a mono-rail type system, circling and intersecting Reno and interconnecting Carson City and Lake Tahoe should be considered now with planning for land acquisition for rights-of-way and approaches to solving the problem of capitalization of such a project.

The Commission and its staff should be publicly commended for the outstanding job they all have done in holding meetings and developing such a compact report encompassing such broad areas of interest. One hopes the ultimate report will be a constant reference for public officials at all levels.

Orland T Outland

Orland T Outland

RANKING BY REGIONAL PROBLEMS BY PROBLEM, BY REGION

		REGION 1	REGION 2	REGION 3	REGION 4	REGION 5	REGION 6	REGION 7
1	Water or sewer	1	1		8	6	6	1
2	Too rapid growth	2	7	4	10	2	3	2
3	Transportation	3	5	1	9	10	9	3
4	Crime	4		2				
5	Lack of responsiveness of state or local governments	5	8		5	5	2	8
6	Need for planning	6		6				4
7	MX Missile	7	2	3	1	3	5	5
8	Environmental degradation	8	3	7				
9	Economic diversification	9			2	8		
10	Education	10	10	8			8	
11	Federal government regulations		4		3	4	4	
12	Recreation		6					
13	Health services		9			9		
14	Energy costs			5	6	7	7	7
15	Unemployment			9	4			
16	Housing			10	7	1	1	6
17	Public services							10
18	Environmental concerns						10	

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
CITY/COUNTY COMPLEX • WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA 89445
(702) 623-5081

October 28, 1980

Governor's Commission on the
Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Commissioners:

Our Planning Commission received a copy of the Draft Report on October 2, 1980. Although we were able to distribute copies of most of the text to our Planning Commissioners, there was not sufficient time for a thorough review. As a result, the Commission decided to have each commissioner review the report in depth and transmit their individual comments to you.

Since that meeting, staff has had a greater opportunity to review the material. Those comments will be sent in individually.

Thank you for the opportunity of reviewing and commenting on the draft report.

Sincerely,

Matt Morris

Matt Morris AICP
Director of Planning

kv

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
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(702) 623-3081

October 28, 1980

Governor's Commission on the
Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Commissioners:

RE: Geologic Hazards

The draft report mentions the problem of geological hazards several times. In addressing this situation, it might be appropriate for the state to undertake two specific projects, which could provide a framework for local planning (p. 14). These two actions would be:

a) State mapping of important faults; and

b) Development and publication of a State Geological Master Plan.

The first item could be similar to the Alquist-Priolo maps in California. These fault maps were prepared by the State Division of Mines and Geology in response to a legislative directive and budget allocation. The State

a) had staff, and

b) a better staff base for adding short- and long-term personnel of professional quality,

c) the state had a better tax base from which to support this effort, and

d) if it were a matter of "statewide concern" and legislation, it was also a matter for state-wide financial support.

The second item, a statewide geologic study, was done in California for the same reasons. In addition, it informed and alerted local governments to items that they might want to consider in the Safety and Seismic Safety Elements of their General Plans.

In conclusion, preparation of good foundation documents by the State agencies will make it easier (and more realistic) for local government to address these concerns in their plans.

Sincerely,

Matt Morris

Matt Morris
Director of Planning

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
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October 28, 1980

Governor's Commission on the
Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Commissioners:

RE: Comprehensive Planning

In California I was in favor of mandatory planning. In Nevada I just don't think it is an appropriate solution.

California, including most of the non-SMSA counties, is basically in a metropolitan context. (Particularly when compared to the bulk of Nevada's area.) The California exceptions, however, often are not perceived by lawmakers in Sacramento. Many times the programs and mandates designed for Los Angeles and Orange Counties are thrust upon Alpine and Del Norte. To paraphrase, "One shouldn't compare Alpines and Oranges".

One exception to this occurred in 1974. The Legislature then extended the deadline for completing all elements of the General Plan for all counties with less than 100,000 people. It was recognition that small, non-metro counties shouldn't be held to the same expectations that are reasonable for large and more sophisticated jurisdictions.

This applies also to other states:

- Utah has a certain level of expectation for all (including some of the smaller) communities on the Wasatch Front. But south of the Wasatch Front, one enters into a different world, the original "Four Corners" area.

- Colorado--the evolving mico-metro or metropolitan communities from Pueblo to Denver (plus Ft. Collins and Boulder) are in one league, while the "Wheatland communities" and the "West slope" are recognized as having different abilities and needs.

Might I suggest that the proposed requirements found in the draft report be applied to every county over 100,000, and to every city over 30 or 35,000 population. It would be a more reasonable approach in my mind.

In addition it will avoid the coercive tone, which will probably generate a considerable amount of heat in the rural areas. Dick Heikka's* comment, at the State Planning Conference in Elko, was probably right:

> "If you succeed in requiring mandatory planning, and cramming it down their throats, you're probably going to have another 'Sagebrush Rebellion' on your hands."

My evaluation is based on two years of work in a rural Nevada County, where prior to our 1979 General Plan: the last County Master Plan was adopted in 1963, and the last City Master Plan was approved in 1967. (Several consultant-prepared plans were prepared and not adopted during those 13-17 years. There was even an RPC-sponsored plan prepared by an in-house Planning Director** and his [HUD] 701-funded assistant that was "tabled indefinitely" in 1976.)

Until the Attitude of the community is receptive, and the elected officials and the planning commissioners they appoint are receptive, mandatory planning will probably not work. The experience of Pershing County, and the recent experiences of Douglas County clearly illustrate this.

In addition, staff work must be done with the community, and not for them. This is because planning done in a condescending manner, with bureaucratic arrogance, or with "ivory tower" perfectionism (often tinged with arrogance), has a much stronger chance of being rejected.

In addition, precluding the option for hiring in-house staff with the state 3 to 1 grants is unrealistic. It does not reflect an understanding of what agencies such as HUD and the California Office of Planning and Research concluded in 1975, after 20 years of administering funds from the 701 program. They felt that in preparing plan documents, other than items requiring special expertise, it is more advisable to add in-house staff than to hire consultants. As a general rule, the communities with staff were considered to have more accomplished (on a short- and long-term basis) than those who hired consultants.

Based on the attitudes of many rural communities, I don't think that mandatory planning in Nevada will "successfully" accomplish the goals set for it in the draft report. (In addition, I don't think it will pass the legislature.)

But when mandatory planning is combined with "hire-only-consultants-if-you-want-state-aid" (besides the limited availability of State Land Use staff), a setting has been created for opposition by most counties, and half of the cities in Nevada. The net impact of such opposition, added to the normal "opponents of SB120" will probably serve to weaken planning in Nevada. The defeat, and alienation, probably will not be limited to a single vote in Carson City. It will probably erode existing support in rural communities, due to distaste, alienation, and seeking to avoid guilt by association.

---

*Executive Director of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) for 10 years, and prior to that a county planning director in California.

**Previously Planning Director of San Luis Obispo and Zoning Administrator in Fresno.

In conclusion, I believe that the proposed policy on comprehensive planninn is premature. It is too theoretical and urban-oriented at this time for Statewide adoption. Pressing the point at this time could do more harm than good, on a statewide basis.

Sincerely,

Matt Morris AICP

Matt Morris AICP
Director of Planning

kv

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
CITY/COUNTY COMPLEX • WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA 89445
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October 28, 1980

Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Commissioners:

RE: Water Planning

The water factor, a major constraint (and multiplier) of growth potential, was mentioned several times.

The issue of inter-basin water transfers, when placed into final report/draft bill form, should have adequate protection for less populated counties. These jurisdictions should be protected, in my opinion, from an "Owens Valley" scenario.

The other major issue I would like to address is the proposal to require local governments to develop and periodically update a water resource element. Could I suggest an alternative, and reasoning, based on successful water plans I've seen and worked with in another state:

1. Correct the situation in the Division of Water Resources, so that they can do the job assigned, and provide a credible data base:

   a. The Division is under-funded, under-staffed, and under-paid;*

   b. with a mounting backlog of applications, filing, and

   c. the complete absence of an efficient data retrieval system (to allow local government, members of the public, other state agencies, and non-veteran staff members of DWR to gain quick, easy and useable access to raw information

   d. which needs further processing, refinement and interpretation for convenient use), and

   e. a more adequate well monitoring system that is done on a continuous, not a "one-shot", basis.

*Description by the State Engineer in an open forum meeting with our County Commissioners this year. This has been verified by various State employees in, and outside, that Division.

2. Increase the capabilities of the State Division of Water Resources:

   a. funding,
   b. staff for greater direct technical assistance to local government.

3. With a base of easily understood, organized and coherent information that is useable and understandable to:

   a. local government (staff and elected officials),
   b. consultants who might be retained,
   c. people in State government (outside the DWR and DWP),

4. The State should provide funding (with a small [10-15%] token match of cash and/or in-kind services) for comprehensive water plans by the counties (or multi-county consortiums when sharing a valley-basin).

5. Allow the counties to then

   a. undertake the task;
   b. identify present and future uses and demands, and
   c. compare this to the available resource (credible figures accepted by State <u>and</u> local government) in each basin, and
   d. make recommendations

      1) policies
      2) programs for
         (a) additional research
         (b) implementation
            (1) construction or expansion of systems
            (2) ordinances
            (3) other

Though the above may have its weaknesses, and need to be revised, it may be more viable than requiring all cities and counties in Nevada to do this "on their own".

The more sophisticated rural counties of California were able to do this in the mid-60's to early 70's with adequate data support <u>and adequate funding</u> from Sacramento. To expect a similar result without similar resources wouldn't be fair.

Thank you for your consideration of alternative views.

Sincerely,

Matt Morris AICP

Matt Morris AICP
Director of Planning

kv

HUMBOLDT COUNTY
REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
CITY/COUNTY COMPLEX • WINNEMUCCA, NEVADA 89445
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October 28, 1980

Governor's Commission on the
Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Commissioners:

RE: Recommendations on Reorganization of State Government

The draft report offers three specific suggestions which I want to address.

First, the idea of having a formal cabinet is a good idea. It will be even better if kept small and manageable as the "Four Secretary Cabinet"* was in California (before Governor Brown, Jr. expanded it).

Second, use and expansion of the Planning Coordinators Office in a cabinet staff/coordination role (simlar to Jack Watson's office in the Carter White House), as well as similarity to the Office of Planning and Research (in California) could be a very reasohable approach. The test will be in how this office is used by the Governors and their Office Director.

Third, the proposal to bring the various planning-related segments together in a Department of Community and Economic Development is very appealing at first glance. This is particularly true when seeking to streamline State organization and allow "one-stop shopping" for local government.

But I'm afraid this proposal will not be as successful in practice, as it appears at first.

One idea for this type of unified department is to have only one phone number for small jurisdictions to call. If the various agencies are gathered under one umbrella, it will not mean that everyone knows who and what everybody's doing, nor will they be able to field every question with expertise. There will still be the need for contacting and working with staff members having depth and expertise in the various specialties.

Also, will the umbrella be so broad, and the specific missions (set by state legislation, federal grants, and various regulations) be so divergent that the only commonalities are:

1. a single, appointed department** head (who isn't allowed management flexibility due to statutory and federal constraints);

---

*The Four Secretaries headed the "Agencies" of a- Health and Human Services, b- Business and Transportation, c- Resources, and d- Agriculture and General Services.

**Departments [with expectations and reality of tighter control, more responsiveness to new directions] contrast with "Agencies" [where the expectations of controls and management are less, but the understanding of divergent responsibilities and constituent groups is better].

2. The same building (if actually housed in the same structure, which is a major aid in coordination);

3. A staff of nice people interested in helping (what they're already doing, or supposed to); and

4. An annual report comparing the "apples" and "oranges" of diverse agencies.

It has been a local concern that each agency has a particular constituency and outlook.

The State Rural Housing Authority has been a particular help in developing grant applications, and providing a 20 unit catalyst for a Senior Citizen's Village in Winnemucca. Many people would not like to see their responsiveness subordinated to a super-department, where the outlook might be adverse to our interests. We wouldn't want unsympathetic urban interests to "get a handle on things" in a division serving rural Nevada.

The major concern is the idea of integrating the State Land Use Planning Agency of the State Lands Division in the proposed DCED. The State Land Use Agency has built up a reputation and rapport with rural cities and counties. These communities might be impacted in a "consolidation" and subsequent "re-orientation". (This is not to mention the adverse orientation toward planning than many "economic development" people have.*)

"Consolidation" and possible/probable "re-orientation" would be regrettable for the "cow counties", but also for the state. If the "Sagebrush Rebellion" is successful, the public domain lands should be managed by a State Lands Division that has an in-house understanding of land use relationships** as well as a good working relationship with rural government. To sever the Land Use Planning Agency from the State Lands Division might hurt both priorities, by unwitting action of a "State BLM" [whose land-use planning capabilities were buried in an urban-oriented agency].

In summary, it would be regrettable to risk undoing the progress and good relations created by the State Land Use Planning Agency, while also making it possible for a State-paid BLM to be just as unthinking/uncaring about local land-use policies as the Feds.

