

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 59th SESSION

February 15, 1977

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Mello at 8:00 a.m.

PRESENT: Chairman Mello, Mr. Bremner, Mrs. Brookman, Mr. Glover, Mr. Hickey, Mr. Kosinski, Mr. Serpa and Mr. Vergiels.

EXCUSED: Bode Howard, due to illness.

OTHERS PRESENT: John Dolan, Assembly Fiscal Analyst; Bill Bible, Budget Division; Judy Matteucci, Budget Division; Assemblyman Bob Weise; James Barrett, Director of Department of Law Enforcement Assistance; Larry Liparelli, DLEA; John Compston, DLEA; John Peevers, DLEA; Vern Calhoun, DLEA; Paul Howard, DLEA; Barney Dehl, Crime Commission Chairman; Ray Gubser, Las Vegas Metro Police Department; Larry Ketzenberger, Las Vegas Metro Police; Vincent Swinney, Washoe County Sheriff's Department; Tom Beatty, Clark County District Attorney's Office; Stan Warren, Nevada Bell; General Floyd Edsall, Department of Military, Robert Gregory, Director of Civil Defense and others (Please see attached Guest List).

Mr. Bremner introduced a motion to approve the Minutes of February 1, 1977; seconded by Mr. Serpa. Motion approved.

Mr. Serpa introduced a motion to approve the Minutes of February 2, 1977; seconded by Mr. Bremner. Motion approved.

Mr. Bremner introduced a motion to approve the Minutes of February 4, 1977; seconded by Mr. Serpa. Motion approved.

NEVADA COMMISSION ON CRIME DELINQUENCY & CORRECTIONS AND DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE. Mr. Barrett stated that by way of introduction, the Nevada Commission on Crime Delinquency and Corrections was created by statute by the 1969 Legislature as an independent agency. The Commission consists of a Chairman and sixteen members and several additional persons who act in the non-voting advisory capacity to the Commission. The membership includes representatives from the areas of the Legislature, police, courts, corrections and of the general public. The Commission meets quarterly and at other times when required. The State of Nevada is divided into four geographical regional planning units in the criminal justice community, namely Clark County in the southern region, Washoe County in the northern region, and 15 small counties and state agencies. Within each region, there is a criminal justice planning committee, the makeup of which is the same as a full commission. Each member of the full commission serves on their respective regional committee. Their joint purpose is to develop a yearly comprehensive statewide criminal justice plan for the improvement of law enforcement and to administer the programs and projects for the state. The funding is awarded to the State of Nevada under the provisions of the Federal Omnibus Crime Control Act which is administered by the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. From July 1, 1968 through June 30, 1977, approximately 1,100 grants have been awarded the State of Nevada by the Nevada Crime Commission, totaling approximately \$20,500,000. All of these grants have been awarded to local communities in accordance with the yearly plan.

Mr. Barrett stated that another purpose of the Crime Commission is to advise the Nevada Department of Law Enforcement Assistance to carry out the provisions of NRS 216, under which the department operates. The

department consists of three divisions: Planning and Training; Identification and Communication; and Investigation and Narcotics Division. Federal funding is the life support of both the Planning and Training Division and the Identification and Communication Division. They are involved in a never-ending process of dealing with federal authorities for funds. The funds that are contributed to Nevada depend on the national appropriation awarded and approved by Congress. The cost of operation of the Crime Commission, together with the Office of the Director and Administrator, and administration of the entire program is included in the budget of the Planning and Training Division. The Office of the Director of Law Enforcement Assistance consists of the position of Director, a secretary, two auditors, together with two accountants. Each division chief will explain his respective budget program, duties, responsibilities and projected goals.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE (includes DLEA PLANNING & TRAINING, Page 536). Mr. Barrett stated in this budget is included the Director of the department, together with the planning and training functions.

There are fourteen existing positions, one of which is vacant (Chief of the Division). Mr. Barrett stated that on Friday, they are conducting an examination to fill that position. Mr. Liparelli has been acting Chief of the Division of Planning and Training since December 10, 1976.

Mr. Liparelli stated that under the provisions of NRS 216, the duties of the State Planning Agency are to develop a comprehensive statewide plan for the improvement of law enforcement throughout the state, which will be submitted to the Director and Commission for approval; define, develop and correlate programs and projects for the state and political subdivisions within the state; establish priority for improvement in law enforcement throughout the state; provide for the administration of grants under the Crime Control Act under guidelines set forth by the Director; and do all things necessary to enable the department to perform properly its duties, including, but not limited to, seeking the cooperation of local units of government and state agencies for the Commission relative to the criminal justice recruitment and training.

Under the current budget of the SPA, they are currently authorized fourteen positions. Their primary responsibility is the development of a comprehensive state plan (They are currently working on their 10th). The Block Grant federal funds allows for the federal government to issue federal grants to states (25% remains at state level while 75% is passed through to the local units of government). Of the 75% passed through to the locals, 56% is awarded to Clark County, 25% to Washoe County and 19% to the small counties. In order to assist the SPA and the regional planning units in developing regional plans, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration also provides administrative funds. 60% of the administrative funds remain at the SPA level, while 40% pass through to the local planning units.

The SPA is also responsible for the monitoring of the grants, evaluation of grants, and technical assistance. The Peace Officer's Standards and Training (POST), is also assigned to SPA. They are requesting one additional position as an Associate Trainer in the POST budget on Page 541. This is contingent upon federal funds.

Chairman Mello stated that there is a difference between the agency request and Governor recommends on Page 536 and asked if this had anything to do with the planning and training. Mr. Bible stated that the department had requested two budgets on Pages 536 and 539. The Governor's recommendation is that they remain as a consolidated budget that would reflect both planning and training and the Office of the Director.

Mr. Weise asked for an explanation of unallocated salaries in 1976-77. Mr. Bible stated that during the course of this fiscal year they have augmented this account substantially over what the Legislature approved.

Since they didn't have any particular spending plan in mind, they put the monies in unallocated salaries. Mr. Bible said the monies would additionally be used to fund the federal share of any raises approved by this Session of the Legislature.

Chairman Mello pointed out that the Director is one of the people recommended for a 10.5% increase.

Mr. Glover asked if this budget was abolished would crime go up in the state. Mr. Barrett replied no. Mr. Barrett stated that the budget doesn't have any affect on the element of crime. They are just trying to identify the areas in which crime is located and trying to design and develop solutions. Mr. Bible disagreed and thought the crime rate would go up because this budget performs the planning activities for the federal grant function, and in the absence of this budget account, the federal grants would not be available. Mr. Liparelli stated that without this particular function which does a lot of work in the area of crime analysis, it might be more difficult for lawmakers to decide whether crime is going up, doing down or what impact LEAA programs are having on crime. One of the main functions of this division is to provide that kind of analysis.

Mr. Glover said he had talked with many responsible people during the course of his campaign who thought the whole program is just a waste of time and stated that there has been some discussion about it on the federal level. Mr. Glover stated he feels we should do everything possible to reduce crime, but maybe the Committee should take a look and see if some money can be saved and put into other areas such as juvenile rehabilitation or other programs that would help the State of Nevada more. Mr. Liparelli replied that they are tied to a federal guideline that says that you will perform these planning functions to be eligible for the \$20,000,000 that Mr. Barrett indicated Nevada received over the last eight or nine years. There is federal intervention because generally you have to follow federal guidelines to get the money. But you have to decide whether that money has done any good in this state and that would dictate whether this function is necessary.

Mr. Vergiels stated that much material has been written about this program on the federal level and stated that there has been a tremendous waste nationwide and wondered what has been done since the publicity that the money was being misused. What has the Nevada DLEA done to counteract the allegations of waste? Mr. Liparelli stated that in Nevada he didn't think any monies were wasted because it has gone right down to the local level. On the national scene, he thinks they have to concur that maybe there has been a few wasted dollars. What this program has really generated, among law enforcement people, is a competition. Law enforcement has been upgraded through the educational programs of LEAA (many people are in colleges who would not be there if there were no grant aid programs). Equipment has been paid for and sent down to local communities for their use.

Mr. Vergiels would like to see a list of how the money has been spent. Mr. Liparelli stated that the national trend in the awarding of funds is basically designed to go down to the states for their own state use. Mr. Vergiels stated he understood and that all he wants is a list of how the money was spent and why Nevada does not fit into the national trend of ineffective programs.

Mr. Bremner asked why their agency requested contractual services of \$20,000 in the second year of the biennium. Mr. Liparelli stated that that was for an audit program. Mr. Liparelli said they were telling the federal government that they would have to come up with the federal dollars for this program.

Mr. Serpa asked if once these funds are given to the local departments, are they earmarked for specific programs on the local level or it is up

to the local departments to use the monies where they see fit. Mr. Serpa feels that the scandal is that a lot of needless equipment was dictated by the federal government. Can the local departments use the monies at their own discretion? Mr. Peevers replied that the monies spent have to fit in with the guideline of the grant that the locals submit and is eventually awarded to them. His department monitors these grants and at the end of a grant, a financial audit is made of the program. In Nevada, the monies being sent down are used for the purposes requested. Mr. Barrett stated that the way the money is spent originally is dictated by the people in that local community. Mr. Barrett stated that they had three local planning and allocation committees comprised of criminal justice people and private citizens from that community. The local committees decide how the money will be spent for their community, with the exception of the Discretionary Grant program, which is a categorical grant program that does dictate where the money can be spent.

Mr. Weise expressed concern with the direction the department division is going to take. There are 14 existing positions and 11 new positions have been requested in the combined budgets. They have also requested a \$600,000 budget when they had \$300,000 last year and \$400,000 this year. It seems to Mr. Weise that they are really looking to expand for bigger and better things. Mr. Barrett stated that the new nine positions on Page 536, including the position of Deputy Director, were to assist him to relieve his work load. Under the organizational set up of the agency, Division Chiefs report directly to Mr. Barrett. He personally supervises the accounting sections and the workload is becoming quite heavy. His activities of being able to visit other agencies, not only in this state, but on a national level and involving all three divisions of law enforcement, is getting to a point where he is stretching himself thin. Mr. Barrett stated that things are beginning to back up because heads of other agencies wish to discuss programs with Mr. Barrett. He is not only involved in working with state and federal agencies, but he is also now working in private industries. This takes Mr. Barrett away from his day-to-day operation of overseeing these divisions. He has excellent Chiefs, but he feels that when a small department requests assistance, he has to give it.

Mr. Weise stated that his concern was the layers of administration in state government. Mr. Barrett stated the local people come in with their requests and what his office is having to say now in a lot of instances is that they are sorry, they can't help at this time, so we exist with 14 positions.

POST. The POST program is for the specific purpose of training the peace officers of the State of Nevada. Mr. Thompson stated that the Legislature established the POST program under NRS 216 in 1967. For several years the program didn't get off the ground due to lack of funding. For the last several years POST has been using quite a lot of federal monies in these programs in order to carry on the funding. The last Legislature allotted \$35,000 per year to the POST program. POST supplemented that with federal grant funds to carry on the programs. In 1975, POST conducted five classes in the state, three of which were basic police schools which by POST rules and regulations, all police and sheriff personnel have to attend within one year of entering law enforcement. There was a total of 440 hours of training offered in 1975 with a total of 200 officers attending. In contrast, in 1976 the POST committee offered a total training of 1,048 hours and this was attended by 692 officers. The program is currently working on \$113,000. Mr. Thompson would like to continue these current programs and possibly increase into some of the areas that haven't been touched on yet. Some areas trained in last year were basic POST schools, supervision, correctional and jailers training for the small communities, first aid and the intermediate POST program, which is a new program. New programs Mr. Thompson would like to bring in would be some instructional training programs to build instructors for these local agencies so that they can instruct their own people. They would like to bring in a middle management type program for the management of personnel and also an executive management for these upper level personnel.



POST requests a new federally funded associate training officer. With this position, Mr. Thompson feels that they can bring in some new areas and continue some of the programs at the same levels with the receipt of federal funds.