---

*Two examples: a) Arizona's DEPAD in 1974 and 1975 before Brent Brown became Director, and b) one Nevadan prominent in Economic Development who has complained about Four Corners money helping Planning, and the State MX effort: "That money is for ECONOMIC development, not planning."

**We wouldn't want a Nevada replay of Rezzonico vs. City of Phoenix (where local zoning was flouted by private lessees of State-owned land). Local government was judicially asked to "go fly a kite", and the State Lands Commissioner was authorized to seek the "highest and best use" [read "revenue] regardless of zoning in the center of a metropolitan area.

Sincerely,
Matt Morris AICP

Matt Morris AICP
Director of Planning

GREATER NEVADA
HEALTH SYSTEMS
AGENCY

October 30, 1980

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1980 NOV
4

Mr. David Dietz
Project Director
Commission on the
Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Dear Mr. Dietz:

In response to your request for comments on the Draft Future's Report, I offer the following:

1. There are a great many acronyms and abbreviations used in the report. A Glossary would be helpful.

2. In the rush of getting a draft out, you may have not been able to prepare a topical index. A Key Word index would be useful to identify common threads across the many sections.

   The lack of adequate data and information for use by state and local agencies and the public at large, seemed to appear in several sections.

3. Not all suggested policies had implementation activities associated with them. See Page 72 Policies #2 and #8, and Page 92 Policies 1-4 and 6. Not all implementation activities can be easily seen from the policy statements.

4. The Human Resources section on page 58 noted that under Health, would be policies on Planning. These were not included in the draft document. Your suggestions would be welcomed considering the comments made by Mr. Outland on establishing expiration dates for Letter of Approval under NRS 439A at the Reno Public Hearing.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft report. I was very pleased to see the breadth and scope of recommended policies in the Health section of Human Resources. The commission members and staff are to be complimented on the job completed to date.

Sincerely,

Donald D. Barr
Plan Coordinator

DDB:vb

PHONE: (702) 323-1791
1135 TERMINAL WAY / SUITE 106 / RENO, NEVADA 89502
MAILING ADDRESS: POST OFFICE BOX 11795 / RENO, NEVADA 89510

November 1, 1980

The Governor's Commission
on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Gentlemen:

Your Draft Report contains an omission that must be corrected. Nowhere in the report is there any mention of grazing and the livestock industry and its place in the future of Nevada.

Rangelands are an important resource in all the western states and in Nevada the production of food and fiber from the public lands is a major industry. Improving the productivity of the public range should be a goal for Nevada's future. In a time when conservation of energy is crucial, it may be that range fed cattle and sheep are the most energy efficient way of getting protein to American tables. The importance of utilizing the renewable resources of the public range to feed and clothe the people of this country should be emphasized.

Sincerely,

Roberta Damele
Jack H. Eggle
Advisory Committee members
from Eureka County for
Region 4

JHE
cc: Governor List

POST OFFICE BOX [illegible] • RENO, NEVADA 89505 • (702) 785-20[illegible]

city of reno

RECEIVED

November 3, 1980

Mr. David P. Dietz
Project Management Planner
Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

Subject: Draft Report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

Dear Mr. Dietz:

In response to your request, transmitted herewith is a copy of the text of the comments I made to the Commission at their meeting held in Reno on October 29, 1980. Please contact me if you desire clarification regarding any of the ideas I have expressed.

I believe the efforts of the many people involved in this project have produced a report that will be of use to all of us who have a concern for the future of Nevada.

Very truly yours,

Keith Lockard, P.E.
Director of Traffic and Transportation

KL/nr

ORAL COMMENT DIRECTED TO THE GOVERNOR'S
COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA AT
THEIR MEETING HELD IN RENO ON OCTOBER 29, 1980

Members of the Commission:

My name is Keith Lockard; I am Director of Traffic and Transportation for the City of Reno. I would like to address to you some comments regarding the transportation section of the October, 1980, Draft Report, because of the importance to our society of our transportation system. The adequacy of the transportation system in the State affects the social and economic well being of almost every Nevadan.

I think a credible job has been done in preparing what are reasonable goal, objective and policy statements relative to the future transportation needs of Nevada. The material is organized, clear, and concise. I am supportive of the transportation goal and objectives. I would, however, like to offer some particular comments about what I think are some significant aspects of the material in the transportation section.

In the area of funding, there have already been some comments made. I think it must be recognized that the achievement of the goals of this plan are totally dependent upon the adequacy of funding, and I think it is becoming clear to all of involved in the transportation business that the funding sources of the past clearly are not adequate to meet the transportation needs of the future. In speaking to you of the need for increased funding, I realize that our transportation system must be operated and maintained in the most economic and efficient manner possible. Though it may appear paradoxical, good roads cost less. The Utah Department of Transportation in 1977 performed a Study of Pavement Rehabilitation Needs, Benefits, and Costs. Some conclusions of that Study were as follows:

It was shown that by maintaining pavement surfaces in good or better condition, much lower annual costs and higher benefits will result than for pavements in fair or poor condition. It was found that deteriorating pavements are more costly to the highway user, due to increased fuel consumption and increased wear and tear on vehicles. It was demonstrated that more maintenance effort and thicker rehabilitation overlays were required for pavement surfaces as they deteriorate. It is a false economy to minimize our governmental budgets by deferring maintenance of our roadway system.

Unfortunately, the costs of transportation are quite obvious, but the benefits are more obscure. The millions of dollars in governmental budgets, the fuel costs that are paid at the gas

pump, the maintenance costs paid at your local garage, and the cost of purchasing a vehicle are all very obvious to the user. That user, of course, is then resistant to increased taxation to provide for transportation improvements. What is not so obvious are the very real and oftentimes cumulatively very large but individually small incremental travel time, fuel consumption and air pollution reductions which result from transportation improvements, and the savings that occur because of accidents that did not happen.

Let me comment in regard to the implementation statements contained in the report. I think the direction of that implementation in many cases appears to be correct, but the responsibility for undertaking action to implement many of these measures is not well defined. I think at some point in this process there is a need to define the individual and collective responsibility of the State, regional, County, and City Governmental organizations. Action words, such as "expand," "increase," "encourage," "discourage" are frequently used in the implementation statements. But these words are not related to an organization and do not define in what manner this implementation will occur. I think it may be entirely appropriate that such specifics are not included in this particular document, but, clearly, the implementation methodology will need to be considered subsequent to adoption of the particular report. I would suggest that perhaps the appropriate approach to considering this responsibility and implementation question lies with the development of the State Transportation Plan, a process that you know is now in progress.

An additional implementation aspect that may need to be considered is the relative priority of the particular goals. I think that would be particularly important if funding is not what it should be to achieve all of those goals concurrently.

I note with concern that the transportation section of the report does not include a policy statement regarding traffic safety, yet here in Nevada we have one of the highest traffic accident fatality rates in the nation. The annual cost to Nevadans resulting from traffic accident deaths, injuries, and property damage is enormous. I recommend the inclusion of a policy statement dealing with safety, and would suggest to your Staff that they contact the State Office of Traffic Safety for assistance in developing appropriate wording.

That concludes my remarks; thank you for the opportunity.

Harry P. Hassoth
10850 Plata Mesa Dr.
Reno, NV 89506
972-6349

1980 NOV
RECEIVED

Nov.2,1980

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FUTURES COMMISSION & STAFF
FROM: Harry P. Hassoth, Chairman, Natural Resources Subcommittee
RE: Approval of final report.

Dear Friends:

I hereby approve the final draft of the Future Commission's report BUT with a few personal comments.

It is my belief that the work of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada represents a milestone in our state's history. While the going has at times been rough and frought with frustration, the efforts put forth not only by the commissioners and staff but by all those who contributed to the process from filling out surveys to turning out for town hall meetings and reviewing our work--all have helped to plant a new seed--a seed of long-range, comprehensive planning--which should, if nurtured properly, grow into a verdant tree overshadowing the whole of Nevada and bearing choice fruits for generations to come. Thus I feel honored and proud to have been a part of this Commission and wish to thank each of the members for the pleasure of working with you.

Along with these good feelings, however, I feel a certain degree of disappointment stemming from the fact that our Commission, as an appointed and supposedly nonpolitical panel, failed to respond courageously and responsibly to some of the most profound challenges facing our state and nation. Among these challenges are the actual defining (or outlining) of a conceptual framework for growth management, the social and economic pitfalls associated with the continuous expansion of the gaming industry, the increasing tension between the young and old, the rich and the poor, and people of diverse ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds, and finally, the state, national, and global dangers associated with the arms race especially as it pertains to the MX missile project.

I personally feel that as a Commission we sidestepped these issues or at least refused to deal with them in an adequate manner. And because these are issues which lie at the heart of our future--most especially the future of our youth and children--our efforts

may well be judged inadequate, even blameworthy, by the rising generation. This is a strong indictment, so I wish to qualify it.

In every society it is the middle-aged generation that is momentarily in power and that therefore bears the immediate responsibility for the current state of society. It is the middle-aged generation that is responsible for having brought the rising generation into the World and for having educated, or miseducated, or failed to educate, their children. So the rising generation is justified in being indignant if the parents' generation really has failed to fulfill the responsibility that, for the moment, is theirs because of their being temporarily in power. The generation that is in power is certainly blameworthy if, when 'the time is out of joint', this generation deliberately shuts its eyes to the truth and does not try to do anything to save the situation or tries only in a very perfunctory and incompetent way.

Obviously, each generation must meet the challenges it inherits from past generations; and the older generation's power is limited by the cumulative effect, i.e. Karma, of all the actions of previous generations since the first appearance of life on this planet. But we who possess the power today still have the responsibility to correct, as much as possible, the mistakes of the past.

When it came to the 'mistakes' of the MX project (as an aspect of the ineffective and grossly inflationary war system) and the state's rapidly expanding gaming industry (as the primary cause of many of our most severe social problems due to its excessive materialistic orientation) our Commission opted to bury its head in the sand. (Certainly our statement on the MX was 'perfunctory' to say the least!) The facts that the nation's political machinery has gone too far (supposedly) to halt the MX or that our state's economic viability is dependent upon gaming do not alter the drastic courses set by these enterprises. Sometime down the line another Futures Commission, or perhaps a radical group of anarchists, will address these issues head on; but they will have to bear the additional weight of this generation's indecisions and lack of vision. Of course, if events get too far out of hand, as may well be the case already, the decisions may be made by Mother Nature and the choice of averting ecological, social, or economic disaster

may not be man's at all.

It is not my intent to moralize on or even review these issues. Perhaps I am merely attempting to appologize for my own lack of courage and inability to have brought these issues out into the open. There are, however, no excuses for any of us! We were chosen by the Governor to address the challenge of the future and the people of Nevada were depending upon us to do so. The history of mankind is available to all of us, but somehow we overlooked even Toynbee's summary on Surviving the Future (1971). The global imperatives regarding the environment, population, and the need for a rapid deescalation of the arms race have been loudly proclaimed by the Secretaries General of the United Nations, members of the Club of Rome and the World Order Models Project, and most recently, by the President's Global 2000 Commission. But their warnings, reports, and recommendations have fallen on deaf ears. The fact that Man is a noble and spiritual being who does not live 'by bread alone', i.e material pursuits, but rather by 'every word uttered by the mouth of God' has been reiterated down through the ages by the great spiritual teachers--Moses, Buddha, Krishna, Zoroaster, Christ, Muhammad, and most recently Baha'u'llah (1817-1892). Yet even God's exalted Word no longer seems capable of rousing the heedless from their strange sleep.

To anyone who truly possesses a futuristic orientation it is plain to see and hear that our 'time is out of joint'. Folk-rock groups sing lyrics like these of Seals and Crofts' "One Planet, One People. Please!" (1979):

> Storm clouds are coming, I can see it all
> The old world is dying,it must crumble and fall
> And from every nation you can hear the call
> One Planet, One People, Please!

And scientists like the eminent Dr. Jonas Salk proclaim that "... Man has reached a point, occurring in our time, when an epochal change is being experienced. This change is of such magnitude and significance that it may well be judged to be of major import in the course of human evolution."

Even more significant are the words uttered by Baha'u'llah, Prophet-Founder of the Baha'i Faith, over 100 years ago to the rulers and religious leaders of the world:

"The winds of despair are, alas, blowing from every direction, and the strife that divides and afflicts the human race is daily increasing. The signs of impending convulsions and chaos can

now be discerned, inasmuch as the prevailing order appears to be lamentably defective....Soon will the present-day order be rolled up, and a new one spead out in its stead." "After a time," He also has written, "all the governments on earth will change. Oppression will envelop the world. And following a universal convulsion, the sun of justice will rise from the horizon of the unseen realm."

"The whole earth," He, moreover, has stated, "is now in a state of pregnancy. The day is approaching when it will have yielded its noblest fruits, when from it will have sprung forth the loftiest trees, the most enchanting blossoms, the most heavenly blessings." And finally, His insistence that "the well-being of mankind, its peace and security are unattainable unless and until its unity is firmly established."