Mr. Weise stated he is concerned about the level of state funding that is going into the POST program because it has almost doubled. Mr. Peevers stated the POST program was started by the state in 1965, long before the Omnibus Crime Control Act ever came about. The state is now starting to pay for this program which they decided was necessary. In between the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act came along and provided federal funding for several years.

Mr. Peevers stated that the federal LEAA is a seed program and after a reasonable length of time you do have to show that the local or state government is willing to pick it up. POST did start out as a state program, not as a federal program. The state is being asked to pick it up more and more as we go along. However, everytime the state puts in a few extra dollars it doesn't make the state eligible again for more federal money. Mr. Bible stated that wherever we have LEAA grants, the money really comes to the state in the form of seed money and the federal government will normally support the activities for one or two years and then after that time the state or local agency picks up the program.

Mr. Bremner asked why the big increase in operating costs in this budget. Mr. Liparelli replied this was due to the cost of the facilities and costs of material. Mr. Liparelli stated he thought they were putting on two or three times the amount of training and goes along with the operating cost.

Mr. Serpa asked if the program would collapse if they required the counties to pay a certain amount for the people they send. Mr. Thompson said the individual counties are beginning to pick up more and more of their share. In years gone by the locals have not had the money within their own budgets. They are absorbing more of the costs now and maybe some day it will be 100% funded by the agencies in the local communities. Mr. Thompson doesn't see that within the near future, however. For example, during the last biennium the state was paying half the salary costs for an officer to go to the school. DLEA recently did a survey and the counties said they will no longer ask for reimbursement. The counties will pay the full salary of the Officer. Mr. Thompson stated that they are going from 120 hours to 160 hours in basic training so that is why the counties have picked up costs. They can get more education in this particular program for the same amount of dollars.

Mr. Bible stated there is a stipend in this budget. Mr. Peevers said it was his understanding that just last week the counties were contacted and he thinks they are going to be able to pick up that salary so POST won't have to pick it up. Chairman Mello asked then if contractual services could be lowered. Mr. Peevers said yes.

Mr. Serpa stated that this is a very good program especially for the small counties. He doesn't think that small county commissioners would object to picking up a little more of the costs.

ID AND COMMUNICATIONS - STATE. Mr. Peevers stated that on Page 546 there is a list of some objectives and responsibilities under NRS. He then went over these objectives and responsibilities with the Committee. On Items #1 and #2, Mr. Peevers stated that when the division was created, the Legislature asked them to do something about this area. In 1971 for example, it was required that to do a check on an individual, you had to contact approximately 33 different law enforcement agencies. In 1977, over 75% of this type of information is available from one inquiry, which is located in Clark County and is known as their Scope Information System. Mr. Peevers feels that by utilizing existing data bases, they have been able to improve on that area. On Item #3, in 1971 the state communications network for the state was an old teletype system. In 1977 they have been able to improve that system by putting in faster terminals, plus providing access to additional data bases, again the Scope system in Clark County, shared computer operation for protection and enforcement operated by Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department. We have entrance into California, Washington and Oregon State criminal history files, the National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C., as well as the National Teletype System. In the area of radio

communication, the state microwave system is about 70% developed and will eventually give a faster and hopefully more economical way of providing communications for the criminal justice community. As a nucleus to this communication system, DLEA operates a state communication center which handles approximately 1,000 transactions per day on a 24 hour operation.

On Item #4, in 1971 there was no storage of identification type records. This is now being done by the data base in Clark County. In 1977 the laboratory capabilities have been expanded. They now have a laboratory that they utilize at the state level, plus laboratories that have been expanded in Clark and Washoe Counties.

On Item #5, in 1971 there were very little files available in a central location. There are now about 75% of those records centered in one location. The other records are available at the state level.

They are also in the process of assisting the courts and corrections segments of the system in developing automated systems.

On Item #6, in 1971 they had no access to statistical data anywhere in the state. Today, they are capable of providing complete crime analysis from available statistical data which assists in planning and programming for improvements of the system statewide.

Mr. Peevers explained the existing positions. There are no vacant existing positions.

Chairman Mello asked Mr. Peevers why he wanted the federal funded positions transferred into the state budget. Mr. Peevers said it was the same story as they heard on POST. They have a federal program which was started with federal funds that the feds now say you should start having the state pick up. In defense of the rule in this case, Mr. Peevers stated that the communications function was really a function that was being done by a state agency a few years ago. Again they took it over with federal funds. They are now asking that it revert back to state funding. Those are strictly those positions dealing with the Communications Center. The fingerprint-type technicians, which is a misnomer as they are actually crime scene technicians, assist the small counties in investigating crime as far as crime scene analysis and reviewing of evidence that they are called upon to do. Besides the small counties, a great number of their requests come from state agencies.

Chairman Mello asked if the state would be losing federal funds. Mr. Peevers said no, that the federal government liked the state to spend the money where they want them to spend the money. The federal government told them that running a 24 hour communications center and providing crime scene people to state agencies in the small counties does not fit the program that they are currently funding them under, and the federal government wants them to get the programs out and that is what Mr. Peevers is asking. Mr. Bible stated that the original agency request contemplated increased state funding for this activity. During the course of budget discussions, it was indicated to Budget Division that the federal government would probably continue the activity for the next biennium. As of last Friday, members of the Crime Commission met with the Budget Division and indicated that federal money would be available in about the amounts that are recommended on Page 547. However, they would not be available for the purposes of the on-going activities of the communications division and the communications center. Instead, the funds would be used for enhancement of the communications center, so the Budget Division is in the process of looking at this budget again. Mr. Peevers has made a request for approximately \$300,000 state dollars in the second year of the biennium to support the communications activities.

Mr. Peevers stated that they had two choices. They have about \$300,000 a year that comes into them that they have been using for these types of

functions. That money is enough to pay the ongoing costs of a communications center and the crime scene technicians and related costs. This doesn't leave Mr. Peevers any money to improve the system, which is what they are supposed to be doing with the federal dollars. They have a commitment to start doing more work in Clark County with their large data base in terms of providing them with assistance in the areas of fingerprint classification people to guarantee that the records in their system are the way they have to be under new federal guidelines. They also need some assistance in the form of new program development within their computer system to make it more modern and bring it up to some standards that the federal government wants, and they need to have a vital system which will serve the whole state. Mr. Peevers stated he couldn't do both and the federal government is saying they want him to use the money for development purposes and not for the ongoing personnel and operating costs.

Mr. Weise stated he didn't understand the rationale behind all the transfers and was glad to see the Governor didn't support them. Mr. Peevers said very simply they have positions and operating costs that are currently funded under a federal grant that the federal government is saying they won't pay for next biennium. Mr. Peevers stated that in the last six months, since the time they knew the federal government was thinking about not funding this, Mr. Peevers has evaluated and it will have a great impact on local units of government. Mr. Peevers stated that since he took over about two months ago, he has gone through the budget and re-evaluated it with the Budget Office. He has taken out all of the new positions. Mr. Peevers stated this budget has also been evaluated in terms of other sources of funding. Mr. Peevers could pass on this cost to the users of the system which would be pretty much the small counties, although the larger counties are affected also as far as the communications portions are concerned. If this was done, the user fees would be about tripled. He agrees that the users can pick up a share of the cost, but he doesn't think anybody would recommend three times what they are currently paying. Mr. Peevers stated that they had a choice of federal dollars, which the federal government has told them they can't have, state dollars, or passing on the cost to the users, which he thinks is not feasible at this time.

Mr. Vergiels stated that in the 20th Century, the state can't afford not to have a communications system. The decision to have a communications network to help all the counties and hopefully limit crime in the entire state is separate from the decision of whether or not to accept the other monies for enhancement. In other words, if they are going to put the money someplace else, evaluate that separately from the communications system, because Nevada can't live without it. Mr. Peevers stated that the federal government won't let him use money for ongoing costs of the communications system. Mr. Vergiels stated he feels Nevada needs the Communications System whether the federal government puts money in or not. Mr. Peevers stated the communications system itself was at one time conducted by the Department of Motor Vehicles. DLEA took that over and utilized federal dollars to improve the communications operation. It is not something that was started strictly with federal dollars because the Communications Center was in operation before the federal government got involved in it.

ID & COMMUNICATIONS - FEDERAL. Mr. Peevers stated that most of the money the federal government will continue to give them comes out to about \$550,000 instead of the \$630,000. The money that is seen in the budget is money that is going into the statistical analysis function. People take crime statistics and statistics on performance of criminal justice system and try to show a relationship between those two sets of statistics. Chairman Mello stated that the Committee would obviously have to have a new budget. Mr. Bible said Budget Division is in the process of developing a new budget recommendation.

CRIME COMMISSION-INVESTIGATION AND NARCOTICS DIVISION. Vern Calhoun stated that the division has been averaging between 300 to 400 cases

and arrests per year for the last few years. From the division records, they have found that about 3/4 of the persons arrested had previously been arrested; half of the persons arrested had a record of non-narcotic crimes; 1/4 of the people arrested had assault type crime arrests in the past and 1/4 of the persons arrested had been convicted of felonies in the past. When you look at the overall arrests within the state, about one-third of all arrests are for drug violation. However, only about 12% of the convictions are for drug violations. In the study which is done before probation, they looked at conviction and about half of the felonies are drug related. They find that for all of the drug sales cases (those arrested for selling drugs), half of them have been arrested prior for the same type of activity. In general, nationwide statistics match fairly close to their statistics. In general, nationwide statistics match fairly close to their statistics. Out of 100 major crimes, 40 of them are never even reported, 20 alleged criminals are arrested, 12 of the 20 arrested end up being indicted, 6 go to trial, 3 are found guilty and 1 1/2 end up going to prison. It is a very large and major problem. Narcotics seems to be related to half of these cases. Last year, the Division seized nine vehicles and two airplanes (one of which they have title to). In working with other states, the Division has nine airplanes sitting throughout the country which have been seized as a direct result of their investigations. They destroyed over a quarter of a million dosage units of surrender drugs. For the \$56,000 "buy funds", they have purchased over a quarter of a million dollars worth of drugs. They have flashed over a million dollars in cash in the process of buying large amounts of drugs. They have seized about \$2 million in illicit drugs which includes 5 to 6 tons of marijuana. They have problems storing the marijuana.

One of the new programs they would like to institute in the coming biennium is a diversion investigative unit. In Nevada, they have been keeping records of drug overdoses since 1970. From 1970 to 1974, the number of drug overdoses in total numbers remained fairly constant, ranging from 54 to 59 per year. In 1975, the number of drug overdoses went up from about 59 to 90. Last year, there were 80 drug overdoses. There has been a significant increase in the number of people dying from drug overdoses over the last two years. However, the number of people that have died from heroin overdoses is gradually decreasing. The problem has been that about 90% of the people who are overdosing on drugs today are dying from pharmaceutical drugs and not from illicit drugs. Approximately a third of the deaths were suicide, approximately one-third were accidental and for one-third they don't know what happened. This is also true nationwide.

The federal government has done much research in this area and thinks that it is a federal responsibility to control the manufacture of products. It is a state responsibility to look at the individual persons who dispense and handle controlled substances. In Mr. Calhoun's opinion, the federal people have been effective in handling wholesale manufacturing. However, there have been no controls on those individuals that have been handling substances within the state. As a result in Nevada the undercover agents are not able to buy counterfeit drugs because substances which have been diverted from people who handle control substances are so easy to obtain. This includes pharmacy burglaries, thefts from hospitals, thefts from drug shipments. In other words, legitimate pharmaceutical products are so easy to get in the state that they find no counterfeit drugs on the market.

In order to do something about this particular problem, Mr. Calhoun requests a cooperative and federally funded diversion investigation program (\$242,000). They should look at this problem very intensely so that at the end of an 18 month period, they can train and set-up a coordinated system covering all agencies (including law enforcement and district attorneys). One advantage is that they are dealing with professional people. If controls and guidelines are set up, Mr. Calhoun feels that they can tackle and combat this problem and see some real results.

The triplicate prescription system was evaluated very closely for two years to see if it would justify the cost of requesting triplicate prescription. Mr. Calhoun does not believe they need a triplicate prescription system in the state. However, the federal government is pushing and has recommended the states adopt a duplicate system throughout the nation.

In Nevada, marijuana arrests account for about 75% of drug arrests. In Oregon, where they have decriminalized it, marijuana accounts for 77% to 79% of the drug arrests. This percentage went up after Oregon decriminalized. In Nevada, the drug arrests for marijuana violations has decreased about 13%. In Oregon, marijuana violation arrests went up 36% from last year to this year. In Oregon, all drug violations went up 21% which indicates drug activity has not been slowed down as a result of the change in statute. If the laws are going to be changed to reduce enforcement, it hasn't worked out that way.

Because NRS requires the division to collect information, they have over 30,000 names in their files of people who have been involved in drug violations or are suspected of being involved in drug violations in the state.

The number of requests for assistance from small counties is such a complete flood that they are unable to respond adequately in any manner whatsoever for assistance. Some of the things they have done is to attempt to go after smuggling and attempted to intercept large amounts of drugs. They know that the system brings drugs in from out of the country, through Nevada, to larger California cities and then back to Nevada. Everytime they intercept a ton of marijuana in Nevada, it stops drugs going to California which would eventually come back to the state. Mr. Calhoun stated that the division had gotten so sophisticated that they have ignored other programs in the small communities because they felt if they intercepted large amounts of drugs it would slow down the activity in the small communities. However, what has happened from the intelligence from small counties is that still doesn't have much of an effect by taking off the sources. They still have to go and work directly on the streets in order to slow the drug problem down.

Mr. Calhoun stated that in order for his division to function in the best manner possible, he needs 15 people in each of the offices. He could then make some semblance of order and handle most kinds of problems. That was the reason for the number of new positions requested. Mr. Calhoun stated that after going over the budget with the Budget Division, he is well satisfied with the recommendation and they will attempt to assist the small communities.

Under the line item Overtime, Mr. Calhoun stated that the division has never had any money to pay overtime. He said that hopefully, by paying approximately 25% overtime, they will be able to get additional work on a continuous basis rather than trying to take comp. time off.

Under line item Investigative Travel, the budget separated out investigative travel from administrative travel. Investigative travel is now a separate category in the budget.

Chairman Mello asked about contractual services. Mr. Calhoun explained that the \$2,364 for 1977-78 is for when they started the alarm. Up until that point they had never had any security. The other costs are IBM maintenance agreements.

Mrs. Brookman asked what is the lowest age limit that they are finding a drug offender. Mr. Calhoun stated that they are find some drug users as early as ages seven, eight, nine and ten.

Mrs. Brookman asked if lowering the marijuana penalty would help Mr. Calhoun's enforcement problems. Mr. Calhoun replied no.

Mr. Kosinski pointed out that Mr. Calhoun had stated that 75% of the drug arrests are for marijuana and that Mr. Calhoun indicated he needed additional personnel to handle the overtime caused by such things as intercepting airplanes which are bringing drugs into the state. Mr. Kosinski assumes that some of these airplanes are bringing marijuana into Nevada. Mr. Calhoun answered yes. Mr. Kosinski asked if Nevada were to introduce a bill in the Assembly which would de-criminalize the use of marijuana, what effect would that have on Mr. Calhoun's budget. Mr. Calhoun replied primarily because of the limited personnel, they aim at working heroin, cocaine, and pharmaceutical kinds of products. They don't actively pursue working marijuana cases. The only time they are active in pursuing marijuana cases is if someone gives them specific information as to large amounts of drugs. Otherwise they do not pursue it just because of limitations of manpower.

Mr. Hickey asked for an estimate of the number of heroin drug users in the state. Mr. Calhoun replied somewhere between 2,000 and 3,000. Mr. Hickey said he had heard a figure of 3,000 in just the Clark County area.

Mr. Bremner stated that it appears to him that if the Committee gives Mr. Calhoun overtime, it's about equivalent to adding nine new positions. Mr. Calhoun replied it would be equivalent to adding four new positions.

Mr. Vergiels asked about the turnover rate in the positions of Narcotics Agents in view of the fact that it is a dangerous position and doesn't pay that well. Mr. Calhoun said that the turnover rate is fairly high. The Narcotics Agents stay approximately two years.

Mr. Glover asked Mr. Calhoun if he had worked out the car problem. Mr. Calhoun replied that they are just about to the point where it is being resolved. They have been allowed to get special cars.

Mr. Glover asked if they confiscate an airplane and sell it, what happens to the money? Mr. Calhoun stated the money goes into the general school fund. Anything that is seized and sold goes into the general school fund.

Chairman Mello asked if any of the undercover agents use drugs. Mr. Calhoun replied absolutely not. If an agent was found using drugs, he would be terminated and prosecuted.

Mr. Calhoun stated that in Oregon the number of arrests for less than one ounce of marijuana increased double. The overall arrests were up around 36%.

Mr. Weise asked if the more agents they receive if there is ever going to be a reduction in overtime. Mr. Calhoun said this is a nationwide problem and that is why they came up with this particular solution. Overtime is uncontrollable.

SMALL COUNTY AND INDIAN JUSTICE PLANNER. Mr. Howard stated that this program is 100% federally funded. Mr. Howard provides a service to the small counties (15 small counties, 9 cities and 23 indian reservations). This program helps plan for, implement, design and hopefully by doing so reduces the incidents of criminal activity within these small counties. Mr. Howard stated that the small counties, in the last two years, have enjoyed an 11% reduction in crime by the use of federal dollars through the program designed by the Crime Commission and the small county Sheriffs. Mr. Howard is asking for one additional person, which would be paid for by federal funds, to assist him in developing the statistical programs that are necessary to evaluate all criminal justice programs within the small counties and in the indian criminal justice system.

Mr. Howard has consolidated all indian tribal police within the State of Nevada and put them into one blanket organization where there are police courts and corrections systems. These are federal dollars that are providing this service to the indian citizens.

Mr. Howard stated that on all the reservations, laws are being developed to give the reservations their own system of law. As soon as these laws are developed, they will be adopted by the separate tribes and they will be implemented exactly like any municipal code in Nevada. Their judges will function under their own codes.

Mr. Weise asked if their office would be responsible to coordinate the various tribal law enforcement authorities with state authorities. Mr. Howard stated this problem has been resolved to a degree, but there is nothing saying it can't crop up again because of the indian sovereignty and indian jurisdictional rights. It has been Mr. Howard's responsibility to act like the Henry Kissinger of the indian nations to mediate some of these problems that have developed.

CRIMES COMMISSION - FEDERAL GRANTS. Mr. Barrett stated that this is the income from the federal system. Mr. Peevers said that the planning grants in the amount of \$331,000 is a locked in formula that each state gets. Of the \$331,000, 40% of those funds go to local planning units and the remaining 60% runs the State Planning Agency's office.

The state action grants is a formula amount that comes into the state. It is divided 25% for the state and 75% for the local governments. Discretionary grants is an estimate of what Nevada might receive. They try to put their best guess on how much money agency requests will generate. This is why the figure will fluctuate. What actually came in on the 1976-77 work program is almost \$2,000,000 more than they estimated. They try to be conservative because they just don't know what the federal programs are going to be in the discretionary area, what agencies are going to make application and who is going to get the money.

"Buy-In Local Government" is a requirement that the state provide a portion of the cost for local government applications. The Buy-In money is needed over a two year period and carries over because they can't always get all the federal dollars spent within one year of the biennium

Mr. Barney Dehl, Chairman of the Crime Commission, spoke on behalf of the users of the statewide communications system, stating that he would like to ask that the state assume the positions of the communication center. The system has been developed over the years and has taken a lot of work on the part of all the users. It has taken a lot of money to help support the system and if the state does not pick up the operators, the entire system will collapse.

Mr. Ray Gubser, Deputy Chief, Metropolitan Police Department, Las Vegas, spoke against the DLEA budget. His speech is attached.

Larry Ketzenberger, Deputy Chief, L.V.M.P.D. stated he had a lot of correspondence which has gone on with the DLEA since prior to July of last year in reference a contract which was supposed to be signed with L.V.M.P.D. to perform specific services for the state. They have had no less than eight to ten pieces of correspondence concerning a contract to be dealt with by L.V.M.P.D. and the State of Nevada. They have signed two contracts and have never heard from DLEA again. As a result of their constant inquiries about the contracts, where they were and what the state was doing about them, they finally got a request from the state to bill the state for the services rendered since it appeared that the contracts were not going to be forwarded. That bill was completed last July for the amount of \$23,150. The contract which they asked DLEA to sign and which had been signed every year previous to that since 1969 was in the amount of \$17,000. This included all the lab services that the Metropolitan Police Department performed on narcotics. As a result of their not getting a contract back and having to bill the state, they billed some \$6,150 more than had the contract been signed. Mr. Ketzenberger has been told by representatives of DLEA that



they don't have good contact or communication with the budget people; they have blamed it on the politicians and on the Attorney General's Office. Mr. Ketzenberger stated he had only been at his job for three months now, but he has found DLEA to be somewhat unreliable and frustrating to deal with and even perhaps a bit deceitful.

Mr. Bible stated that the contract apparently came to the Crime Commission. They sent it over to the Attorney General's Office and the Attorney General failed to approve the contract as to form. The matter was taken before the last Board of Examiners. Mr. Ketzenberger said he expected a call back from Mr. Barrett after that meeting and he has yet to receive that phone call.

Mr. Barrett stated that he became Director of the Crime Commission in September 1975. A former Chief, now retired, and a former Chief of the Identification-Communications system failed to negotiate a contract in June 1975 for service. The problem was passed to Mr. Barrett and eventually to Mr. Liparelli. When the contract came up sometime after, about six months later, which Mr. Barrett was not aware of, the matter was turned over to the Attorney General and bureaucracy set in and this is how this thing developed. Mr. Barrett stated he had a job to do, Mr. Liparelli had a job to do, Mr. Ketzenberger had a job to do, but Mr. Barrett was not told about the problem by the former Chief of the division. A contract for services was begun in July 1975 without anything in writing. This is one of the problems Mr. Barrett inherited with the Directorship. Mr. Barrett said they are also dealing with the Attorney General's Office who in turn advises them. DLEA sits back and tries to join together and make things work. It takes, of course, a long time. They are not in that process anymore. When the contract went over to the Attorney General's Office, the Deputy Attorney General took it before the Board of Examiners. The Deputy Attorney General called Mr. Barrett after the Examiner's meeting and said that he would personally call Mr. Ketzenberger. Mr. Barrett didn't call Mr. Ketzenberger because he was told by the Attorney General that they would make the phone call. Mr. Barrett apologized to the Metro. Police, but it was taken out of Mr. Barrett's hands.

Mr. Ketzenberger commented that on 7/1/75, his department did sign an agreement between Ron Stroup and Sheriff Lamb for services in 1975-76. The L.V.M.P.D. was later told that it didn't fit the state format. It was the same contract that they had used for 1973-74 and 1971-72 on back. They sent another contract and never heard about that. They finally got the original contract back because they didn't want two contracts floating around. This problem has continued throughout the year and is all documented.

Mr. Gubser stated that one further document he will provide the Committee is a paper on A.B. 261 which deals with security and privacy. The makeup of security and privacy and in particular this bill was created by members of the Crime Commission, members of his staff and members of Mr. Barrett's staff. The bill in itself isn't what their people reflected should be there and he thinks it's another example of, if you will, power grabbing by DLEA. As an example, one statement in the Assembly Bill says the police information shall be disseminated at the discretion of the Director. Now the Director is Mr. Jim Barrett. You are all familiar with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. He was able to stay in office forever because he had all the records. The formula and the format that they spelled out for the DLEA staff to put into this Assembly bill is a far cry from what they put in there. He thinks that before any funds are given to DLEA for anything, a thorough and complete housekeeping investigation is necessary.

Vincent Swinney, Under-Sheriff of Washoe County, stated that he was one of the charter members of the Crime Commission. During early service, it was representative of the local agencies through the state agency which directed the expenditure of these funds. He feels that

slowly over the years the Crime Commission has come to be in practice more advisory than policy. He would like to reiterate Mr. Gubser's comments that we need to return to representing local users and local agencies. The DLEA should be more responsive to the Crime Commission through the various committees and through its Chairman, Mr. Dehl. DLEA has failed to respond in certain circumstances to what primarily were orders of the Committee.