Truly the 'Promised Day has come', the time for the 'coming-of-age of humanity' is here. Whether viewed from the perspective of the historian, the evolutionary biologist, the social scientist, artist, or Prophet the message is the same. We may wish to ignore the signs of the time and comfort ourselves in our outworn and provincial ideologies but the forces of evolution will simply continue to run over us. The world is, in truth, moving on towards its destiny. The interdependence of the people and nations of the earth, whatever the leaders of the divisive forces of the world may say or do, is already an accomplished fact. Its unity in the economic and ecological spheres is now understood and recognized by most enlightened men and women. The welfare of the part means the welfare of the whole, and the distress of any part brings distress to the whole. A spiritual renaissance is brewing within the collective soul of humankind and is precipitating a revolution beyond our wildest imaginations. The fires lit by this great ordeal are the consequences of men's failure to recognize it. They are, moreover, hastening its consumation. Adversity, prolonged, world-wide, afflictive, allied to chaos and universal destruction, is presently convulsing the nations, stirring the conscience of the world, disillusioning the masses, precipitating radical changes in the very conception of society, and beginning to coalesce the disjointed limbs of mankind into one body, single, organically united, and indivisible.

In summary, we, the members of Nevada's first Commission on the Future, have, I hope, helped Nevadans take a small step forward. Perhaps we were not audacious enough in our pronouncements; perhaps our thinking is still too circumscribed by present nationalistic ideologies; and perhaps we shall be blamed by future generations for our lack of vision--even our ignorance of present-day realities.

Yet we have, I believe, glimpsed a streak of a new and promised dawn. Under the surface of today's perplexing events a new life is being knit together, struggling to find its way... Today is the seedbed of the future.

Yours sincerely,

Harry G. Hassoth

How did we rate as a panel of futurists?

Reno Evening Gazette Tuesday, November 4, 1980 - 9

Futurists see bad, good times ahead

LOS ANGELES — The United States is likely to pass through a bleak era for the next several years, but a more affluent society should emerge by the middle of the 21st century, futurists say.

The scenarios of the future were drawn from reports to be deliverd to some 700 business and civic leaders Nov. 12 and 13 at SRI International, a private consulting firm in Menlo Park.

The bleakest outlook comes in a report entitled "Hard Times" by researchers Marie Spengler and Peter Teige. Its gloomy scenario for the year 1985 includes:

•Unemployment averaging 15 percent with pockets as high as 35 percent.

•Inflation rising so fast that consumers spend money as soon as they get it before it loses its value.

•Governments at all levels teetering on bankruptcy under the burden of paying for energy.

•Frustration giving way to extremism, crime and violence.

•The very fabric of democratic government being threatened by authoritarians promising easy answers to society's ills.

"It isn't like the Great Depression of the 1930s when everything just collapsed," says Ms. Spengler. "Instead, it's spiraling inflationary paralysis ... a period of relatively severe and chronic economic hardship."

Nonetheless, she says, competition will be fierce for a piece of an increasingly shrinking economic pie.

"Basic needs — food, shelter, transportation, and so on — would assume a greater prominence in consumer choices," she says.

A more prosperous future by the middle of the 21st century is outlined in two "Better Times" scenarios prepared by Peter Schwartz for the California Energy Commission.

Schwartz foresees a future when life is easy, home and community thrive in an energy-efficient society with no nuclear power plants, the air hasn't been cleaned since 1850, and people work less as traditional boundaries between job, learning and leisure become blurred.

In both of Schwartz' scenarios, affluence increases substantially — with coming generations deciding whether they are more desirous of great abundance or a better environment.

Edward E. Eyre, Jr.
P. O. Box 331
Eureka, Nevada 89316

1980 NOV
RECEIVED

November 4, 1980

The Governor's Commission
on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

Gentlemen:

I have just read the Draft Report of the Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada.

Why is "livestock" completely omitted? Is it not the most important agricultural segment in the state today?

Shouldn"t grazing by livestock become even more important in the future?

Preserving fossil energy will be paramount. What better way to produce protein (food) than the utilization of our rangelands by livestock requiring NO FOSSIL ENERGY.

Any plan for the Future of Nevada should include vast improvement of our rangelands thereby allowing maximum production of protein through livestock, saving fossil energy while so doing.

Sincerely yours,

Edward E. Eyre, Jr.

EEE:je
cc: Governor List

JOE MIDMORE
1940 KINGS ROW
RENO, NEVADA 89503
(702) 747 2560

1980 NOV
RECEIVED

Nov.6, 1980

The Governor's Commission on
The Future of Nevada:

Page 47 of your Draft Report recommends a legislative mandate on the paying of a refund for the return of beverage containers. This, in effect, mandates the collection of a deposit on such containers on the assumption that this will make consumers return them for re-use and thus refrain from littering as well as save on the resources and energy needed for the manufacture of the containers.

The California-Nevada Soft Drink Association would like to acquaint the Commission with a number of facts which we believe have not been brought to your attention.

1. Over a considerable number of years in which this idea has been promoted only some half dozen states have seen fit to enact it, namely Oregon, Vermont, Maine, South Dakota, Michigan and Connecticut most by initiative petition. The successful vote in Connecticut came with a mere 25 percent voter turnout.

The beneficial effects have been questionable. Oregon boasts that the law has been a splendid success at clearing litter from its roadsides but a trip on Oregon highways will almost invariably show either cleanup crews working along the roads or piles of trash bags awaiting pickup.

2. Nevada's legislature has considered this type of legislation a number of times and has invariably either chosen not to take it to a vote or has rejected it as unnecessary. Legislators have agreed that the process of continuing public education on keeping the environment clean plus the use of recycling centers for glass and aluminum containers has been preferable.

3. The added costs of a mandatory deposit law to the beverage industry and its customers, and to the total economy, would far outweigh any advantages for Nevada.

The cost items to be considered are:
(1) Float (supply of containers) -- reuseable bottles are much heavier glass and thus more expensive.
(2) Truck fleets might have to be as much as doubled to adjust to container pickup and changed routes.
(3) Truck fuel costs would increase greatly.
(4) Bottle washing machines.
(5) Water useage increase for washing.
(6) Power useage increase for water heating.

(7) Increased sewage production.
(8) Need for increased plant and fleet parking space.
(9) Need for increased retailer storage space plus considerable health safety measures.

4. Beverage containers constitute only a small percent of litter. It seems manifestly unfair to burden one section of our industrial community and its customers with this highly inflationary law, dubious as its value is.

Respectfully submitted,

Joe Midmore
for the California-Nevada
Soft Drink Association

704 S. Ninth St., Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

702 - 386-1729

FACILITATORS

PLANNING · FINANCIAL and RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT · GRANT WRITING SPECIALISTS

1980 NOV 4 RECEIVED

November 10, 1980

Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710

Dear Commission Members:

Because our firm provides planning services to public and private clients throughout Nevada, Facilitators' staff was very interested in both the process the Future Commission used to determine priority recommendations and the issuance of those recommendations in the final report.

The concerns of the rural communities of Nevada have been dealt with by the Commission in an attentive manner and as representatives of small cities and towns in Nye, Esmeralda, and Clark Counties and of Indian communities throughout the State, we congratulate you on your emphasis that the planning and development needs of the less populous areas be given serious consideration by the legislature.

No single step is more important in this effort than the establishment of a Nevada-based FmHA state office. The Commission's recommendation for this office is commendable.

On a more vast scale is the ongoing challenge of meeting the still-to-be-identified impact of MX on all Nevada communities. We feel that the Commissioners' recommendation for greater state-agency coordination will aid in meeting this challenge whether that coordination be achieved by the agency merger proposed in the Future's report or by the commitment of existing agencies to develop closer communication with outlying areas. Nevada agency staff people have generally proven to be responsive and helpful to locally initiated requests for help. No doubt many would welcome an effort to bring a higher level of teamwork to their mutual responsibilities.

Still, we hope the Commission's recommendation for improvements are not viewed as censorious of existing agency staffs. This last year, in relation to the Goldfield Water Project, Esmeralda County called on and received technical assistance or funding from the Division of Water Planning; Water Resources; Consumers Health Protection Division; Community Services Agency; the state branches of the BLM, FmHA, HUD; the Four Corners Regional Commission; the State Fire Marshall; the Department of Transportation; and the Governor's Office of Planning Coordination. There is probably no greater example of the willingness of the State agencies to join resources.

We thank the Commission for providing an open forum on the critical subject of planning in Nevada.

Sincerely,

Jacqueline Mitchell

JACQUELINE MITCHELL
Consultant/Facilitators

JM:rp

Appendix C

March 31, 1980

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS

Growth and the Future

Throughout the state, there is great concern that Nevada is becoming a less desirable place to live. There is very little support for rapid growth in any county. There is the greatest resistance to accepting additional growth in the northwestern counties that have experienced rapid growth in recent years. Nevadan's concerns about recent growth are underscored by the strong support for additional funding for planning throughout the state. Transportation-related problems were the most frequently mentioned problems in all urbanizing areas of the state.

Economic Development

There is very strong support for economic diversification in every Nevada county. Agriculture was ranked number one statewide among economic activities that respondents would like to see expanded. In general, most respondents would like to see Nevada's economic development efforts focus on economically depressed areas. There was also a large minority throughout the state that would like to see the State's economic development efforts reduced or eliminated.

Energy

In every county in Nevada, alternative energy sources (geothermal, wind and solar) were the most favored alternatives to oil. Most respondents would like to see the State coordinate its efforts with the private sector and a large minority would like to see the State offer tax incentives. Nuclear energy was the least favored alternative to oil in every county.

The Nevada Lifestyle and Change

For most Nevadans, our state is defined by its vast open spaces and the recreational opportunities that go with them. It is further defined by a sense of freedom, its good climate and clean air. This conclusion is underscored by the indications that Nevadans would least accept loss of access to the out-of-doors and further deterioration of air quality.

Public Services

Police services and transportation, other than highways, received the strongest support for additional funding. Although most counties were clearly in favor of additional funding for police services, the high state total was generated by the two largest urban counties: Clark and Washoe. We draw two major conclusions from the large support for "transportation other than highways" in urban and rural counties: rural communities probably would like to see more interconnections between themselves, other rural communities and the two major urban areas; urban communities are probably interested in greater local transit services. These generalizations are supported by the results of questions 15, 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Education

There was widespread concern about the quality of primary and secondary education. Respondents felt that the University of Nevada and the community colleges were adequately preparing their students for the future. However, a large number of respondents had no opinion about the adequacy of University and community college education. Most counties expressed a willingness to maintain or increase funding levels for all levels of education.

Health Care

Health care services were generally felt to be adequate in the urban and more populous rural counties. Most rural counties, however, felt that they did not have adequate health care. There was very strong support for the idea that basic medical care should be available for every Nevadan.

Who Responded to this Survey

Comparing the statewide age breakdown to the 1979 statistics available from the State Planning Coordinator's Office, one finds that a very representative statewide sample was obtained. Those over 25 are, however, slightly over represented in the sample.

Age	Survey Population (%)	State Population (%)
18 & under (15-18)	8	12
19-24	5	13
25-40	36	30
41-64	41	35
65 & over	11	10

Notes on Reading the Tables of Survey Results

These notes should be read before reading the tables as they will aid in your interpretation of the results.

On Interpreting the Results

It was the decision of the Commission that the survey should be distributed so that every Nevadan would have the opportunity to fill one out. This precluded the possibility of a systematic distribution; which means that the results of the survey cannot be interpreted in the same manner as the public opinion polls with which most people are familiar.

As an example, 60% of the people responding to our survey were not pleased with the growth (or lack of growth) in their community in the last few years. It would not be appropriate to say that "60% of all Nevadans were displeased with the growth (or lack of growth) of their community in recent years." It would be appropriate to say that "most Nevadans were displeased with the growth (or lack of growth) in their community in recent years." In general, any difference between responses of less than 5% is probably not significant.

Number of Surveys Returned
(page F)

The first column (Number of Surveys Returned) shows the total number of surveys received from each county. The "Percentage of Total Number of Surveys Returned" column indicates the percentage that each county's total is of the total number of surveys returned.

The "Percentage of County Households Returning Surveys", is our estimate of the number of households in each county that mailed in the survey. Because some households sent in more than one survey (i.e. husband and wife each sent one), we assumed, for purposes of estimation, that one out of every ten households sent in two surveys; therefore, the figures in this column are 10% lower than if one assumed that only one survey was from each household.

The "Percentage of State Population in County" column is included so that each county's population can be compared to the percentage of surveys returned from each county.

In general, the number of surveys is proportional to the population of each county. You will notice that the number of surveys returned from Washoe County and Carson City, was higher than would have been expected, while those from Clark County were lower.

Basic Tabulations (pages 1-19)

1) The percentages given for all questions (except 15 and 16) can be read as follows:

"X percent of all people answering this question gave this answer."

2) The percentages given for questions 15 and 16 can be read as follows:

"X percent of all responses given were in this category."