Mr. Barrett stated that with respect to the Privacy and Security Act, they took the plan as approved by the Governor over to the bill drafter with guidelines from the federal system and gave it to the office of bill drafter. The Legislative Counsel drafted the bill and Mr. Barrett was not consulted about any of the wording. It did not come back to his agency for review and approval. The wording in there was at the suggestion of Dr. Daykin's office and therefore he feels that the responsibility for any hangup or wording of the bill is not Mr. Barrett's fault but that of the bill drafter. Mr. Barrett stated that the bill drafter had his reasons for doing it and Mr. Barrett was not consulted. Chief Gubser says that the bill was drafted differently than what the plan states. Mr. Gubser implied that Mr. Barrett went to the bill drafter and had these changes made. Mr. Barrett said this was not true.

Chairman Mello said he would find out. He stated that bill drafters do have to change legislation, but it depends on how much they change it. If they took all the intent out of it, then it's no good at all.

Mr. Hickey stated that he was aware of the makeup that went into that particular bill and stated that there is plenty of time to correct the problem.

Mr. Weise asked the four gentlemen when they came back to specifically make a critique, budget by budget, on where they are receiving assistance and where they are not receiving assistance.

Tom Beatty, Clark County District Attorney's office spoke on the State Prison budget and Parole and Probation Department budgets. Mr. Beatty stated his expertise is not in the area of a given line by line analysis of those two budgets. All he can try to speak to is of the experience in Clark County and the numbers of problems they have down there. Those are the kinds of problems that Ways and Means must consider in evaluating the amount of money that has been requested and whether that is in fact adequate. In essence, he stated that they not only support the Governor's budget for both of those departments, but respectfully suggest that the budget may be inadequate. Statistics from the Parole and Probation Department biennial report graphically charted shows the degree of change in Clark County. The yellow line and figure attached to it are the number of persons actually convicted in Clark County. There has been approximately a four-fold increase in the last six years. The last fiscal year, 1975-76, they had 936 persons convicted of felonies and gross misdemeanors in Clark County, an increase of nearly 50% over the previous year. The current year they estimate that there will be at least 1,200 felony convictions. That is a hard estimate because as of the end of January they had 700 cases referred to the Parole and Probation Department for pre-sentence investigation, including 120 in the month of January alone. Thus Mr. Campos' somewhat frustrated comment to him on the phone asking if all of their Deputy's could please take the month off so they could get caught up. 1,500 felony convictions is a possible figure for Fiscal Year 1977-78. A close analysis of the numbers in the biennial report of the Parole and Probation Department shows that in Clark County, 29% of those persons convicted are sentenced to the State Prison. 30% of 1,200 is a rather substantial number. If they have a 1,500 figure for the following fiscal year, they will be approaching 500 persons from Clark County alone sent to a prison that presently has about 1,000 persons and was built for less than that. To a certain extent in the last two fiscal years, there has been a slight decline in the percentage of persons statewide put in prison. One suspects that because the

people in Parole and Probation are intelligent and competent men and women that somehow consciously or unconsciously may be affected by the possibility that there is no room at the prison. Parole and Probation by statute is required to prepare their pre-sentence investigation reports within 30 days. Because of their massive caseload they frequently are not able to do so and in the majority of cases it take six to eight weeks following a jury verdict or a plea of guilty for the preparation of a pre-sentence investigation report. In the majority of those cases, a person is out of custody. However, there are still some which would cost Clark County more dollars and Metro Police more dollars because they are maintained in the Clark County Jail for a longer period than they should be. That is a serious problem. Mr. Beatty stated that by statute one full time Justice of the Peace was added in January of this year. They haven't quite felt the impact of that yet, but he is sure they will.

They will feel the impact in a decreased amount of time before a preliminary hearing. Therefore, they can move more fresher cases into their system at a more rapid rate and they can assume that there will be increased numbers of convictions. Mr. Beatty stated that they will continue to have heavy trial calendars and believes they will have an even more efficient manner of disposing of cases. They have a new federally funded team tracking system that has been approved by the County Commissioners. What it boils down to is this: Each of their four Justices of the Peace in Las Vegas township will be paired with a District Court criminal department. Then the prosecutor and the defender's office will be able to have teams responsible for both J.P. Court and Traffic Court. That means that often one attorney will handle the case all the way through, or at least they will be able to do it within the same team with greater efficiency. That means the cases will be disposed of faster with less effort and it's going to impact in the Parole and Probation Department and the State Prison system.

Chairman Mello asked Mr. Beatty if gaming creates crime. Mr. Beatty replied that it doesn't create it. He said the kind of image exists among those who might commit crimes lures them to Nevada. These are people that are usually not here to enjoy what Nevada offers. These people are coming here because they think it's an easy way to get money.

Mr. Beatty stated that you hear sometimes that if you build more prisons all you are going to do is fill them up. Regretably, he doesn't think that is the case now. They need the prisons because they have the need now. They are not going to just go build something and because it's there fill it. They are needed now because there are unfortunately the persons to fill them. Mr. Beatty does not know how the Committee can provide for some of the contingencies down the line, but the Committee should be aware that as Mr. Beatty sees it, the problem is going to continue and they are going to have to continue to pay for it.

Chairman Mello pointed out that this is the Governor's No. 1 priority and Mr. Beatty concurred.

Mr. Hickey asked if the 800 who were out of prison really present a threat to the communities. Mr. Beatty stated those are the ones who need extensive supervision through the Department of Parole and Probation and if they don't have the manpower, it is even more dangerous to the community.

Mr. Beatty stated that all of the state's penal statutes should be studied and a move should be made to harmonize the kinds of penalties that they can hand out. Several bills are pending this year and each of them seems to be so complex that it would cost more to try to implement than benefit would be gained.

COMMUNICATION BOARD. Mr. Etchamendy stated that the Communications Board is charged with the responsibility of providing for the development of an efficient and reliable communications system for joint use of

existing communications systems owned or used by the state and generally to coordinate all communications functions and activities of the state. The State Communications Board is comprised of seven members.

Stan Warren, Nevada Bell, stated that he was hoping to hear a little more about what their plans were. He has heard that the microwave system was about 70% complete. He is interested as to when the system is going to be completed, how much more money is going to be necessary to complete it, and what the general future plans of the system are.

Mr. Etchamendy stated that they are 70% finished with the system. It is due to be completed late October or November of this year. The scheduling did fall behind a little bit when they had lack of funding and delays in hiring personnel. He was hired by the state communications board in August of last year. Since then, they have accomplished approximately 70% of what they set out to do. The program was set up to be a two year program. It might run a little bit over the two years, but only within 10% or so. The system is being used presently for communications by the Highway Department, Highway Patrol, DLEA narcotics; Fish and Game; and Division of Forestry. The future expansion of the system is left pretty much up to the using agency as to what their demands will be and what their budget allocations are going to be. He pointed out that the state communications board is only responsible for providing communications service. The planning and the budgeting for additional equipment that could be added to the State Communications System would be done by the using agency. The future plans of the system are pretty liquid right now.

Mr. Etchamendy stated that some of the circuits certainly will be used for law enforcement purposes, such as hot lines and communications between various police agencies to provide any type of communication that they require.

Mr. Etchamendy stated A.B. 161, 1975, required that before there was an expansion of the system to provide services normally provided by the state's telephone industry, a proposal must be presented to the Interim Finance Committee. The Interim Finance Committee must make judgment on the proposal and compare the benefits from the industries' side with the proposed cost of providing it within the system. This is Mr. Warren's principal concern. He is on record in numerous hearings from Government Affairs, to Ways and Means, to Senate Finance favoring the use of this system for improved mobile radios for Highway Patrol, law enforcement in general, for ambulances and school buses. He is always going to keep a watchful eye that they are living within the guidelines that were set.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY. General Floyd Edsall gave a presentation on the Department of Military. His speech is attached.

All existing positions are presently filled. They are asking for a new 1/4 time Custodian Worker at Stead in Fiscal Year 1978. He would work a half hour a day at the armory and 1 1/2 hours at the aviation facility. The federal government would pay 75% of the wages and benefits for the time worked at the Army Aviation Support Facility. This works out so that the feds would pay approximately 57% of the total cost. They are also asking for the conversion of the 1/2 time Custodian Worker at Henderson Armory to a full time Custodian Worker. He should provide better service in the facility and ease the maintenance load on the southern building tradesman.

New positions requested on the Air side for Fiscal Year 1978 include 2 new building custodians. The salary costs would be 75% federally funded. They are also asking for a senior clerk typist for the Air National Guard facility. These salary costs would be 75% federally funded. Since July 1974 the work of the senior clerk typist has been done by various state clerk typists who have worked under the CETA program. However, the CETA program ends April 8, 1977.

In Fiscal Year 1979, they are asking for another 1/4 time Custodian Worker in Elko

Uniform Allowance. The \$16,000 and \$2,500 requested in the biennium represents \$100 per biennium for uniform maintenance allowance for all officers and warrant officers in the state. The reason for the bulge in the first year is that most of their people were eligible to receive it when the bill was passed originally so they catch most of it in the first year of the biennium and only a few in the second year.

Other Furniture and Equipment. General Edsall stated that they had asked for state assistance for a communication system in their new buildings in Carson City. The Governor has recommended that the system be federally installed and then leased to the state rather than have the state finance the installation. While not ideal, General Edsall thinks such an arrangement would work.

There was also \$6000 in other furniture for a vehicle for a building tradesman that was cut out in the Governor's recommendations.

Mr. Weise asked about "operating loss" that was requested but not recommended. General Edsall stated that they have been experiencing some problems in the area of reports of survey. Sometimes people get away with equipment and the active Army has been attempting to hold the individual, the state and himself liable for these losses. In the Guard and the Reserves they hold them responsible for losses on the basis of simple negligence. In the active Army they are held liable only on gross negligence. Mr. Weise asked what the purpose was of putting this into the budget. General Edsall stated it is in the budget with the idea in mind that there might possibly be some of these that would not in fact be dropped by the active Army. If they did get down to the point where after using all of their litigation, they were still held liable, they would have used these funds if recommended by the Governor.

Mr. Bible stated that it would be handled through Statutory Contingency funds.

General Edsall brought up one problem area that could affect them later on. That is the lease at the Air National Guard base in Reno. The figure in the budget possibly is not a firm figure. This is what they have been paying for quite a number of years and they are presently negotiating with the City of Reno because Reno has asked to increase the lease. They have not arrived at a figure that the City of Reno and Department of Military can agree upon. It may be that they will have to come back before the Committee and get a new lease amount pumped back into the budget.

Mr. Bremner asked who makes the decisions to change from RF101s to the RF4Cs. General Edsall said this decision is generally made by the air staff as a result of negotiations with DOD. It is a normal upgrading of equipment as it becomes available from the Air Force. General Edsall said in this particular instance their added ability to perform a reconnaissance mission day and night not only adds to the capability to the federal system but the people we are really protecting are ourselves.

Mr. Glover asked about the long term outlook of the Guard staying at the Reno Airport. General Edsall said right now very strong, no jeopardy at this point in time.

Tuition Program. General Edsall feels this program is working very well. They had some 433 guardspersons in the program in Fiscal Year 1975. In Fiscal Year 1976 there are 603 in the program. About 26% of their people are involved in the program and over 36% of these

indicated that they have been persuaded either to remain in the guard or to join the guard as a result of the program. 14 states have now copies this bill and several other are going to follow suit.

Mr. Bremner asked if any of this money was used to pay for the Billboard Program in Reno. General Edwall said no. This money is used only for the tuitions.

The meeting adjourned at 11:30 a.m.

Inter-Office

## MEMORANDUM

To : ASSISTANT SHERIFF JACKA

Date: February 14, 1977

From : SERGEANT R. THIMSEN

Subject : REVIEW AND COMMENTS REFERENCE: ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 261

## SECTION 3. The Director shall:

Subsection 1. Develop and operate the Automated State Communications Center, Criminal Information Computer Facility, and the Central State Repository, and direct their use in providing Identification and Criminal History Information Services to all authorized user Agencies.