3) All percentages were rounded to the nearest whole percent. The rounding rule used was: .5 or greater was rounded upwards to the next whole percentage; .4 or lower was rounded downwards to the nearest whole percentage. This means that where a "0" appears, up to .4% of the respondents may have chosen this answer.

4) So that it may be interpreted, question 7 has been combined with question 6. As the examples on page 2 of the tables demonstrate, the middle number in each box is the percentage of those chosing this answer to question 6. The upper number represents the percentage of those chosing this answer who would like to have the state government assist in the expansion of this economic activity. The lower number represents the % of those who would not like to see the state government assist in the expansion of this activity.

5) The percentages shown in question 17 should not be interpreted as absolute indicators of respondents acceptance of various conditions. The percentages are most useful in comparing relative acceptance of one condition to another. For example, there was greater acceptance of reduced access to hunting and fishing areas than there was of reduced access to the out-of-doors in general.

6) The responses to question 30 do not total to 100% because respondents were allowed to select more than one answer.

7) Because of an unusually large percentage of returns from high school age individuals, the responses from three counties (Esmeralda, Eureka and Lincoln) are not adequate to base generalizations upon. Other means will be used to gather this information for these counties.

8) The number of surveys received from Storey County is not adequate to base generalizations upon. Other means will be used to gather this information from this county.

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA

NUMBER OF SURVEYS RETURNED BY COUNTY

February 22, 1980	Number Of Surveys Returned	% Of Total Number of Surveys Returned	% Of County Households Returning Surveys + #	% Of State Population in County +
1. Carson City	1,173	6.3	9.6	4.3
2. Churchill	206	1.1	3.7	1.9
3. Clark	8,350	44.7	5.0	56.7
4. Douglas	342	1.8	4.9	2.5
5. Elko	342	1.8	5.3	2.2
6. Esmeralda	50	0.3	14.5	0.1
7. Eureka	53	0.3	12.8	0.1
8. Humboldt	233	1.2	6.7	1.2
9. Lander	97	0.5	6.7	0.5
10. Lincoln	69	0.4	4.6	0.5
11. Lyon	433	2.3	8.3	1.8
12. Mineral	210	1.1	9.0	0.8
13. Nye	195	1.0	6.2	1.1
14. Pershing	221	1.2	17.9	0.4
15. Storey	33	0.2	5.7	0.2
16. Washoe	6,302	33.8	8.3	24.6
17. White Pine	362	1.9	10.2	1.2
Total	18,671	100.0*	6.3	100.0*

* Total may not sum to 100.% due to rounding error.

\+ Population figures and number of persons per household from State Planning Coordinator's Office as of July/79.

\# We assumed that we received two surveys from 10% of the households in each County.

Page 1 Numbers shown are percentages

BACKGROUND INFORMATION	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PI
3.) SEX																		
MALE:	59	64	56	60	60	60	54	52	48	64	57	54	64	59	54	51	58	65
FEMALE:	41	36	44	40	40	40	46	48	52	36	43	46	36	41	46	49	42	[illegible]
4.) AGE																		
18 and under	8	1	1	9	2	6	37	64	4	2	32	2	4	0	10	3	3	1
19-24	5	5	4	5	3	2	4	0	10	6	3	2	0	8	8	6	7	4
25-40	36	37	23	33	42	42	22	19	46	50	15	31	27	45	35	54	43	31
41-64	41	51	54	42	35	40	33	13	29	31	36	46	50	37	37	29	40	53
65 and over	11	5	17	12	18	10	4	4	10	10	15	20	19	10	12	9	8	11
GENERAL FEELINGS ABOUT THE FUTURE																		
5.) Twenty years from now do you think that, in general, Nevada will be:																		
a.) a better place to live than now	25	15	10	32	21	33	35	27	8	31	28	20	38	28	29	8	15	[illegible]
b.) about the same	19	9	18	20	22	20	19	38	35	19	22	21	25	24	18	11	15	16
c.) not as good a place to live as now	56	77	72	47	57	46	46	35	57	50	50	55	35	49	53	81	70	47

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
6&7) (For easier interpretation questions 6 and 7 are combined)																		
6.) Among the types of economic activities which could expand in Nevada are those listed below. Please indicate in order of preference, the three you would like to see expanded.																		
7.) For each choice that you indicated above, please indicate whether you think state government should assist in expanding your selected economic activity.																		
Example:																		
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY																		
yes- state government should assist in expanding this economic activity	40																	
1st (those choosing this activity as their first choice)	35																	
no- state government should not assist in expanding this economic activity.	60																	
yes-	60																	
2nd	53																	
no	40																	

Page 3 Numbers shown are percentages

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Question 6 & 7 Con't)

			NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
a.) GAMING:	1st	yes	46	46	0	50	60	42	50	67	0	33	100	50	33	50	0	50	33	33
			11	10	0	16	10	13	4	6	4	6	4	7	6	8	2	6	9	6
		no	54	55	0	50	40	58	50	33	100	67	0	50	67	50	100	50	67	67
	2nd	yes	37	40	33	42	0	33	0	67	0	100	33	100	100	100	0	0	29	50
			5	9	4	5	4	6	2	20	6	2	4	4	2	6	0	8	4	2
		no	63	60	67	58	100	67	100	33	100	0	67	0	0	0	0	100	71	[illegible]
	3rd	yes	32	22	40	38	0	75	0	20	25	0	100	100	0	50	35	40	24	[illegible]
			9	8	8	10	3	6	6	11	9	7	5	7	7	8	19	16	9	4
		no	68	78	60	62	100	25	100	80	75	100	0	0	100	50	65	60	76	75
b.) RECREATION:	1st	yes	82	83	92	85	82	90	67	90	78	93	80	63	100	100	88	100	76	80
			20	26	18	18	27	22	19	21	18	29	7	15	16	12	15	19	24	5
		no	18	17	8	15	19	10	33	10	22	17	20	38	0	0	13	0	24	20
	2nd	yes	74	78	73	74	68	73	67	50	75	71	71	67	63	69	50	92	77	100
			17	20	11	17	19	16	6	17	8	15	10	21	17	26	8	34	17	8
		no	26	22	27	27	32	27	33	50	25	29	29	33	38	31	50	8	23	0
	3rd	yes	71	89	50	76	21	73	22	50	100	40	73	80	100	67	100	40	70	71
			13	8	15	13	14	10	19	9	11	12	17	9	9	18	10	16	15	15
		no	29	11	50	24	29	27	78	50	0	60	27	20	0	33	0	60	30	29
c.) AGRICULTURE:	1st	yes	64	66	48	69	65	65	60	59	79	54	63	36	63	50	55	83	67	56
			26	27	43	17	39	21	21	57	29	25	34	47	16	39	37	50	27	20
		no	36	34	52	31	35	35	40	41	21	46	38	64	38	50	45	17	33	44
	2nd	yes	61	39	29	33	53	50	60	83	73	64	57	57	69	33	67	80	63	64
			20	31	21	13	30	21	21	13	31	24	23	26	34	18	31	14	22	12
		no	38	61	71	27	47	50	40	17	27	36	44	43	31	67	33	20	37	36
	3rd	yes	64	73	71	78	70	25	33	75	50	100	88	80	100	60	0	100	53	36
			12	14	10	11	10	13	13	9	9	9	12	9	2	10	6	16	14	15
		no	36	27	29	22	30	75	67	25	50	0	12	20	0	40	100	0	47	[illegible] 4
d.) MINING:	1st	yes	57	63	100	51	33	40	67	50	71	67	71	67	80	17	55	100	38	71
			9	7	7	5	3	11	19	9	14	19	20	11	20	12	23	3	5	25
		no	43	38	0	49	67	60	33	50	29	33	29	33	20	83	45	0	62	29
	2nd	yes	55	63	53	66	67	47	75	73	77	40	50	46	80	25	27	67	52	41
			13	7	22	8	12	18	17	24	27	20	26	20	21	24	21	9	9	28
		no	45	38	47	34	33	53	25	27	23	60	50	55	20	75	73	33	48	59
	3rd	yes	49	29	18	57	50	44	33	33	33	75	42	50	57	17	60	0	53	64
			11	13	16	8	14	10	13	14	19	9	18	7	16	12	10	0	13	15
		no	51	71	82	43	50	56	67	67	67	25	58	50	43	83	40	0	47	36

Page 4 Numbers shown are percentages

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Question 6 & 7 Con't)

			NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PI
e.) WAREHOUSING:	1st	yes	52	0	67	57	25	100	100	0	100	50	100	0	100	50	0	0	44	25
			5	3	4	7	4	3	2	0	4	4	1	0	2	4	0	6	6	6
		no	48	100	33	43	75	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50	0	100	56	75
	2nd	yes	37	18	33	47	29	57	33	100	33	0	100	33	50	100	100	14	25	75
			11	10	9	13	7	7	6	4	13	4	3	11	9	2	8	20	15	8
		no	63	82	67	53	71	43	67	0	67	100	0	67	50	0	0	86	75	25
	3rd	yes	39	38	25	48	7	55	50	0	100	25	100	25	67	50	33	33	33	20
			10	15	12	10	14	12	9	2	4	9	3	7	7	4	12	19	11	5
		no	61	63	75	52	93	46	50	100	0	75	0	75	33	50	67	67	67	80
f.) LIGHT MANUFACTURING:	1st	yes	53	29	44	78	33	50	50	100	50	50	88	60	63	50	33	100	48	75
			14	15	13	3	9	13	4	4	8	13	11	9	16	8	12	6	17	4
		no	47	71	56	22	67	50	50	0	50	50	13	40	38	50	67	0	52	25
	2nd	yes	49	29	25	57	43	0	25	60	100	60	100	29	80	0	43	0	40	50
			15	6	12	21	21	6	8	11	2	11	13	13	11	4	14	3	15	15
		no	51	71	75	43	57	100	75	40	0	40	0	71	20	100	57	100	61	50
	3rd	yes	44	12	42	55	35	48	60	100	69	56	42	45	36	43	50	0	30	62
			17	16	18	15	24	22	11	7	28	21	18	35	24	14	19	9	17	14
		no	56	88	58	45	65	52	40	0	31	44	58	55	64	57	50	100	70	34
g.) HEAVY MANUFACTURING:	1st	yes	64	100	0	0	0	50	100	100	0	0	100	67	100	100	100	100	18	0
			2	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	1	6	2	6	2	3	2	0
		no	37	0	100	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	83	0
	2nd	yes	57	0	100	63	0	100	50	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	0	0	31	100
			2	1	2	3	1	1	4	2	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	8
		no	43	100	0	37	100	0	50	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0
	3rd	yes	53	50	50	55	100	100	50	0	0	50	33	100	67	0	50	0	46	25
			3	2	3	4	1	2	4	0	0	12	5	2	7	0	4	0	2	8
		no	47	50	50	45	0	0	50	0	0	50	67	0	33	0	50	0	55	75
h.) MAJOR ENERGY PRODUCING FACILITIES: (power plants, etc.)	1st	yes	84	82	67	87	75	70	100	0	83	100	100	100	100	50	80	100	80	86
			9	10	9	9	8	11	21	0	12	2	6	2	8	4	10	3	9	31
		no	16	18	33	13	25	30	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	50	20	0	20	14
	2nd	yes	71	80	63	76	100	82	43	67	100	78	63	100	0	86	88	50	61	61
			10	9	12	10	6	12	15	7	8	20	11	2	2	14	15	6	10	19
		no	29	20	38	24	0	18	57	33	0	22	38	0	100	14	13	50	39	39
	3rd	yes	70	36	63	73	80	92	100	56	71	67	83	56	80	83	71	40	71	67
			11	13	12	10	5	14	9	21	15	7	9	17	11	12	14	16	10	16
		no	30	64	38	28	20	8	0	44	29	33	17	44	20	17	29	60	29	33

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Question 6 & 7 Con't)

			NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PIN
i.) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH:	1st	yes	61	33	0	61	0	67	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	100
			1	3	0	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1
		no	39	67	0	39	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	33	0
	2nd	yes	60	100	0	68	50	50	50	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	100	0	40	0
			3	3	0	5	2	6	8	2	0	2	0	0	2	4	2	6	3	0
		no	40	0	0	33	50	50	50	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	60	0
	3rd	yes	67	75	50	68	42	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	50	80	100	67	62	0
			6	4	3	9	12	1	4	18	4	2	5	2	4	10	2	9	5	0
		no	33	25	50	32	58	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	50	20	0	33	38	0
j.) FEDERAL DEFENSE PROJECTS: (such as the MX missile system)	1st	yes	74	100	33	73	100	0	100	0	100	100	64	100	100	100	0	0	100	50
			4	1	4	5	1	2	2	0	6	2	16	4	14	6	0	3	1	4
		no	26	0	67	27	0	100	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	100	0	50
	2nd	yes	67	50	0	64	0	67	83	0	0	100	75	100	100	50	100	100	70	68
			4	5	3	6	0	6	13	0	2	2	6	2	2	4	2	3	4	8
		no	33	50	100	36	0	33	17	0	100	0	25	0	0	50	0	0	30	13
	3rd	yes	65	60	100	68	75	70	83	33	0	50	67	0	67	83	100	0	53	64
			8	9	3	10	4	11	13	7	2	12	9	4	13	12	6	0	6	12
		no	35	40	0	32	25	30	17	67	100	50	33	100	33	17	0	0	47	36
8.) GOVERNMENT economic development efforts should:																				
a.) focus mainly on areas that are economically depressed			47	51	43	39	52	54	64	49	49	45	57	46	67	47	50	60	50	62
b.) focus mainly on areas with the greatest growth potential			24	13	12	37	23	23	11	24	18	16	15	20	15	19	14	11	18	10
c.) be reduced or eliminated			29	36	46	23	25	23	26	27	33	39	28	34	19	34	37	29	33	8
9.) How important do you think it is to develop sources of employment other than gaming?																				
a.) of little importance			7	10	4	5	14	9	11	11	4	12	3	9	10	11	4	8	5	3
b.) of moderate importance			20	26	21	20	26	27	30	36	22	12	18	23	16	23	17	22	18	11
c.) of major importance			73	64	74	75	60	63	60	53	74	76	78	68	71	66	79	69	77	86

Page 6 Numbers shown are percentages

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
10.) Considering the predicted shortages of oil-based energy supplies, what role should the state take in the development of alternative energy resources (such as solar, wind and geothermal power)?																		
a.) no state role; let business decide the rate and type of development	11	15	15	10	13	17	15	12	19	22	13	10	10	6	8	4	11	10
b.) coordination between state and private enterprise	45	39	52	45	36	43	46	55	43	46	48	51	43	50	44	41	43	59
c.) offer tax incentives to business to develop these resources	34	39	31	34	44	31	24	19	31	28	22	29	29	29	40	39	36	26
d.) use tax dollars to support research in this area	10	7	3	11	7	9	15	14	7	4	14	10	19	15	8	14	9	5
11.) Again considering the predicted shortages of oil-based energy supplies, please rank the following other sources of energy.																		
a.) Coal 1st	19	23	19	18	7	19	16	28	26	27	21	20	20	6	24	3	19	29
2nd	54	53	51	53	66	49	44	40	58	53	58	50	57	68	50	69	53	53
3rd	28	23	30	29	27	32	40	33	16	20	21	31	22	26	26	29	28	17
b.) Nuclear 1st	17	16	12	20	16	23	18	12	8	16	25	11	10	21	4	6	16	18
2nd	25	26	28	23	23	32	27	39	16	27	20	30	22	21	30	18	27	19
3rd	58	59	60	57	62	46	56	49	76	58	55	59	67	57	66	77	57	63
c.) Alternative (such as solar, wind and geothermal) 1st	66	62	70	64	79	59	67	63	66	60	57	69	70	75	73	92	67	54
2nd	22	20	21	25	12	21	29	21	26	19	21	22	20	12	20	6	21	28
3rd	12	17	9	11	9	20	4	16	8	21	21	9	10	14	8	3	12	17

 Numbers shown are percentages

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STORLY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
12.) Is growth (more people) beneficial to your community?																		
yes	41	19	42	41	26	57	44	41	57	57	70	45	66	51	72	14	26	86
no	54	77	57	51	71	39	46	39	43	37	27	54	26	45	28	86	72	13
no opinion	5	3	1	8	4	3	10	20	0	6	3	2	8	4	0	0	3	1
13.) I would like the area in which I live to grow:																		
not at all	22	32	26	18	27	19	19	16	16	10	15	38	12	21	10	42	31	10
slowly	38	46	45	38	49	35	27	38	30	39	26	25	24	38	30	47	42	18
moderately	37	18	29	41	24	44	44	38	52	45	56	36	60	34	56	8	26	71
rapidly	3	4	0	3	0	2	8	7	2	6	3	2	4	8	4	3	1	1
no opinion	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.) Are you pleased with the growth (or lack of growth) in your community in the last few years?																		
yes	33	17	46	44	29	45	42	48	46	40	51	46	27	44	24	31	14	20
no	60	81	46	47	67	48	54	39	42	50	42	50	65	46	75	67	80	73
no opinion	7	2	8	9	4	8	4	13	12	10	7	4	8	10	2	3	6	7
CONCERNS ABOUT YOUR AREA																		
15.) What are the three most important problems facing your area?																		
a.) TOO RAPID/ UNREGULATED GROWTH/ OVER POPULATION	11	17	11	9	21	7	4	3	13	6	5	13	6	5	3	12	15	3
b.) WATER/ SEWER- water supply & quality/ sewer capacity	12	20	17	5	17	7	16	7	7	4	7	15	15	11	5	21	20	1
c.) GOVERNMENT (state and local) lack of responsiveness/ non-representation	4	5	4	3	5	9	5	6	6	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	7
d.) ROADS/ TRANSPORTATION/ TRAFFIC	14	9	7	21	10	5	7	4	1	10	6	13	2	8	2	12	16	5

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(Question 15 con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASH[illegible]	[illegible] P[illegible]
e.) HOUSING- cost of/lack of/ quality	5	6	2	3	4	11	4	5	3	10	6	4	2	11	10	0	7	5
f.) LACK of PLANNING/ ZONING	3	6	6	3	5	2	0	1	4	2	2	3	0	2	1	2	3	0
g.) CRIME/ POLICE	9	7	9	15	4	3	2	12	4	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	7	1
h.) EDUCATION- Crowded schools/ quality of education/ lack of facilities	3	1	3	2	3	6	3	6	7	4	7	6	5	6	3	7	1	3
i.) ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS- Destruction/ Loss of scenery/ Pollution/ (General)	8	3	4	12	5	4	5	1	2	5	1	3	3	4	1	13	9	2
j.) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION Bureau of Land Management/ U. S. Forest Service/ ETC.	3	0	6	1	2	9	5	11	9	6	12	5	4	6	11	3	1	17
k.) UNEMPLOYMENT/ ECONOMIC DEPRESSION	3	3	4	2	0	3	4	2	6	0	9	7	13	1	9	2	1	21
l.) ENERGY- Cost/ Electricity/ Power Plants/ Fuels	4	4	3	4	3	6	4	4	2	7	3	4	4	1	3	1	5	3
m.) PUBLIC SERVICES- Fire services/ Community Programs/ Other	2	1	3	2	3	3	2	1	5	4	6	4	0	7	1	0	1	1
n.) ECONOMIC DIVERSIVICATION/ LACK of INDUSTRY	3	1	3	2	2	2	11	5	3	2	4	4	6	4	6	2	1	9
o.) HEALTH/ MEDICAL/ EMERGENCY SERVICES	2	0	4	1	0	2	8	5	6	3	6	4	5	2	6	0	0	0
p.) RECREATION	2	3	2	2	1	4	10	5	3	12	3	0	3	5	9	0	1	1
q.) MX MISSILE	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	8	0	3	5	0	1	0	6
r.) OTHER	13	13	12	13	13	17	11	22	18	17	11	11	25	16	23	14	9	14
16.) What is it that you like about living in Nevada?																		
a.) OPEN SPACE/ SPARSE POPULATION/ PEACE & QUIET/ UNCONGESTED	25	24	31	16	29	37	29	49	43	34	32	34	30	36	30	26	24	41
b.) RELAXED LIFE STYLE/ FREEDOM/ INDIVIDUALITY	12	16	13	10	13	13	13	7	17	16	12	15	13	16	18	16	9	15
c.) CLEAN AIR/ LACK of POLLUTION	9	13	10	5	17	13	15	20	9	13	13	7	9	13	9	10	7	10
d.) CLIMATE	16	12	6	28	4	4	6	0	8	5	7	13	14	6	9	4	17	1
e.) FRIENDLY PEOPLE	5	7	9	3	5	5	5	0	2	6	12	7	11	4	12	8	5	9

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(Question 16 con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
f.) TAX STRUCTURE/ LOW TAXES	6	4	4	9	6	4	9	6	7	4	6	1	5	6	2	3	5	9
g.) SCENERY/ BEAUTY of AREA	5	3	7	4	6	2	8	2	2	2	7	3	5	1	6	12	7	7
h.) RECREATION	9	10	7	9	7	8	6	6	8	3	1	7	3	6	6	9	14	3
i.) OTHER	13	12	13	15	12	15	9	11	5	6	9	14	13	15	7	13	12	[illegible]
17.) What changes in your life-style would you accept?																		
a.) Deterioration of air quality																		
would accept	12	6	12	9	6	14	9	26	10	25	21	4	14	14	22	6	10	44
would not accept	88	54	88	91	94	86	91	74	90	75	79	96	86	86	78	94	90	56
b.) Increased scarcity of water																		
would accept	16	14	5	16	16	16	11	22	15	26	20	11	8	20	16	29	15	17
would not accept	84	86	95	84	84	84	89	78	85	75	80	89	92	80	84	71	85	84
c.) Increased Federal regulations																		
would accept	21	16	11	23	23	23	17	16	16	26	11	4	22	18	6	31	25	8
would not accept	79	84	89	77	77	77	83	84	84	74	89	96	78	82	94	69	75	[illegible]
d.) Reduced access to the out-of-doors																		
would accept	12	8	10	17	12	10	9	16	12	8	25	6	12	6	10	9	10	4
would not accept	88	92	89	83	88	90	91	84	88	92	75	94	88	94	90	91	90	96
e.) Riding a bus to work																		
would accept	81	82	91	81	78	80	80	48	82	80	81	81	85	83	60	79	82	83
would not accept	19	18	10	19	22	21	20	52	18	20	19	19	15	17	40	21	18	17

(Question 17 con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
f.) Increased traffic congestion																		
would accept	22	13	23	17	17	37	26	50	29	45	46	17	28	35	25	9	14	57
would not accept	78	87	77	83	83	63	76	50	71	55	54	83	72	65	75	91	87	43
g.) Increased population																		
would accept	51	33	49	55	44	67	63	58	61	75	68	40	68	65	64	29	35	81
would not accept	49	67	52	45	56	33	38	41	39	25	32	60	32	35	36	71	65	[illegible]
h.) Reduced quality of public services																		
would accept	28	37	41	25	26	24	28	38	24	27	24	33	27	33	12	19	29	31
would not accept	72	63	59	75	74	76	72	62	76	73	76	67	73	67	88	81	71	69
i.) Reduced access to fishing and hunting areas																		
would accept	29	22	24	39	24	22	23	18	27	17	30	19	18	32	20	3	28	8
would not accept	71	78	76	61	76	78	77	82	74	83	70	82	82	68	80	97	72	92
PUBLIC SERVICE																		
18.) Life-style and public services are generally funded by the taxes you pay. Should state and local government spending over the next twenty years be:																		
a.) Arts and Culture																		
greater	28	24	26	30	33	22	22	19	36	31	13	17	15	40	22	46	31	[illegible]
same	49	49	46	49	45	57	63	54	50	38	47	54	57	37	54	37	49	54
less	23	27	29	20	22	22	15	28	14	31	41	30	28	23	24	17	20	30

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(Question 18 con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
b.) Colleges and the University																		
greater	46	41	34	50	42	42	50	52	42	48	31	40	31	49	57	49	47	51
same	45	51	56	41	49	50	37	36	54	48	60	56	52	43	37	46	44	43
less	8	8	10	9	9	9	13	12	4	4	9	6	17	8	6	6	9	[illegible]
c.) Fire Protection																		
greater	45	41	37	49	46	35	73	15	39	30	49	44	44	42	41	50	45	[illegible]
same	52	57	61	49	53	61	23	43	59	61	46	50	50	58	55	50	53	61
less	3	3	1	2	1	4	4	12	2	9	4	6	6	0	4	0	18	7
d.) Health services																		
greater	51	46	39	50	55	39	73	55	60	54	63	50	62	52	60	70	48	42
same	42	47	53	43	39	50	21	29	38	42	27	41	32	42	35	25	43	50
less	8	8	9	7	6	11	6	17	2	4	10	9	6	6	6	6	9	[illegible]
e.) Land Use Planning																		
greater	52	49	38	52	57	54	38	41	54	39	26	43	42	45	43	69	62	43
same	34	40	28	37	32	32	44	29	20	35	41	39	33	34	47	25	28	42
less	14	12	35	12	11	14	18	31	26	27	33	19	25	21	10	6	10	14
f.) Library Services																		
greater	30	25	23	34	28	26	35	28	28	37	15	19	37	31	31	47	26	[illegible]
same	63	70	68	58	65	68	52	62	68	55	72	74	55	63	65	47	69	[illegible]
less	7	5	9	8	7	6	13	10	4	8	13	8	8	6	4	6	5	22
g.) Low-Cost Housing																		
greater	39	35	38	33	33	40	55	35	49	40	37	35	65	31	62	39	48	34
same	33	39	38	34	34	29	23	35	27	30	42	35	26	37	27	36	31	37
less	28	27	24	33	34	31	21	30	25	30	21	31	9	31	12	25	22	29
h.) Parks and Recreation																		
greater	48	54	45	50	54	45	48	37	28	49	24	34	49	43	39	67	31	45
same	43	39	48	43	39	50	41	44	58	39	50	54	38	43	51	31	42	42
less	9	7	7	7	8	5	11	19	14	12	27	12	13	11	10	3	6	13