COMMENTS

This Section gives the Director of the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance (DLEA) absolute authority. It makes no provisions for any control, even by the Crime Commission.

The Automated State Communications Center is not defined. It was once proposed by DLEA to function as follows: Intercept and review each Agency Transaction and determine, by policies implemented by the DLEA Director, if the transaction was valid. If it was determined not to be valid, the transaction would be terminated at that point.

The Criminal Information Computer Facility, nor its function is defined. EXAMPLE: Will such a Facility contain Felonies, Gross Misdemeanors, and Misdemeanors, Traffic Records, Work Applications, or will it contain only certain records? If this is not defined, the Director will designate what the System will contain. The LEAA Regulations state:

(A) Criminal History Record Information maintained in any Department of Justice Criminal History Record Information System shall include serious and/or significant offenses."

The Central State Repository is not defined. Is it a Fingerprint Repository or a Record Repository, or both according to the way it is written? The Director can determine what it will consist of.



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Subsections 2 and 3.

#2. Prepare the System Users Manual and conduct Training Programs in the use of the System.

#3. Prepare User Agreements and access requests for use in specifying procedures for information exchanges and for delineating responsibilities of the Communications Center, the Central State Repository and User Agencies.

COMMENTS

These two (2) paragraphs give the Director unrestricted authority in dictating what the System will do, how it will be done. As a result, in a sense determine the management philosophies of this Department, particularly in the areas of Records and Communications.

Subsection 4. Appoint the members of the Committee and act as its Chairman.

COMMENTS

This paragraph implements an obvious and brazen conflict of interest. First the Director is given unlimited authority to design, implement, and manage the CJIS System as he sees fit. Then to add authority to his decisions, the Director is provided with a Committee of which he is the permanent Chairman with the authority to select the membership of the Committee. The Directors supreme authority is further protected by the fact that the Committee is allowed to act only in an advisory capacity.

Subsection 5. Design, prepare and procure all forms required for the administration of the System.

COMMENTS

This paragraph again supports the Directors absolute authority concerning the design implementation and management of the CJIS System. The System must operate in conformity with the content of the various forms utilized within the System.

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SECTION 4.

The Committee shall formulate and submit policy recommendations to the Director and the Commission, including recommendations for the implementation and operation of the System, and the Privacy and Security procedures.

COMMENTS

The key word in this paragraph is Recommendations. There is no reference to Direction, which implies authority for either the Crime Commission or the Users Committee. As this paragraph is worded, the Director may use his own discretion in accepting or rejecting any or all recommendations made by either the Crime Commission or the Users Committee. The paragraph also opens the question of; "To Whom is the Director responsible to?"

SECTION 5.

Subsection 1. Each Law Enforcement Agency shall submit a complete set of fingerprints to the Central Repository for each person arrested, whose name and other pertinent data are entered into the System. This Report will indicate, among other things, the type of offense, type of arrest, arrest disposition, and bail or release status, if any.

Subsection 2. Each District Attorney shall report filings, non-filings, Grand Jury and other activities relevant to the prosecution process.

Subsection 3. The Clerk of each Court shall submit a Report, including the initial plea, disposition, most serious offense, for which a conviction was entered, and type of sentence. Clerks of District Courts shall report appeal results or cases appealed from Justice and Municipal Courts. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall report the disposition of criminal cases by that Court.

Subsection 4. Each Court shall report changes in trial, custody status, bail or recongnizance releases each time a change occurs.

Subsection 5. The Nevada State Prison, the Department of Parole and Probation, and each County Jail shall report all correctional information including a description of changes in and termination of custody or supervision status.

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SECTION 5. -- Continued

COMMENTS

This Section very loosely defines the procedures which must be followed to comply with the Privacy and Security Regulations. How practical the application of these procedures will be, depends solely upon how the CJIS System is designed, the policies and procedures which will regulate the System, and how the System is ultimately managed. This is a critical area to be so loosely defined, as providing this information can become a real hardship for the Agencies involved unless a considerable amount of planning and analysis takes place.

There is no provision in this Section for providing Audit capability, the LEAA Privacy and Security Regulations state, as follows:

(E) Audit

Insure that Annual Audits of a representative sample of State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies chosen on a random basis shall be conducted by the State to verify adherence to these Regulations and that appropriate records shall be retained to facilitate such Audits. Such Records shall include, but are not limited to, the names of all persons or Agencies to whom information is disseminated and the date upon which such information is disseminated."

SECTION 6.

The Commission shall adopt Regulations for:

1. The membership and appointment of the Committee.
2. Qualifications of User Agencies.
3. Citizen access to records for the monitoring of completeness and accuracy.

COMMENTS

This Section conflicts with Section #3. If the word Commission refers to the Crime Commission, and the words Adopt Regulations implies authority by the Crime Commission to direct and regulate the implementation of items 1 thru 3, then it would appear that the Directors unlimited authority exists only in the area of the design and implementation of the CJIS System. This is the only real reference to the delegation of any authority to the Crime Commission in this Bill. Therefore, it should be defined in detail.

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SECTION 7.

Criminal History Record Information, which has a conviction disposition, may be disseminated by the System at the discretion of the Director according to policies and regulations recommended by the Committee and adopted by the Commission.

COMMENTS

The salient point in this Section is that, if the Director may use his discretion in disseminating information, which has a conviction disposition, this also means that if the Director chooses, he may withhold information which has a conviction disposition. The unquestioned authority to release or not to release criminal history information concerning an individual, vested in a single person, has the potential of creating an awesome amount of power for that person.

SECTION 8.

Dissemination of non-conviction data is limited to Agencies specified in Regulations of the Commission, including:

1. Criminal Justice Agencies for the administration of Criminal Justice and employment of personnel.
2. Persons and Agencies authorized to request the information by statute, ordinance or executive order, or court rule, decision or order.
3. Signatories to a specific Agreement with a Criminal Justice Agency to provide a service, if the service is specified in the Agreement, a copy of which is attached to the access request.
4. The State Gaming Control Board.

COMMENTS

This Section is incomplete. It should spell out those Agencies which are authorized to receive criminal history information and under what conditions. EXAMPLE: Can Fish and Game Commission access criminal history for employment purposes, or under any other conditions?

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SECTION 9.

If a person who has reviewed his record under regulations adopted by the Commission believes that an error exists and wishes to contest any entry in the Criminal History Record, that person shall:

1. Complete a challenge of Criminal History Record Form.
2. Indicate the record number and how it currently appears on the record.
3. Indicate how the record should appear and reasons for requesting the change.
4. Sign the form and pay the challenge fee set by Regulation of the Commission.

COMMENTS

This Section appears to confine itself to the Privacy and Security Requirements.

SECTION 10.

Subsection 1. Upon completion of a challenge form and payment of the proper fee, the original and one copy of the form shall be sent to the Agency responsible for the entry. The entry shall be reviewed within ten (10) days of receipt by a person designated by the Chief Administrator of the Agency and the form marked to indicate disposition of the review.

Subsection 2. If the change to the Criminal History Entry is authorized, all concerned Agencies and the Director shall be notified, the completed and signed original form shall be placed in the properly filed folder of the subject person. A copy of the form together with a list of the Agencies to which the correct information was supplied shall be transmitted by registered or certified mail to the person who has requested the change.

Subsection 3. If the request for change is denied, reasons for the denial shall be noted on the form, and notice of the denial and reasons shall be transmitted by registered or certified mail to the person who has requested the change.

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SECTION 10. -- Continued

COMMENTS

The only question in this Section involves Subsection 2, whereby the Director shall be notified when any change occurs to a Criminal History Entry. I fail to see any merit in this function, it appears to be just another control mechanism imposed by the Director.

SECTIONS 11, 12, 13, and 14.

These are consistant with the Privacy and Security Regulations.

SECTIONS 15, 16, and 17.

The modification in these Sections will allow the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance to develop a computer facility outside the control or authority of the State Computer Center. EXAMPLE: The DLEA could develop their own Computer Facility in their Carson City offices to operate the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System. This was their intention all along.

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SUMMARY

If this Bill were passed, it would create in the DLEA Director, the status of a Czar of Criminal Justice Information in the State of Nevada. The way the Bill is written, the Director has full authority with responsibility perhaps only to the Governor, for the design, development, location and management of the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System.

This kind of unbridled power would be vested in the present Director who has no background or experience in the Criminal Justice System. Who has demonstrated beyond any doubt that he lacks the qualities necessary to instill confidence. The Director and certain members of his Staff have repeatedly attended meetings regarding Privacy and Security, where they made commitments, agreements and endorsed various concepts. This Bill is evidence that these negotiations were founded upon deceit and a lack of principal and integrity on the part of the Director and certain members of his Staff.

This Bill does not reflect the spirit of the content of the Privacy and Security Plan which was rewritten and approved by the Crime Commission Ad Hoc Committee on Privacy and Security. It is also contrary to any plans, concepts or agreements which were the result of the many meetings which were held in response to developing the Privacy and Security Plan.

In brief, LVMPD and other members of the Crime Commission have literally wasted a significant number of manhours in what we were lead to believe was a cooperative effort to develop a State Privacy and Security Plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a member of LVMPD, I would be extremely reluctant to see that portion of our destiny which is related to our records placed in the hands of the unscrupulous persons who Administer the DLEA.

The first (1st) recommendation would be that LVMPD withdraw from any further participation in the Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections. It is apparent from this Bill that our membership on the Crime Commission, or for that matter the Crime Commission, had absolutely no influence over anything that the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance chooses to do or not to do.



February 14, 1977

RECOMMENDATIONS -- Continued

The Governor's letter to the Crime Commission which authorizes the Director to sit as permanent Chairman and select the membership of the Users Committee is a clear indication that he lacks confidence in the Crime Commission members which he himself appointed.

If you will review the period since the present Director was appointed, you will find that LVMPD has accomplished very little in its relationship with DLEA. What little has been accomplished has involved an unbelievable amount of stress and effort.

The second (2nd) recommendation is that LVMPD make every conceivable effort to defeat the Bill. I am convinced that under existing circumstances of both a political and a technical nature, this Bill could not, within the confines of the time which remains, be changed or modified to an extent where it would prove favorable to LVMPD and the balance of the Criminal Justice System.

This Bill is founded upon an implication and in some cases an outright lie.

The Director and certain members of his Staff have created the myth that a Central Record Repository at the State level, is required by the Privacy and Security Regulations. In some cases they have gone so far as to indicate that the Regulations require that the Central State Repository be located in the State Capitol. This is not true, following is an excerpt from the Privacy and Security Regulations which addresses that subject, incidentally it is the only reference in the Regulations that pertain to the Subject.

SECTION 20.21 (A) (1) is written with a centralized State Criminal History Repository in mind. The first (1st) sentence of the Subsection states that complete records should be retained at a Central State Repository. The word "should" is permissive: It suggests, but does not mandate a Central State Repository.

See attached letter which is a legal opinion from the LEAA concerning this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



FEB 18 1976

COPY

- Sgt. Thimsen  
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police  
Department  
400 East Stewart Street, Room 123 H  
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Dear Sgt. Thimsen:

This is to confirm the matters discussed in the February 12, 1976, telephone conversation with Carol Foote of your office. Specifically, Ms. Foote inquired as to whether the LEAA Regulations governing privacy and security of criminal justice information systems (28 CFR 20) require that a central state repository be located in the capital city of a state.

As indicated by phone, the Regulations neither require that a central repository be established, nor, that if such repository is established it be situated in any particular location. Such decisions are intentionally left to the individual states.

I have discussed this issue with the Office of General Counsel which concurs in the foregoing.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "Harry Bratt", is written over a horizontal line.

Harry Bratt  
Assistant Administrator  
National Criminal Justice Information  
and Statistics Service



REVIEW AND COMMENTS REFERENCE: ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 261  
Page 10  
February 14, 1977

RECOMMENDATIONS-- Continued

The third (3rd) recommendation is that if we can defeat the Bill, that we develop internal policies and procedures which will handle Criminal History Information in a method consistant with the LEAA Privacy and Security Regulations.

If each Criminal Justice Agency in the State will develop such policies and procedures, we could all develop mutually acceptable users agreements which would enable us to exchange criminal history information and receive criminal history information from other Agencies, well within the limits, established by the Privacy and Security Regulations.

If we took the approach suggested by these recommendations, it would undoubtedly create some problems for DLEA and even upset the Governor, however, we as well as the rest of the Criminal Justice Community would effectively circumvent a new State Bureaucracy which has the potential for creating situations which might require a great deal of sacrifice, expense, and change for the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.



SERGEANT ROBERT THIMSEN  
PROJECT MANAGER  
ADVANCED SYSTEMS PLANNING and DEVELOPMENT UNIT

RT/aja

SPEECH FOR DEPUTY CHIEF GUBSER FOR  
"WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE"

February 15, 1977

The Metropolitan area of Clark County represents approximately 55 percent of the State's population and approximately 75 percent of the State's criminal justice activity. The Clark County Metropolitan area has, for the last two years, had the dubious distinction of being rated Number One in crime rate throughout the country. There is no indication at the present time that this situation will improve.

If this trend continues it is bound to eventually have an impact on the economy of Clark County. Since the State of Nevada derived some \$2,182,565,255.00 of its revenue from Clark County in 1975, the State must assume some of the responsibility for providing a solution to the problem. Up to this point, the contribution of the State in solving this problem has consisted of initiating an agency called the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance. The purpose of this agency was to conduct various programs sponsored by the Nevada Crime Commission. Initially, this Division of state government performed a vital function, working in conjunction with the Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. It brought about a new sense of solidarity, purpose, and direction for the Criminal Justice System. This promising attitude, however, has recently begun to deteriorate.

The Division of Law Enforcement Assistance is no longer the hope of the future for the Criminal Justice Community. It has reduced itself to the level of a bungling bureaucracy where its

every effort is directed not toward the enhancement of the Criminal Justice System, but inward to its own self perpetuation and the personal ambitions and gratifications of its administrators. The result of this degradation was illustrated recently when an attempt was made to initiate a system which had been planned by the Criminal Justice Community for several years...the Nevada Criminal Justice Information System.

The Division of Law Enforcement Assistance was fully aware at the time that a combined group of technicians from the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department and Clark County Data Processing Services, working in conjunction with other Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the State, were developing a proposed Criminal Justice Information System to present to the Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections. This was being accomplished at the request of the Crime Commission. The proposal involved utilizing, with some modification, a System which was operational and being used to a limited degree by the State Criminal Justice Community.

During the course of the development of this Proposal, without the official sanction nor upon official request of the Crime Commission, the Division of Law Enforcement was busily engaged with the assistance of outside consultants, paid for incidentally out of the DLEA budget, in preparing their own proposal for the Criminal Justice Information System.

The DLEA proposal consisted primarily of a duplication of the existing System which was being proposed from Clark County. The only difference being the DLEA System was to be located in Carson City, controlled by DLEA and costing in excess of 2 million dollars.

Speech "Ways and Means Committee"  
February 15, 1977  
Page Three

The expensive and unauthorized action by DLEA had no possible justification other than a brazen attempt to create an empire. This attempt was even an obvious defiance of NRS 216.235 #7 which states specifically:

"Utilize, whenever possible, existing state or local facilities including but not limited to data processing resources and records depositories."

The overwhelming evidence of this attempt to literally take over with complete abandon for the consequences such action might have on the Criminal Justice System was apparent to the Crime Commission and the DLEA Proposal was rejected.

This display of contrived contempt on the part of the DLEA should have forewarned the members of the Criminal Justice System of the indignities, bungling and confusion which was yet to come.

This, however, was not the case, in spite of the disdainful attempt displayed by DLEA, the members of the Criminal Justice Community continued to direct their efforts toward a unified approach to the problems at hand.

The next incident which followed had to do with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Privacy and Security Regulations.

These Regulations were issued in May of 1975 and arrived at DLEA shortly thereafter. These Regulations required that the State of Nevada must develop a plan which would insure the Privacy and Security of Criminal History Records. This plan was to have

been submitted by December 31, 1975. The penalty for not submitting a plan by this date was the placing of a moratorium on LEAA funds allocated by the State.

As of September, 1975, the DLEA had taken no action to develop such plan, as a result the Crime Commission appointed an Ad Hoc Committee representative of the Criminal Justice System within the State to develop the plan by the deadline to avert the penalty.

The Ad Hoc Committee became immediately aware that they could expect little cooperation in this endeavor from DLEA. As an example, the DLEA representative at the first Ad Hoc Committee meeting stated that the Director wanted the Central Record Repository which is mentioned but not required in the Privacy and Security Regulations located in Carson City under the control of DLEA.

This demand raised a serious question among the Ad Hoc Committee members as they felt that part of their responsibility involved the presentation in the plan of the most economical approach to implementing the Privacy and Security System.

As a result of this question being raised, the Director of the DLEA was invited to the next Ad Hoc Committee meeting. At that meeting, the Director indicated that he had not stated a preference for either the location or control of the Central Record Repository.

During the course of the Ad Hoc Committee's efforts, it became apparent that there was a great deal of friction between



the Committee and the DLEA, primarily due to the committee's lack of political consideration and emphasis on economy and system viability in the development of the Privacy and Security Plan.

Such incidents occurred as significant delays in selecting and contracting for a consultant to assist in developing the Privacy and Security Plan. DLEA's displeasure was also displayed in the delaying tactics employed in paying the consultant upon completion of the plan. The consultant after waiting an extended period, contacted DLEA in reference to payment and was told by a DLEA representative to sue them for the funds. When the plan was finally submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee, there were several areas within the plan which DLEA pounced upon with misinterpretation and distortion, this led to confusion and further delay in developing the final plan.

As a result of this confusion, the Crime Commission requested that DLEA revise the questionable areas of the plan. DLEA's revisions of the Privacy and Security dealt primarily with substituting the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal that the Crime Commission control the design, development, implementation and management of the Security and Privacy System, and that existing computerized equipment be applied to such a system, with placing the DLEA Director in complete and absolute control of these areas. This again was a brazen grab for totalitarianism with respect to controlling Nevada criminal history records by DLEA.

This proposal was considered asinine and promptly rejected by the Crime Commission.

In the meantime, the LEAA deadline had expired along with a 90 day extension for submitting the Privacy and Security Plan and LEAA proceeded to place a special condition on expending any funds in the State for data processing equipment or services until not only the Privacy and Security Plan was submitted but also the Offender Based Transaction System/Computerized Criminal History Grant application, the State Comprehensive Data Processing Plan and the Data Processing Segment for the 1976 Comprehensive Plan.

The Crime Commission was dismayed at the fact that DLEA had neglected to submit this documentation to LEAA. This not only proved to be an embarrassment for the State of Nevada, it also forbade the expenditure of funds which was sorely needed by Criminal Justice agencies throughout the State. Again, as a result of incompetence on the part of DLEA the Crime Commission activated the Privacy and Security Ad Hoc Committee and instructed them to complete these documents and have them presented to LEAA at the earliest possible date.

To expedite this matter, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department provided at no cost to the State, a technician in the areas of Electronic Data Processing and Communications to assist in developing these documents.

The necessary documents were produced within a short period of time, however, there was a two month unexplained delay by DLEA in delivering these documents to LEAA. The substance of the changes in these documents involved again placing authority for both the Privacy and Security and the related Computer Systems in the Crime

Speech "Ways and Means Committee"  
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Page Seven

Commission and implementing these systems in the most economical manner.

The final result of this exasperating costly and confusing effort is why I am appearing today before this Committee. This Senate Bill 261 placed the Crime Commission and every member of the Criminal Justice Community in the State back where we started nearly two years ago.

It was the original intent of this group to develop and operate a Criminal Justice Information System which included provisions for the Security and Privacy Regulations under the direction of the Nevada Commission on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections which is a committee that consists of a cross-representation of the Criminal Justice Community throughout the State.

In spite of all our efforts and frustration, we end up with a Bill which creates a Czar of Criminal History for the State of Nevada. This Czar, the Director of DLEA, according to this Bill answers to no one outside of perhaps the Governor.

I hope that what I have stated here creates the same impression that many of us in the Criminal Justice System have toward the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance, that it is not what its name implies if it is allowed to continue to operate its name should be changed to the Nevada Division of Law Enforcement retardation.

In reality, its whole existence is highly questionable. DLEA requires about 25% of approximately one million dollars annually which is allocated by the Law Enforcement Administration for its operations.

What are these operations? Basically they consist of providing services which are a duplication of services which could more economically be provided by existing criminal justice agencies throughout the State. For example, DLEA supports a Narcotics Investigation Unit which except for its periodic noterity, is a duplicate of units within a number of Law Enforcement Agencies in the State. It is apparently justified in that it handles cases for the smaller counties. This is ridiculous as the Law Enforcement Agencies in the State could develop a pooling Program which would be more than adequate to handle the minimal case load generated by the small counties.

The DLEA also supports a Laboratory Facility which again is a duplication of facilities of this kind which exists in Law Enforcement Agencies throughout the State. The laboratory needs of both the small counties and the State, could be handled much more economically on a contractual basis by the various Law Enforcement Agencies in the State. The DLEA also performs such functions as developing Crime Statistics for the State. This would be accomplished by the State Criminal Justice Information System on an automated basis. DLEA also retains a fingerprint file on an expensive Minicode system. I have no idea of what purpose it serves as the fingerprint cards are filed by name of the individual instead of a fingerprint classification.

There are a number of other activities engaged in by DLEA which would also be handled more economically and more efficiently by Criminal Justice Agencies throughout the State, particularly if the approximately \$250,000 DLEA operating expenses were made

available for contracting such services.

Aside from these duplicated services, some serious questions have developed concerning DLEA's use of LEAA Grant funds. For example, under one grant, funds were appropriated to provide five fingerprint technicians. These technicians were to be employed by LVMPD to handle fingerprints which are generated by other Agencies within the State. DLEA offered a number of excuses over a period of time regarding why they had not fulfilled their obligations. It was recently determined that the five technicians were hired by DLEA, however, they were assigned as field investigators working out of the DLEA Offices. This type of devious manipulation of grant funds may be more prevalent than realized as several attempts were made by the Crime Commission to have DLEA provide them with a staffing evaluation. I am not aware of whether or not the evaluation was ever provided.

All this leads to one conclusion, the DLEA in its existing form is a make work project, a prestige symbol which has done nothing but impede the progress of the Criminal Justice System in this State.

It has become a Bureaucratic layer which is constantly seeking additional authority, not to assist criminal justice, but to perpetuate its own existence. I think this fact is borne out in this brief summary which portrays a few of the significant examples of incompetence and confusion which have resulted in a complete lack of confidence by the Criminal Justice System in the Division of Law Enforcement Assistance.

The Criminal Justice System cannot continue to be placed in a position where they are confronted on one hand by the monumental problems of crime and on the other by a suffocating bureaucracy which thwarts their every effort.

There is only one solution to this problem, if we hope to salvage any of the Planning and Programs relating to the Criminal Justice System. That solution lies in this committee's appointment of an Ad Hoc Committee composed of members of the Criminal Justice Community. This committee should be charged with developing a structure at the State level which will be consistent with the needs of the Criminal Justice System and communicate those needs to this committee for appropriate legislation.

Now would be ideal time to accomplish this as the Grant Funds for a number of functions performed by DLEA are soon to be terminated and DLEA will be coming before the legislature to seek State support for the functions.

If this is not done, I'm afraid that what remains of coordination within the Criminal Justice System, will continue to deteriorate to a point where the phrase Criminal Justice System will no longer be appropriate as criminal justice will cease to operate as a System.