Page 12 Numbers shown are percentages

(Question 18 con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
i.) Police Protection																		
greater	62	54	55	73	53	42	63	57	52	48	46	56	53	47	58	49	66	41
same	35	44	44	24	44	56	29	36	44	44	47	43	45	49	40	46	31	55
less	3	3	1	3	4	2	8	7	4	8	7	2	2	4	2	6	3	3
j.) Primary and Secondary Education																		
greater	49	37	35	49	44	54	40	37	43	54	57	47	44	58	49	61	46	61
same	45	51	52	44	50	38	51	51	53	34	40	43	52	39	45	33	47	[illegible]
less	6	11	14	7	6	9	9	12	4	12	3	9	4	4	6	6	5	3
k.) Services to Economically Disadvantaged																		
greater	27	29	23	27	28	16	26	23	25	26	18	24	32	20	36	39	30	22
same	45	42	51	44	38	50	52	48	49	48	63	33	47	51	48	39	44	58
less	28	29	26	29	33	34	22	30	25	26	19	44	21	29	16	22	26	20
l.) Services to Handicapped																		
greater	48	44	44	49	44	31	53	43	55	52	40	43	57	45	61	57	52	46
same	47	53	52	47	49	64	40	48	39	38	57	46	39	51	39	40	43	51
less	5	4	4	5	7	5	6	10	6	10	3	11	4	4	0	3	5	3
m.) Services to Senior Citizens																		
greater	56	55	52	55	53	40	45	45	61	54	33	47	56	59	61	67	63	58
same	39	40	42	40	39	54	47	50	35	40	58	42	38	37	33	33	32	35
less	5	5	6	4	8	6	9	5	4	6	9	11	6	4	6	0	5	9
n.) Streets and Highways (maintenance & construction)																		
greater	55	42	38	62	57	36	53	44	47	55	38	38	52	49	48	47	56	66
same	40	52	53	35	37	55	38	46	49	33	53	55	48	47	50	50	37	29
less	5	6	9	3	6	10	9	10	4	12	9	7	0	4	2	3	6	5

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(Question 18 con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
o.) Transportation Other than Highways																		
greater	62	58	63	70	60	57	35	46	46	65	50	44	50	58	52	57	64	6
same	29	33	34	24	29	30	59	39	40	19	38	44	34	31	40	37	27	[illegible]
less	9	9	3	6	11	12	7	15	15	17	13	12	16	10	8	6	9	-
PUBLIC TRANSIT																		
19.) There is adequate public transit in the community in which I live.																		
agree	10	4	3	12	2	6	4	12	6	4	13	2	4	8	12	0	17	0
disagree	41	9	9	63	7	13	2	10	10	6	14	4	7	11	2	9	67	12
my community does not have public transit	48	86	88	25	91	81	94	79	84	90	73	95	89	81	87	91	16	88
20.) There is adequate public transit between my community and other Nevada communities																		
agree	30	35	15	32	15	42	27	12	44	29	19	19	31	30	39	14	37	5
disagree	46	45	65	51	38	35	25	15	44	31	25	33	56	32	37	17	49	5
there is no public transit between my community and other Nevada communities	24	21	21	17	47	23	48	73	13	40	57	47	13	38	24	69	14	37

 Numbers shown are percentages

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
HEALTH																		
21.) There are adequate health services in my area.																		
agree	51	67	34	60	34	63	10	18	30	20	34	27	17	39	17	40	61	56
disagree	38	24	59	27	56	31	79	71	64	74	62	61	69	52	77	51	29	35
no opinion	10	8	7	13	10	6	10	11	6	6	4	13	13	10	6	9	11	10
22.) All Nevadans should have access to basic medical services even if government subsidies are required.																		
agree	67	66	63	69	60	65	83	51	78	67	69	59	76	60	65	69	67	54
disagree	26	28	30	24	32	32	13	17	12	27	20	40	16	32	28	22	28	34
no opinion	7	5	7	7	8	3	4	32	10	6	11	2	8	8	8	8	5	12
ARTS																		
23.) I favor tax-supported subsidies for the visual and performing arts (such as plays, music, concerts, and art shows).																		
agree	30	32	20	33	36	25	27	18	40	29	18	20	22	38	27	50	33	15
disagree	56	61	74	54	52	63	60	44	46	61	63	63	56	55	58	39	54	71
no opinion	14	7	6	14	13	12	13	38	14	10	19	18	22	8	15	11	13	15

Page 15 Numbers shown are percentages

GOVERNMENT and PLANNING

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
24.) Do you feel that your ideas and interests are fairly represented in decisions made by the following?																		
a.) Your local elected officials																		
yes	28	19	36	29	34	38	26	29	41	28	40	36	23	21	35	22	17	48
no	61	72	51	60	56	55	61	44	47	64	44	51	52	60	54	72	73	42
no opinion	12	10	13	11	10	7	13	27	12	8	15	13	25	19	12	6	10	1
b.) Nevada's state agencies																		
yes	24	23	34	26	25	27	39	24	18	16	18	22	17	23	22	17	22	30
no	58	64	50	59	51	61	46	49	50	56	54	59	52	57	55	74	59	52
no opinion	18	13	16	15	24	12	15	27	32	28	28	19	31	21	24	9	19	17
c.) Elected state officials																		
yes	29	24	43	30	30	28	32	36	25	26	28	37	27	23	41	11	24	40
no	56	68	50	57	51	65	51	29	43	48	51	35	43	55	39	83	62	45
no opinion	16	9	7	13	19	6	17	36	33	26	21	28	31	23	20	6	14	15
25.) It is appropriate for communities to plan for and regulate the use of private land.																		
agree	60	60	49	63	70	58	33	24	63	67	54	41	43	46	54	69	63	55
disagree	33	35	46	28	28	36	56	56	35	31	38	55	53	44	40	29	31	33
no opinion	7	5	4	9	3	6	10	20	2	2	8	4	4	10	6	3	6	6
26.) Indicate whether you think state government regulation over the next twenty years should be: greater, the same or less than current efforts for each of the following categories.																		
a. Conservation of agricultural lands																		
greater	57	64	51	55	66	52	53	43	47	50	36	53	64	53	53	74	64	43
same	30	31	31	33	22	31	30	36	38	33	35	30	28	31	31	20	25	31
less	13	5	18	12	12	17	17	21	15	17	29	18	9	16	16	6	11	26

 Numbers shown are percentages

GOVERNMENT and PLANNING

(Question 26 Con't.)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PI
b.) Energy conservation																		
greater	70	64	63	71	79	68	65	55	53	63	54	54	76	63	58	89	77	56
same	22	30	28	21	16	20	27	32	36	22	34	27	15	33	34	8	16	29
less	8	5	9	8	5	12	8	14	11	15	11	20	9	4	8	3	7	15
c.) Environmental protection																		
greater	54	55	44	63	57	49	49	30	34	41	18	36	50	48	38	58	61	27
same	27	30	31	25	27	17	30	34	30	33	34	38	30	21	32	33	25	[illegible]
less	19	16	25	12	16	34	21	36	36	26	48	27	20	31	30	8	14	43
d.) Public utility regulations																		
greater	55	62	54	61	48	43	33	38	53	46	31	40	48	53	37	64	62	33
same	34	29	34	31	41	42	44	47	36	30	55	42	46	28	53	33	26	50
less	11	10	12	8	11	15	23	16	11	24	14	18	7	20	10	3	12	17
e.) Wildlife management																		
greater	46	43	31	48	48	44	48	50	38	52	28	47	45	42	39	66	50	28
same	42	47	52	44	42	34	42	27	46	30	43	35	43	43	53	29	42	34
less	12	10	18	8	10	23	10	23	17	17	29	18	13	16	8	6	8	38
EDUCATION																		
27.) The school district in my area is adequately preparing its students for the future.																		
agree	36	40	59	37	41	50	45	42	35	25	48	29	25	37	29	31	29	41
disagree	48	44	33	50	32	39	43	35	37	54	39	45	61	48	60	47	53	45
no opinion	16	16	9	13	27	12	13	23	29	21	12	27	14	15	12	22	18	14

 Numbers shown are percentages

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PI
EDUCATION																		
28.) Nevada's community colleges are adequately preparing its students for the future.																		
agree	40	43	50	41	36	51	21	36	42	30	32	35	33	35	37	33	44	37
disagree	24	34	29	25	19	24	21	18	26	17	19	27	33	26	23	22	24	[illegible]
no opinion	35	23	21	35	45	26	57	46	32	53	49	36	35	39	39	44	31	50
29.) Nevada's universities are adequately preparing their students for the future.																		
agree	45	52	49	43	45	51	26	46	41	43	41	46	41	45	42	42	48	46
disagree	25	27	24	27	17	14	17	11	22	11	14	18	25	28	31	25	30	11
no opinion	31	20	27	30	38	36	57	43	37	47	44	36	35	28	27	33	22	44
30.) In the future, state supported higher education should provide more:																		
vocational training	76	77	88	74	67	79	72	66	84	80	77	71	80	82	71	80	75	88
general education	50	51	43	48	48	41	49	51	41	55	50	58	53	47	67	43	52	50
professional preparation	48	46	38	53	35	46	57	47	51	39	36	40	39	51	45	49	47	47
courses for personal enrichment	26	18	21	27	28	28	21	32	37	18	23	24	18	29	18	29	26	[illegible]
should not increase any services	8	5	13	8	10	4	17	15	2	4	4	15	8	4	8	17	8	[illegible]
ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION																		
31. Years lived in Nevada:																		
0 - 5	25	23	16	28	36	21	35	46	16	30	19	25	18	21	23	11	23	16
6 - 10	17	23	24	21	25	11	27	21	14	14	10	5	6	21	4	22	15	7
11 - 25	32	31	24	36	26	39	19	23	36	34	26	33	26	36	39	39	29	17
26 and over	26	23	36	15	13	30	19	10	34	22	44	37	50	23	35	28	33	60

BACKGROUND INFORMATION Con't

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PI
32.) Highest level of education completed																		
primary	4	1	8	3	2	4	30	24	6	0	3	11	10	0	8	3	2	4
high school	49	42	49	51	49	47	46	51	50	50	73	49	61	51	64	42	43	52
college graduate	30	36	30	28	37	30	15	18	30	34	13	26	20	26	21	33	36	29
post graduate	17	20	13	18	12	19	9	7	14	16	11	14	8	23	8	22	19	15
33.) The annual gross income (before taxes) of my household is between:																		
$0 - 4,999	5	4	4	5	4	8	12	30	8	0	5	8	9	0	6	6	3	2
$5,000 - 9,999	9	5	15	7	8	5	18	12	18	8	15	15	13	8	14	12	7	16
$10,000 - 14,999	16	12	24	14	14	15	42	15	12	22	18	31	22	22	28	15	14	19
$15,000 - 24,999	32	33	28	36	36	33	21	30	28	30	32	25	28	28	32	35	30	36
$25,000 and over	38	46	29	38	38	39	6	12	34	40	30	21	28	41	20	32	46	27
34.) I am presently employed.																		
yes	71	78	66	67	64	75	45	53	74	80	54	66	73	87	53	72	80	74
no	29	22	34	33	34	25	55	45	22	20	46	32	27	14	47	28	20	26
35.) My primary occupation is:																		
Professional- Technical, Managerial (includes: engineers, dental hygienists, purchasing agents)	39	53	43	35	38	44	19	9	40	44	17	27	31	49	29	39	48	39
Construction and Trades (includes: carpenters, machinists, tailors)	7	7	8	6	7	6	2	13	13	10	7	14	12	10	10	3	6	12
Manufacturing and Transport (includes: machine operators, meat cutters, truck drivers)	3	0	2	2	2	3	6	2	2	2	3	2	4	8	4	6	3	7
Service Workers (includes: firefighters, bartenders, warehouse laborers, dealers)	9	7	8	10	8	12	6	0	4	6	10	11	10	10	4	28	7	1

Page 19 Numbers shown are percentages

BACKGROUND INFORMATION Con't

(Question 35 Con't)

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE P
Clerical (includes: secretaries, bank tellers, dispatchers)	9	10	6	9	7	13	6	7	10	13	10	9	6	8	4	3	9	12
Sales (includes: insurance agents, advertising agents, sales workers)	5	4	6	6	2	3	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	2	6	3	7	4
Farming and Ranching (includes: ranch owners, farm managers, farm workers)	2	0	3	0	2	2	2	13	10	10	9	9	0	4	8	0	1	4
Military	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Student	6	1	3	7	2	3	34	47	0	2	16	4	2	2	6	6	3	0
Retired	12	13	11	14	22	8	13	4	8	4	15	16	27	0	10	11	8	16
Homemaker	7	4	11	8	8	5	9	2	8	6	9	9	2	6	16	0	6	3

Page 20 Responses ranked in order of preference - (1) being most preferred.

RANKING OF RESPONSES TO SELECTED QUESTIONS

	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE PINE
6.) Among the types of economic activities which could expand in Nevada are those listed below. Please indicate in order of preference, the three you would like to see expanded.																		
a.) GAMING	6	5	7	3	5	6	9	4	7	6	7	5	7	6	7	4	7	7
b.) RECREATION	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	2	3	1	5	2	3	2	5	2	2	5
c.) AGRICULTURE	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
d.) MINING	5	6	3	7	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	1	3	2	7	6	2
e.) WAREHOUSING	7	7	5	6	6	7	8	8	6	6	9	6	6	9	6	3	5	[illegible]
f.) LIGHT MANUFACTURING	3	3	3	5	3	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	2	5	3	6	3	4
g.) HEAVY MANUFACTURING	10	10	8	10	10	10	10	8	9	8	8	8	8	10	8	10	9	9
h.) MAJOR ENERGY PRODUCING FACILITIES	4	4	4	4.	7	5	3	6	4	5	6	7	5	4	4	5	4	1
i.) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT RESEARCH	9	9	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	9	10	10	9	8	9	8	8	10
j.) FEDERAL DEFENSE PROJECTS	8	8	6	8	9	8	5	9	8	7	4	9	4	7	8	9	8	6
11.) Again considering the predicted shortages of oil-based energy supplies, please rank the following other sources of energy.																		
a.) Coal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
b.) Nuclear	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
c.) Alternative (such as solar, wind and geothermal)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Page 21 Responses ranked in order of preference - (1) being most preferred.

RANKING OF RESPONSES TO SELECTED QUESTIONS

15.) What are the three most important problems facing your area?	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE P
a.) TOO RAPID/ UNREGULATED GROWTH/ OVER POPULATION	3	2	2	4	1	3	8	7	1	5	8	2	3	5	8	3	3	9
b.) WATER/ SEWER - water supply & quality/ sewer capacity	2	1	1	5	2	4	1	3	3	7	4	1	1	1	7	1	1	11
c.) GOVERNMENT (state and local) lack of responsiveness/ non-representation	7	7	8	8	4	2	7	4	4	3	6	4	4	5	7	5	8	4
d.) ROADS/ TRANSPORTATION/ TRAFFIC	1	3	4	1	3	7	5	6	11	2	7	2	8	2	9	3	2	7
e.) HOUSING - cost of/ lack of/ quality	6	6	12	9	6	1	8	5	8	2	7	7	8	1	2	9	6	6
f.) LACK OF PLANNING/ ZONING	11	5	6	7	4	13	11	9	7	9	12	8	10	8	10	7	9	12
g.) CRIME/ POLICE	4	4	3	2	5	11	10	1	7	10	14	9	9	8	9	5	5	11
h.) EDUCATION - crowded schools/ quality of education/ lack of facilities	12	11	9	10	8	6	9	4	3	7	5	4	4	4	8	4	11	8
i.) ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS - destruction/ loss of scenery/ pollution/ (general)	5	10	8	3	4	8	7	9	9	6	13	8	6	6	10	2	4	10
j.) FEDERAL GOVERNMENT REGULATION Bureau of Land Management/ U. S. Forest Service/ etc.	9	12	5	13	9	2	6	2	2	5	1	5	5	4	1	6	13	2
k.) UNEMPLOYMENT/ ECONOMIC DEPRESSION	10	9	7	11	11	10	8	8	4	11	2	3	2	9	3	7	13	1
l.) ENERGY - cost/ electricity/ power plants/ fuels	8	8	10	6	7	5	8	6	10	4	11	7	5	10	8	8	7	[illegible]
m.) PUBLIC SERVICES - fire services/ community programs/ other	15	11	10	12	7	10	10	9	6	7	7	7	10	3	11	9	12	11
n.) ECONOMIC DIVERSIVICATION/ LACK OF INDUSTRY	13	11	10	11	9	13	2	5	8	9	9	6	3	7	5	7	10	3
o.) HEALTH/ MEDICAL/ EMERGENCY SERVICES	16	12	7	14	11	12	4	5	5	8	7	7	4	8	6	9	15	13
p.) RECREATION	14	10	11	11	10	9	3	5	8	1	10	9	7	5	4	9	14	11
q.) MX MISSILE	17	12	12	15	11	14	10	8	12	9	3	9	7	5	12	8	16	5

Page 22 Responses ranked in order of preference - (1) being most preferred.

RANKING OF RESPONSES TO SELECTED QUESTIONS

16.) What is it that you like about living in Nevada?	NEVADA	CARSON CITY	CHURCHILL	CLARK	DOUGLAS	ELKO	ESMERALDA	EUREKA	HUMBOLDT	LANDER	LINCOLN	LYON	MINERAL	NYE	PERSHING	STOREY	WASHOE	WHITE P
a.) OPEN SPACE/ SPARSE POPULATION/ PEACE & QUIET/ UNCONGESTED	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b.) RELAXED LIFE STYLE/ FREEDOM/ INDIVIDUALITY	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	2
c.) CLEAN AIR/ LACK OF POLLUTION	5	3	3	6	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	4	5	3	4	4	6	3
d.) CLIMATE	2	4	7	1	8	7	6	6	4	5	5	3	2	5	4	7	2	8
e.) FRIENDLY PEOPLE	7	6	4	8	7	5	7	6	6	4	3	4	4	6	3	6	7	5
f.) TAX STRUCTURE/ LOW TAXES	6	7	8	5	5	6	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	6	8	8	[illegible]
g.) SCENERY/ BEAUTY OF AREA	8	8	5	7	6	8	5	5	6	8	4	5	6	7	5	3	5	6
h.) RECREATION	4	5	6	4	4	4	6	4	4	7	7	4	7	4	5	5	3	7

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION
ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA

CAPITOL COMPLEX CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710 (702) 885-5986

ROBERT LIST
Governor

April 7, 1980

Resolution Regarding the MX Missile System

WHEREAS, the Commission on the Future of Nevada is one of the means by which Nevadans can express their views on the future of Nevada; and

WHEREAS, Nevadans have long demonstrated their willingness to support the national defense effort by giving over 15% of the total land area necessary for present military purposes; and

WHEREAS, the MX system affects the future of Nevada.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that until the U.S. Air Force and the Department of Defense clearly demonstrate the necessity of a land-based mobile I.C.B.M. system deployed within Nevada, the Commission, reflecting the views of Nevadans, hereby opposes the deployment of the MX system as presently proposed.

Commissioners' Voting Record

Resolution Regarding the MX Missile System

April 7, 1980

		For	Against	Abstained	Absent
1.	Austin, Greg	X			
2.	Brady, Bill				X
3.	Broadbent, Bob				X
4.	Chaney, Jim				X
5.	Coulter, Steve				X
6.	Dondero, Thalia			X	
7.	Fiero, Bill	X			
8.	Fittinghoff, Alex	X			
9.	Ford, Jean	X			
10.	Fox, Warren	X			
11.	Galane, Morton		X		
12.	Guinn, Kenny				X
13.	Henrikson, Leo				X
14.	Jacobsen, Lawrence		X		
15.	Jacobson, Milka				X
16.	Lewis, Fred				X
17.	Livermore, John	X			
18.	Lurie, Ron				X
19.	Massoth, Harry	X			
20.	Newton, Ernie				X
21.	Stoess, Jean				X
22.	Sutherland, Jack				X
23.	Tibbals, Carol	X			
24.	Watters, Patricia	X			
25.	Whitehurst, Betty			X	

Appendix E

MEETING DATES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA
AND ITS COMMITTEES

DATE	COMMUNITY	LOCATION	BODY
June 29, 1979	Carson City	Legislative Building	Full Commission
July 30, 1979	Reno	UNR	Full Commission
August 9, 1979	Reno	Washoe County Administrative Offices	Communications Committee
August 17, 1979	Tonopah	Tonopah Convention Center	Economic Development Committee
August 21, 1979	Las Vegas	Clark County Administrative Offices	Human Resources Committee
August 30, 1979	Reno	Washoe County Administrative Offices	Communications Committee
September 10, 1979	Las Vegas	Las Vegas Convention Center	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee
September 13, 1979	Carson City	Legislative Building	Natural Resources Committee
September 19, 1979	Las Vegas	Alexander Dawson Building	Executive Committee
September 24, 1979	Carson City	Veteran's Conference Room	Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee
October 12, 1979	Reno	Nevada Department of Agriculture Building	Natural Resources Committee
October 18, 1979	Sparks	Edward Reed High School	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee Executive Committee
December 10, 1979	Las Vegas	Clark County Administrative Offices	Executive Committee Communications Committee
January 7, 1980	Reno	Senior Citizens Service Center	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee Communications Committee

Meeting Dates of the Commission (continued)

DATE	COMMUNITY	LOCATION	BODY
April 7, 1980	Ely	Ely Convention Center	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee Executive Committee
June 2, 1980	North Las Vegas	North Las Vegas City Hall	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee Communications Committee Executive Committee
July 1, 1980	Carson City	Legislative Building	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee Executive Committee
July 11, 1980	Sparks	Sparks City Hall	Natural Resources Committee
July 28, 1980	Boulder City	Boulder City High School	Full Commission Economic Development Committee Natural Resources Committee Human Resources Committee Executive Committee
August 8, 1980	Reno	Nevada State Department of Agriculture Building	Natural Resources Committee
August 25, 1980	Reno	Security Bank Building	Full Commission
September 8, 1980	Las Vegas	Las Vegas Convention Center	Full Commission
November 6, 1980	Reno	Security Bank Building	Full Commission

Appendix F
COMMISSIONERS' ATTENDANCE AT FULL
COMMISSION MEETINGS

	Carson City 6/29/79	Reno 7/30/79	Las Vegas 9/10/79	Sparks 10/18/79	Reno 1/7/80	Ely 4/7/80	N. Las Vegas 6/2/80	Carson City 7/1/80	Boulder City 7/28/80	Reno 8/25/80	Las Vegas 9/8/80	Reno 11/6/80
Mr. Morton Galane, Chairman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mr. Gregory Austin (1)			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Assemblyman Bill Brady	X	X	X		X	X	X					X
Commissioner Robert Broadbent	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	
Mr. James Chaney	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Assemblyman Steve Coulter	X	X	X					X		X	X	X
Commissioner Thalia Dondoro	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	
Dr. William Fiero			X		X	X				X	X	
Mr. Alexander Fittinghoff	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		
Senator Jean Ford	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Dr. Warren Fox	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Miss Jane Fundis (RESIGNED)	X	X										
Dr. Kenny Guinn	X	X	X		X		X				X	
Mr. Leo Henrikson (2)						X						
Mrs. Milka Jacobson	X	X	X			X		X				X
Senator Lawrence Jacobsen			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Mr. Fred Lewis	X	X	X	X	X		X					
Mr. John Livermore		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Commissioner Ron Lurie		X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X
Mr. Harry Massoth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mr. Ernest Newton	X	X	X		X			X	X		X	
Commissioner Jean Stoess	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Mr. John Sutherland	X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X
Mrs. Carol Tibbals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Miss Patricia Watters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mrs. Betty Whitehurst	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X

(1) Mr. Gregory Austin replaced Miss Jane Fundis.

(2) Mr. Leo Henrikson was appointed to the Commission on November 13, 1979.

NOTE: "X" Indicates Attendance.