CHAIRMAN DON MELLO AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE:

BECAUSE WE ARE GOVERNED BY STATE AND FEDERAL STATUTE, WE ARE IN THE UNIQUE POSITION OF HAVING A DUAL MISSION: TO PROVIDE A RESPONSIVE AND EFFECTIVE FORCE FOR STATE EMERGENCIES; AND TO BE PREPARED TO ACT AS A FEDERAL MILITARY FORCE WHEN A NATIONAL NEED ARISES. OUR UNITS AS PART OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR RECRUITING, EQUIPPING AND TRAINING PERSONNEL TO CARRY OUT ARMY AND AIR GUARD MISSIONS IN NEVADA - IN THE NATION - OR IF NEED BE, ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD.

INCLUDED IN THIS RESPONSIBILITY ARE THE MAINTENANCE AND SAFEKEEPING OF ALL FEDERAL AND STATE PROPERTY ISSUED TO THE GUARD, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF A STATEWIDE PROGRAM.

OUR READINESS, WHICH IS MOST IMPORTANT AND THE GOAL AGAINST WHICH OUR PROGRESS IS JUDGED, IS CONSTANTLY BEING IMPROVED THROUGH NEW EQUIPMENT, NEW OR UPGRADED FACILITIES, AND MISSION-ORIENTED TRAINING. THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROLE IS HIGHLIGHTED

BY SEVERAL FACTS - THE ACTIVE FORCES - ARMY, NAVY, MARINES, AIR FORCE, AND EVEN THE GOAST GUARD ARE SUPPORTED AT LEVELS WELL BELOW EVEN OUR 1950 STRENGTHS.

A GREAT DEAL OF CHANGE HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE NEVADA MILITARY DEPARTMENT SINCE OUR MEETING TWO YEARS AGO - CHANGE THAT HAS ENCOMPASSED BOTH THE ARMY AND AIR NATIONAL GUARD.

ON THE ARMY SIDE, THE ADDITION OF A MEDICAL HELICOPTER AMBULANCE DETACHMENT HAS GIVEN US SUFFICIENT HELICOPTERS TO QUALIFY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY AT STEAD.

DURING THE SAME PERIOD, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU INCREASED OUR INVENTORY OF M60 MAIN BATTLE TANKS FOR THE 163<sup>RD</sup> ARMORED CAVALRY SQUADRON; SO WE NOW HAVE A FULL COMPLEMENT OF TRAINING VEHICLES FOR ALL UNITS IN THE SQUADRON. OUR ONLY SERIOUS EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES ARE THE GROUND SURVEILLANCE RADARS AND THE CLASSIFIED RED-EYE ANTI-AIRCRAFT WEAPONS. WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF ARMY READINESS REGION IX IN SAN FRANCISCO AND THE ASSIGNMENT OF FIVE TRAINING TECHNICIANS TO THE SQUADRON OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, WE



HAVE BEEN ABLE TO INTENSIFY OUR TRAINING PROGRAM IN THE SQUADRON. AS A RESULT, THE STATE OF NEVADA HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN PASSING ALL SHORT NOTICE TRAINING EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED BY LTG FLANAGAN'S SIXTH ARMY STAFF.

OUR ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING AND ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORTS HAVE BEEN THE BEST I HAVE SEEN IN MY 20-PLUS YEARS IN THE NEVADA NATIONAL GUARD. THE NUMBER OF LAUDATORY COMMENTS WERE ESPECIALLY HEARTENING WITH A PREPONDERANCE OF IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN THE UNITS IN SOUTHERN NEVADA.

THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD HAS BEEN DEEPLY INVOLVED IN A CONVERSION PROGRAM. ON JULY 1, 1975, THEY CONVERTED FROM AN EARLIER MODEL RECONNAISSANCE-FIGHTER, THE RF-101, TO THE MORE MODERN RF-4C. THIS IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE THE RF-4C IS A DAY AND NIGHT, ALL-WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE PLANE, WHEREAS THE RF-101 HAD ONLY DAYLIGHT CAPABILITIES. THIS HAS HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT IN SEVERAL AREAS. WITH THE NIGHT MISSION, THE AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS INCLUDE NOT ONLY AN INFRA-RED PHOTO CAPABILITY, BUT ALSO FORWARD AND SIDE-LOOKING RADAR, GROUND FOLLOWING RADAR, AND INERTIAL

GUIDANCE EQUIPMENT SIMILAR TO THAT FOUND ON THE HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED F111. WITH THESE ADDITIONAL SYSTEMS HAS COME THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL SHOPS AND OTHER WORK FACILITIES AND 42 FULL-TIME FEDERAL TECHNICIANS WERE ADDED. THIS HAS IMPACTED UPON OUR UTILITY, MAINTENANCE AND CUSTODIAL BUDGET FOR STATE FUNDS.

I MIGHT ADD AS A POINT OF GENERAL INTEREST THAT THE AIR GUARD COMPLETED THIS CONVERSION AND RETURNED TO A COMBAT READY STATUS LAST AUGUST. THEIR EFFORTS IN THE MASSIVE RE-TRAINING PROGRAM FOR BOTH AIRCREWS AND GROUND PERSONNEL, REALIGNMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES, AND THE CHANGEOVER OF THOUSANDS OF EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS WAS WELL WORTH THE PROFESSIONALISM DISPLAYED AS EVIDENCED BY THE EXCELLENT RATING GIVEN THE AIR GUARD DURING THE AIR FORCE INSPECTION LAST OCTOBER. OUR AIR GUARD WAS THE FIRST GUARD UNIT IN THE NATION CONVERTING TO THE NEWER RF-4C TO SUCCESSFULLY PASS A COMBAT READY EVALUATION ON THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

WITH CONTINUING REDUCTIONS IN THE ACTIVE FORCES, THE ABILITY OF THE GUARD TO REACT PROMPTLY HAS TAKEN ON ADDED

SIGNIFICANCE. FOR THE PAST THREE AND ONE HALF YEARS WE, ALONG WITH THE RESERVE, HAVE BEEN PROVIDING NEARLY HALF OF THE ARMY'S TOTAL COMBAT STRENGTH. REFLECTING THIS SPARTAN SITUATION IS THE FACT THAT IN THE 7-STATE INTER-MOUNTAIN AREA, THERE IS NOT A SINGLE ACTIVE ARMY COMBAT UNIT. THE ENTIRE COMBAT READINESS RESPONSIBILITY RESTS WITH THE NATIONAL GUARD AND OTHER RESERVES. OUR ABILITY TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN A STATE OF COMBAT READINESS IS POSSIBLE ONLY WITH CONTINUED STATE AND FEDERAL SUPPORT.

AT THE SAME TIME, WE ARE AWARE OF RESPONSIBILITY TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS STATE, AND ARE PARTICULARLY PROUD OF OUR COMMUNITY ACTION RECORD OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS. EMPHASIS AND ENCOURAGEMENT HAVE BEEN GIVEN THIS ASPECT OF THE PROGRAM WHICH HAS INVOLVED OUR UNITS IN SUCH ACTIVITIES AS SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSIONS, BLOOD DRIVES, AND PARTICIPATION IN NEARLY EVERY OTHER TYPE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE.

OUR IMPACT IS STATEWIDE, WITH 2,000 GUARDSMEN TRAINED AND READY TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN OPERATIONS. THE 4 MAJOR COMMANDS HAVE UNITS LOCATED IN 12

CITIES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE STATE:

THE 3<sup>RD</sup> SQUADRON, 163<sup>RD</sup> ARMORED CAVALRY REGIMENT WITH TROOPS IN LAS VEGAS, NORTH LAS VEGAS, HENDERSON, YERINGTON, HAWTHORNE AND RENO.

THE 150<sup>TH</sup> SERVICE BATTALION WITH COMPANIES AND DETACHMENTS IN CARSON CITY AND STEAD.

THE 221<sup>ST</sup> TRANSPORTATION BATTALION WITH COMPANIES IN ELY, ELKO, FALLON AND WINNEMUCCA.

THE 152<sup>D</sup> TACTICAL AIR RECONNAISSANCE GROUP, BASED AT RENO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT.

OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE ARE THE FEDERAL DOLLARS THE PROGRAM BRINGS TO NEVADA. IN THE PAST FEW YEARS THE INCREASE IN FULL-TIME TECHNICIAN EMPLOYEES HAS BEEN SIGNIFICANT. IN 1969 THERE WERE 280 EMPLOYEES AND IN 1976 WE HAD 427 EMPLOYEES. THE STATE RECEIVED \$22.4 MILLION FOR FEDERAL FUNDING OF PERSONNEL, TRAINING, FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, ADMINISTRATION, CLOTHING, SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION IN THE PAST TWO FISCAL YEARS.

AUGMENTING THESE MANPOWER FUNDING RESOURCES IS \$92 MILLION

IN FEDERALLY PURCHASED AND MAINTAINED EQUIPMENT, ALL OF WHICH IS AVAILABLE FOR USE IN DECLARED STATE OR LOCAL EMERGENCIES. WE OPERATE THE LARGEST AIR AND ONE OF THE LARGEST GROUND TRANSPORTATION FLEETS IN THE STATE: 20 JET AIRCRAFT, 13 HELICOPTERS, 2 TWIN-ENGINE TRANSPORTS, 349 WHEELED VEHICLES AND 57 TRACKED VEHICLES.

ADD TO THIS, CAPITAL BUILDING ASSETS OF NEARLY \$16 MILLION IN ARMORIES, FLIGHT AND TRAINING FACILITIES, MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS. DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SPENT APPROXIMATELY 2 MILLION DOLLARS ON FACILITIES AT THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE.

A COMBINATION OF STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS IN THE AMOUNT OF 1.2 MILLION WAS SPENT ON THE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES AND CIVIL DEFENSE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER.

YET, THIS MASSIVE SUPPORT EFFORT BY ITSELF CANNOT INSURE THE GUARD PROGRAM WILL CONTINUE AS A VIABLE AND EFFECTIVE FORCE WITHIN THE COMMUNITIES OF OUR STATE. OF EQUAL IMPORTANCE IS MANPOWER; SPECIFICALLY THE RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF NEVADA NATIONAL GUARDSPERSONS. TO ASSURE THAT REQUIRED STRENGTH LEVELS

ARE MAINTAINED - QUALIFIED AND CAPABLE MEN AND WOMEN MUST BE RECRUITED INTO GUARD MEMBERSHIP. OUR UNITS MUST BE ABLE TO MEET INDIVIDUAL NEEDS WHILE KEEPING THEIR PROGRAMS PRODUCTIVE AND ATTRACTIVE.

THE NEVADA NATIONAL GUARD EXISTS IN A TOTAL VOLUNTEER, PEACETIME ENVIRONMENT WHICH DOES AFFECT RECRUITING EFFORTS. OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, WE ALSO HAVE EXPERIENCED RETENTION PROBLEMS, DUE IN PART TO THE DISCHARGE OF OUR SIX-YEAR OBLIGORS ENLISTED DURING THE VIETNAM ERA, AND TO MOVES OUR PERSONNEL HAVE MADE FOR ECONOMIC REASONS. ONLY RECENTLY HAVE WE EXPERIENCED AN UPWARD TREND IN OUR RECRUITING AND RETENTION POSTURE. WE FEEL THIS IS DUE TO CONSISTENT UPGRADING OF OUR TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND THE INCENTIVES AVAILABLE FOR PROSPECTIVE ENLISTEES.

THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF GOVERNOR O'CALLAGHAN AND THE LEGISLATURE IN 1973, A MAJOR BENEFIT BILL WAS PASSED; THE NEVADA EDUCATIONAL ENCOURAGEMENT FUND PROGRAM. THIS PROVIDES FOR PAYMENT OF 50 PERCENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FEES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, BOTH RENO AND LAS VEGAS, OR THE PAYMENT OF 50 PERCENT OF THE CREDIT HOUR COSTS AT ANY NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE. DURING FISCAL YEAR 75,

433 NEVADA GUARDSPERSONS PARTICIPATED IN THIS PROGRAM, AND IN FY 76, THERE WERE 603.

THE BILL HAS PROVIDED FURTHER BENEFITS AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL BECAUSE IT HAS PLACED THE ATTAINMENT OF POST-HIGH SCHOOL ACADEMIC GOALS WITHIN THE GRASP OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS, WHO OTHERWISE MIGHT NOT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO PAY THE FULL COST OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION. OUR SUCCESS AND LEADERSHIP IN THIS AREA HAS GREATLY ENCOURAGED OTHER STATES TO INITIATE SIMILAR LEGISLATION. FOURTEEN OTHERS HAVE FOLLOWED OUR LEAD AND SEVERAL MORE STATES HAVE PROPOSALS BEFORE THEIR LEGISLATURES NOW.