Appendix G
SPEAKERS BEFORE THE COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA AND ITS COMMITTEES

FULL COMMISSION

Governor Robert List
Jerry Norris, Council of State Governments
Roland Westergard, Director of Conservation and Natural Resources
Ernie Gregory, Division of Environmental Protection
Noel Clark, Director Department of Energy
John Buchanan, Director, Department of Economic Development
Jim Hansen, Division of State Lands
Dr. Bing Oberly, Deputy Director Department of Human Resources
Margaret Purdue, Executive Director of Voluntary Action Center of Greater Las Vegas
Robert Rigsby, Planning Coordinator's Office
Jo Anderson, Nevada State Librarian
Ann Thompson, Nevada State Library
Jeanne Goodrich, Nevada State Library
Joan Kerschner, Nevada State Library
Susan Southwick, Nevada State Library
Deanna DeLuca, Builders Association of Northern Nevada
Pam Cosby, Nevada MX Project Field Office
Senator Richard Blakemore
Assemblyman John Polish
Commissioner Doug Hawkins, White Pine County
Commissioner Mike Marich, White Pine County
Robert Warren, Executive Secretary Nevada Mining Association
Jac Shaw, Administrator Nevada Division of State Lands
Jeff Van Ee, Nevadans Opposed to MX
Daisy Talvitie, League of Women Voters of Nevada
Lynn Wuestenberg, State Office of Health Planning and Resources
Joe Midmore, California-Nevada Soft Drink Association
James Wadhams, Director Nevada Department of Commerce
Jacqueline Mitchell, Facilitators Inc.
Walt MacKenzie, Director Nevada Department of Economic Development

HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Barbara Brady, Clark County
Dr. Bing Oberly, Deputy Director Department of Human Resources
Richard Pugh, Executive Director Nevada State Medical Society
Fred Hillerby, Executive Director Nevada Hospital Association
Kenneth Newcomb, Executive Director Greater Nevada Health Systems Agency
Commissioner Max Chilcott, Mineral County
Amanda Ceccarelli, Executive Director Central Nevada Rural Health Consortium
Michael Tuohy, Administrator Saint Mary's Hospital
Dr. Bud Baldwin, Office of Rural Health UNR School of Medicine
Beverly Rowley, Office of Rural Health UNR School of Medicine
Janet MacEachern, State Office of Health Coordinating Council
Lynn Wuestenberg, State Office of Health Planning and Resources

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Keith Tierney, State Economist, Planning Coordinator's Office
Frank Shattuck, Hilton Corporation
Fred D. Gibson Jr., Nevada Development Authority
Tim Carlson, Nevada Development Authority

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (CONTINUED)

Jack D. Hon, Hon and Associates
Lester Swenson, North Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce
Winnifred V. Jackson, City of Las Vegas
Cary Fisher, Fisher Pen Co. of Nevada
Betty Yantis, UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research
John Nixon, UNLV Center for Business and Economic Research
James Cashman III, Cashman Equipment Company
John Buchanan, Director Department of Economic Development
Jacqueline Mitchell, Facilitators Inc.
Lucrecia DeBlanck, N.A.L.A.
Diana Weiland, Clark County School District
June Helms, Clark County School District
Liz Warren, Cultural Focus, Allied Arts Council
Susan Powers, City of Reno Community Development Director
S. Everett Perlberg, American Warehousing Inc.
Donald M. Dawson, Henderson Trades Inc.
Jerry Jeremy, U.S. Department of Commerce
Fred Hawlik, Nevada International Trade Exchange
John Uggen, Latin Chamber of Commerce
Josepha Rauwolf, Nevada Internation Trade Exchange
Peggie Gold, Nevada Department of Economic Development
Edmund Barmettler, UNR, College of Agriculture
Arthur Spaulding, Nevada International Trade Exchange
Dr. Leo Engle, L. Engle and Associates
Susan Ostanik, Facilitators Inc.
Nancy Post, Facilitators Inc.
Linda J. Harrison, City of Las Vegas
Walt MacKenzie, Director Nevada Department of Economic Development
Bonnie James, Manager North Las Vegas Airport
Tim Carlson, Executive Director Nevada Development Authority
Dr. Chase DeLong, Brigham Young University

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Dick Serdiz, Nevada Department of Environmental Protection
Daisy Talvitie, League of Women Voters of Nevada
Jac Shaw, Administrator Divsion of State Lands
Jim Hanson, State Land Use Planning Agency
Roy Nixon, Director Department of Taxation
Bob Stewart, Bureau of Land Management
Fred Ramsted, Bureau of Land Management
Jack Seley, Bureau of Land Management
Dick Morrison, Bureau of Land Management
Diane Ives, N.R.C. Incorporated
Senator Richard Blakemore
*Noel Clark, Director Nevada Department of Energy
*Joe Gremban, Sierra Pacific Power Company
*Max Jones, Sierra Pacific Power Company
*Vince Laveaga, Sierra Pacific Power Company
*Paul Hensen, Valley Electric Association
*Woody Dullin, Valley Electric Association
*Vernon Dalton, Wells Rural Electric
*Steve Wiel, S. Wiel and Associates

*Spoke to joint meeting of the Economic Development and Natural Resources Committees.

Appendix H
COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA
TOWNHALL MEETINGS

COMMUNITY	DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER PRESENT	FUTURES COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT	ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT
Carson City	1/9/80	Veteran's Conference Room	20	Senator Lawrence Jacobsen Patricia Watters Ernest Newton	Supervisor Jack Warnecke
Yerington	1/10/80	Lyon County Court House	16	Carol Tibbals	
Eureka	1/14/80	Eureka County Court House	16		Councilman Charles Vaccaro
Ely	1/15/80	White Pine County Library	18	Betty Whitehurst	Mayor George Harrison
Austin	1/16/80	Lander County Court House	14	Greg Austin	Justice of the Peace Frank Bertrand
Reno	1/16/80	Huffaker School	45	Patricia Watters Alex Fittinghoff Warren Fox Harry Massoth Commissioner Jean Stoess Assemblyman Steve Coulter	
Gabbs	1/17/80	VFW Hall	24	John Livermore	Mayor Reno Ratti Councilwoman Aileen Wakefield
Sparks	1/17/80	Sparks High School	45	Assemblyman Steve Coulter Commissioner Jean Stoess Warren Fox	Councilman Ed Hastings Councilman Don Spanier Councilman Valdo Renucci Commissioner Bill Farr
Wells	1/22/80	Wells High School	8		
Zephyr Cove-Stateline	1/22/80	Lake Tahoe Branch Douglas County Library	12	Senator Lawrence Jacobsen Ernest Newton	
Elko	1/23/80	Elko Convention Center	8		
Incline Village	1/23/80	Incline Village Branch Washoe County Library	21	Patricia Watters Alex Fittinghoff	
Carlin	1/24/80	Carlin Combined Schools	12		Mayor Clarence Jones Councilman Vernon Scott

Commission Townhall Meetings (continued)

COMMUNITY	DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER PRESENT	FUTURES COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT	ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT
Reno	1/24/80	Reno City Hall	70	Commissioner Jean Stoess Assemblyman Steve Coulter Warren Fox Alex Fittinghoff	Mayor Barbara Bennett Councilman Joe McClelland
Tonopah	1/28/80	Nye County Court House	1		
Goldfield	1/29/80	Esmeralda County Court House	11		Commissioner Gerald Allen
Virginia City	1/29/80	Storey County Court House	11	Senator Lawrence Jacobsen Carol Tibbals	Commissioner Lora DelCarlo Commissioner Robert E. Berry
Fallon	1/30/80	Churchill County Library	26	Harry Massoth	Commissioner Beale Cann Commissioner Bill Lee
Fishlake Valley	1/30/80	Fishlake Valley Community Center	22		
Hawthorne	1/31/80	Mineral County Court House	20		
Caliente	2/4/80	Caliente City Offices	11		Mayor Keith Carson Commissioner Ralph Smeat City Clerk Inez Thomas
Fernley	2/4/80	Senior Citizens Center	9		Townboard Members Diana Wilhelmy Mike Vircsik
North Las Vegas	2/5/80	North Las Vegas City Hall	21	Chairman Morton Galane Commissioner Ron Lurie	Assemblyman Robert Price Councilwoman Mary Kincai Councilwoman Brenda Pric

Commission Townhall Meetings (continued)

COMMUNITY	DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER PRESENT	FUTURES COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT	ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT
Las Vegas	2/6/80	Las Vegas Convention Center	29	Chairman Morton Galane Senator Jean Ford Fred Lewis Commissioner Thalia Dondero Jim Chaney Commissioner Ron Lurie	
Gardnerville-Minden	2/6/80	Douglas County High School	7	Senator Lawrence Jacobsen	
Boulder City	2/7/80	Boulder City Hall	14	Chairman Morton Galane Commissioner Bob Broadbent	Mayor Bill Ferraro Councilman Gene Segerblom Assemblyman Jack Jeffrey
Pahrump	2/11/80	Pahrump Community Center	4	Chairman Morton Galane	
Winnemucca	2/11/80	County/City Meeting Room	14	Greg Austin	Mayor Joseph Jamello Commissioner Alan Beck Assemblyman John Marvel Councilman Eugene Wambolt Commissioner Peter L. Bengochea
Henderson	2/12/80	Court House	27	Chairman Morton Galane	Assemblyman Jack Jeffrey Councilman Leroy Zike Councilman Kent And on
Battle Mountain	2/12/80	Lander County Court House	17	Greg Austin	Commissioners: Nyle Leshiker Commissioner David Layton
Overton	2/13/80	Overton High School	23	Bill Fiero	Assemblyman Jack Jeffrey
Lovelock	2/13/80	Pershing County Court House	12		Commissioner Robert Souza Commissioner Marvin Killfoil

Commission Townhall Meetings (continued)

COMMUNITY	DATE	LOCATION	NUMBER PRESENT	FUTURES COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT	ELECTED OFFICIALS PRESENT
Las Vegas	2/14/80	Western High School	17	Chairman Morton Galane Commissioner Thalia Dondero Councilman Ron Lurie Fred Lewis	Mayor William Briare
Overton	3/13/80	Moapa Valley Community Center	85	Commissioner Bob Broadbent	Assemblyman Jack Jeffre
Pahrump	4/24/80	Pahrump Community Center	36	Greg Austin	Pahrump Town Board Members Kenneth Redlesburger John Raetz Patricia Mankins John Isom Bob Huffman

Appendix I
COMMISSION ON THE FUTURE OF NEVADA
STAFF CONTACTS

The following list consists of state, local and federal agencies, and private entities with which the staff of the Commission on the Future of Nevada has held discussions. The list does not include those persons who have spoken before the Commission or its Committees (as listed in Table 3), nor does it include contacts or informal discussions held in conjunction with townhall meetings and conferences attended by staff members.

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

- Administration
  - Budget
- Adult Parole and Probation
- Agriculture
- Commerce
  - Consumer Affairs
  - Housing
  - Insurance
  - Mobile Home Agency
- Commission on Post Secondary Education
- Community Services
- Comprehensive Employment and Training Office
- Conservation and Natural Resources
  - Conservation Districts
  - Environmental Protection
  - Forestry
  - Historic Preservation and Archeology
  - Mineral Resources
  - State Lands
    - State Land Use Planning Agency
  - State Parks
  - Water Planning
  - Water Resources
- Department of Motor Vehicles
- Economic Development
- Education
  - Superintendent's Office
  - Adult Continuing and Community Education
  - Instruction Services
    - Curriculum and Instruction
    - Special Education
    - Vocational Education
- Employment Security
- Energy
- Governor's Management Task Force
- Human Resources
  - Aging Services
  - Health
    - Consumer Health Protection Services
      - Public Health Engineering
  - Health Planning and Resources
  - Mental Hygiene and Mental Retardation
  - Rehabilitation

- Alcohol and Drug Abuse
- Commission on Handicapped
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Welfare
- Youth Services
- Indian Commission
- Law Enforcement Assistance
- Legislative Council Bureau
- Nevada State Council on the Arts
- Planning Coordination
- Prisons
- Rural Housing Authority
- State Library
- State Health Coordinating Council
- Taxation
- Transportation
- University of Nevada System
  - Office of the Chancellor
  - Offices of the Presidents
    - Universities and Community Colleges
  - Desert Research Institute
  - University of Nevada, Reno
    - College of Agriculture
      - Cooperative Extention Service
      - Nevada Crop and Livestock Reporting Service
      - Renewable Resources Center
    - College of Business Administration
      - Bureau of Business and Economic Research
    - Extended Programs and Continuing Education
    - School of Arts and Sciences
      - Department of English
      - Department of Psychology
    - School of Home Economics
    - School of Medical Sciences
      - Office of Rural Health
    - School of Mines
      - Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology
  - University of Nevada, Las Vegas
    - Center for Business and Economic Research
  - Western Nevada Community College
- Wildlife
  - Wildlife Commission

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Boulder City Planning Department
- City of Caliente
- City of Carlin
- Carson City Planning Department
- Carson River Basin Council of Governments
- Clark County
  - Manager's Office
  - Department of Comprehensive Planning
- Douglas County Planning Department
- Reno - Sparks Tribe
- Yerington Paiute Tribe

City of Elko
City of Henderson Planning Department
City of Las Vegas Planning Department
Lincoln County Manager's Office
City of North Las Vegas Planning Department
City of Reno Community Development Department
City of Reno Police Department
Washoe County Department of Regional Planning
Washoe County Senior Center

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Action
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of Commerce
Industry and Trade Administration
U.S. Department of Defense
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Geological Survey
U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare
U.S. Soil Conservation Service

PRIVATE AGENCIES AND FIRMS

Crisis Hotline
Churchill County Hospital
Nevada Hospital Association
Greater Nevada Health Services Agency
El Centro De Informacion Latinos
Saint Mary's Hospital
Nye County Hospital
Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada
League of Women Voters of Nevada
Nevada Association of Solar Energy Advocates
Nevada Mining Association
Sierra Pacific Power Company
S. Wiel and Associates
The Institute of Cultural Affairs
National Federation of Independent Business
American Planning Association, Nevada Chapter
Nevada Farm Bureau
Nevada State Education Association
Carson City Arts Alliance

Appendix J

Staff

Robert Hill, State Planning Coordinator

Governor's Commission on the Future of Nevada

David P. Dietz, Jr., Project Director
Mark A. Okashima, Senior Project Planner (from 4/28/80)
Robert G. Loveberg, Project Planner
Mayzelle H. Champion, Public Relations
Martha Kroot, Project Management Planner II (7/1/79 - 4/25/80)

Governor's Office of Planning Coordination

John W. Sparbel, Administrative Officer
Robert A. Rigsby, Senior Urban Planner
Vance Hughey, Senior Economist
James M. Nolan, Senior Management Analyst