OUR GENERAL AGENCY REQUEST AS RECOMMENDED BY THE GOVERNOR FOR FY 78 IS ABOUT 12 PERCENT HIGHER THAN IN FY 77, AND FOR FY 79 THERE IS ABOUT A 6 PERCENT INCREASE OVER FY 78. MOST OF THIS IS DUE TO THE INFLATIONARY MAINTENANCE AND UTILITY COSTS FOR OUR VARIOUS FACILITIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

ALTHOUGH WE ARE NOT ASKING FOR ANY NEW PROGRAMS THIS SESSION, I FEEL THERE ARE SEVERAL ITEMS IN OUR PROPOSED BIENNIAL BUDGET THAT MERIT YOUR ATTENTION.

MOST CRITICAL TO MAINTAINING OUR TRAINING LEVEL IS OUR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT REQUEST WHICH PROVIDES FOR CONSTRUCTION IN FY 78 OF AN ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY AND ARMORY AT STEAD BASE NORTH OF RENO, AN ADDITION TO THE ELKO ARMORY, AND A PARKING AREA FOR THE ARMORY IN LAS VEGAS. IN FY 79 WE HOPE TO BUILD ARMORIES IN NORTH LAS VEGAS AND IN SPARKS, AND AN ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP IN CARSON CITY. THE DETAILS OF THESE PROGRAMS ARE IN THE HANDOUT.

I WILL NOW BRIEF ON THE EXISTING AND NEW POSITIONS.

(PLEASE TURN TO NEXT PAGE)



## EXISTING POSITIONS

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL; IS DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY, THE COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD TO INCLUDE CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER AGENCY.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER: SERVES AS STATE PROPERTY AND FISCAL OFFICER FOR THE NEVADA MILITARY DEPARTMENT AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING AND INSURING COMPLIANCE WITH ALL STATE ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT CLERK: MAINTAINS ALL FISCAL ACCOUNTS, PREPARES CLAIMS TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ON SERVICE ACCOUNTS. MAINTAINS AND PREPARES PERSONNEL RECORDS ON ALL STATE EMPLOYEES.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY I: COMPOSES CORRESPONDENCE, MEMORANDUMS AND REPORTS, PLANS THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S CALENDAR, SCHEDULES APPOINTMENTS AND CONFERENCES. ESTABLISHES AND MAINTAINS STATE RECORDS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

FACILITIES SUPERVISOR; SUPERVISES AND COORDINATES THE

MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF 13 NATIONAL GUARD ARMORIES, 12 NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT FACILITIES AND STATE MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES AT AIR GUARD.

GENERAL BUILDING TRADESMAN; UNDER INDIRECT SUPERVISION OF FACILITIES SUPERVISOR PERFORMS WIDE VARIETY OF SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED BUILDING MAINTENANCE ON NEVADA NATIONAL GUARD BUILDINGS IN THE LAS VEGAS-HENDERSON AREA.

MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS TECHNICIAN; SERVES AS MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORDS TECHNICIAN IN THE NEVADA MILITARY DEPARTMENT STATE HEADQUARTERS.

SENIOR CLERK TYPIST; PERFORMS A VARIETY OF DUTIES IN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE.

GRUNDSMAN AND CUSTODIAL WORKERS; 4 FULL-TIME CUSTODIAL WORKERS, 2 ½-TIME CUSTODIAL WORKERS, 6 ¼-TIME CUSTODIAL WORKERS AND 1 GRUNDSMAN PERFORM BUILDING AND YARD MAINTENANCE ON NEVADA ARMY NATIONAL GUARD FACILITIES.

THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD HAS 1 CARPENTER, 1 PLUMBER, 1 ELECTRICIAN, 1 HEAT PLANT ENGINEER, 2 CUSTODIAL WORKERS AND 9 ARMED GUARDS WHO OPERATE, MAINTAIN AND SECURE OVER 167,300 SQUARE FEET OF BUILDING AREA AND 64 ACRES OF ROADS AND GROUNDS.

IN PAST YEARS WE WERE FORTUNATE TO HAVE 2 CETA BUILDING TRADESMEN; 1 IN THE LAS VEGAS AREA AND ONE IN THE RENO-CARSON CITY-STEAD AREA. WE HAVE A CETA SENIOR CLERK TYPIST AT THE NEVADA AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND 1 CETA CLERK AND 1 CETA CLERK TYPIST AT THE LAS VEGAS ARMORY. WE LOST THE CETA BUILDING TRADESMAN IN THE LAS VEGAS AREA ON JANUARY 31, 1976 AND THE CETA BUILDING TRADESMAN IN THE RENO-CARSON CITY-STEAD AREA ON FEBRUARY 25, 1977. WE WERE NOTIFIED THAT THE CETA EMPLOYEE AT THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD WILL BE TERMINATED APRIL 8, 1977.

NEW POSITIONS - ARMY FY 78

ONE-FOURTH TIME CUSTODIAL WORKER AT STEAD. HE WOULD WORK  $\frac{1}{2}$  HOUR A DAY (AVERAGE) AT THE ARMORY AND  $1\frac{1}{2}$  HOURS AT THE AVIATION FACILITY. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WOULD PAY 75% OF THE WAGES AND BENEFITS FOR THE TIME WORKED AT THE ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY, I.E., FEDERAL PAY 57% OF TOTAL COST. THIS WORKER WILL CLEAN AND MAINTAIN APPROXIMATELY 7,333 SQUARE FEET OF OFFICE SPACE AND 9,560 SQUARE FEET OF SHOP SPACE. THESE FACILITIES HAVE BEEN ACQUIRED SINCE THE LAST LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

CONVERSION OF THE  $\frac{1}{2}$ -TIME CUSTODIAL WORKER AT THE HENDERSON ARMORY TO A FULL-TIME CUSTODIAL WORKER. HE SHOULD PROVIDE BETTER SERVICE IN THE FACILITY AND EASE THE MAINTENANCE LOAD ON THE SOUTHERN BUILDING TRADESMAN, BY HAVING THE CUSTODIAN SPEND TIME IN MINOR PHYSICAL MAINTENANCE AND GROUNDWORK. THIS WORKER WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR 19,400 SQUARE FEET OF BUILDING CUSTODIAL WORK AND 21,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUNDWORK. PART OF THIS WORK WAS DONE BY THE CETA EMPLOYEE WHO IS NO LONGER AVAILABLE.

NEW POSITIONS - AIR FY 78

BUILDING CUSTODIAN; TWO NEW BUILDING CUSTODIANS ARE REQUESTED TO SERVICE THE ADDITIONAL 53,700 SQUARE FEET REQUIRING JANITORIAL SERVICE WHICH IS BEING ADDED BETWEEN MAY 1976 AND DECEMBER 1977. THE SALARY COST WOULD BE 75% FEDERALLY FUNDED.

SENIOR CLERK TYPIST FOR THE AIR NATIONAL GUARD FACILITY IS REQUESTED AT 75% FEDERAL EXPENSE. THIS EMPLOYEE WOULD HANDLE ALL THE PREPARATION, FILING AND TYPING ASSOCIATED WITH \$400,000 PER YEAR AIR NATIONAL GUARD OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT. THIS INCLUDES STATE PURCHASE ORDERS, WAREHOUSE ORDERS, BILLS, ACCOUNTING DATA, PERSONNEL ACTION FORMS, FEDERAL BUDGET REQUEST AND DATA, ENERGY CONSERVATION REPORTS AND NUMEROUS OTHER ITEMS OF A CLERICAL NATURE. ADDITIONALLY, THIS EMPLOYEE WOULD ASSIST IN THE FILING AND TYPING OF THE PAPERWORK ASSOCIATED WITH THE 100% FEDERAL MAINTENANCE PROJECTS WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE HAVE TO BE PART OF THE OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE AGREEMENT. SINCE JUNE 1974 THIS WORK HAS BEEN DONE BY VARIOUS STATE CLERK TYPISTS

WHO HAVE WORKED UNDER THE CETA PROGRAM. HOWEVER, THIS CETA PROGRAM ENDS APRIL 8, 1977.

FY 79

CUSTODIAL WORKER ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -TIME TO  $\frac{1}{2}$ -TIME). A 1,000 SQUARE FOOT ADDITION IS PLANNED IN ELKO THIS YEAR TO PROVIDE OFFICE SPACE FOR A BATTALION HEADQUARTERS. THE NEW HEADQUARTERS HAS INCREASED THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES FROM 1 TO 5 AND WITH THE INCREASED USAGE MORE CUSTODIAL TIME IS REQUIRED. THE INCREASE FROM  $\frac{1}{4}$  TO  $\frac{1}{2}$  TIME FOR THE CUSTODIAL WORKER WOULD BE EFFECTIVE IN FY 1978-79 CONTINGENT ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ADDITION. THE PRESENT AREA IS 10,400 SQUARE FEET.

THE MAJOR OPERATING CHANGES ARE LISTED BELOW:

CONTRACT SERVICES

\$2400 MAINTENANCE OF OTAG ANNEX

\$3600 SECURITY GUARDS AT ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY 75% X  
25%

(CON'T)

578

FACILITIES RENT/LEASE

\$7000 RENT RENO AIRPORT 75% x 25% INCREASE OF \$7200

\$7200 LEASE NORTH LAS VEGAS ARMORY

UTILITIES

53,000 ADDITIONAL SQUARE FEET AT MAY AIR NATIONAL GUARD BASE  
AND 9,600 SQUARE FEET AT ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY.

UNIFORM ALLOWANCE VARIES EACH YEAR DUE TO THE FACT THAT  
THE OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS RECEIVE THIS ALLOWANCE EVERY  
TWO YEARS.

SINCE THE LAST MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE, THE NEVADA  
MILITARY DEPARTMENT IS HAPPY TO REPORT THAT WE HAVE HAD SIX  
AUDITS AND HAVE RECEIVED LAUDATORY COMMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THEM.

(ROBERT GREGORY - CIVIL DEFENSE PRESENTATION)

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND CIVIL DEFENSE SERVE THE STATE  
AND NATION, SO THEY NEED SUPPORT FROM BOTH THE STATE AND NATIONAL

LEVEL. WE BELIEVE THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OPERATES IN AN  
EFFECTIVE MANNER AND PRODUCES A PROGRAM OF WHICH YOU CAN BE PROUD.  
YOUR STRONG SUPPORT OF OUR EFFORTS IS APPRECIATED AND WE HOPE IT  
WILL CONTINUE.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION AND PATIENCE IN LISTENING  
TO THIS PRESENTATION.

380



IN FISCAL YEAR 1975-1976, 603 MEMBERS OF GUARD PARTICIPATED  
IN THE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

THIS PARTICIPATION WAS AS FOLLOWS:

	<u>SPECIAL</u>	<u>SUMMER</u>	<u>FALL</u>	<u>SPRING</u>
UNR	4	68	119	142
UNLV	2	16	35	33
NNCC		2	7	13
WNCC	2	32	204	200
CCCC	5	9	17	15
	13	127	382	403

\*NOTE-SOME OF THE 603 ATTENDED SEVERAL SESSIONS

484 PARTICIPANTS DECLARED THAT THEY ARE WORKING TOWARDS A DEGREE.

PLEASE PRINT

DATE: 2/15/76 77

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME	REPRESENTING
+ DANNY J. Wood	FALLON Police Dept.
David M. Baranoff Louise Dimley	Churchill County Sheriff Pershing Co. S. D.
Ken Ellsworth	Pershing Co Sheriff Dept.
Harold Woodworth Richard Staub	Lincoln County Sheriff Dept Dept. Law Enforcement Assistance
Ray Johnson BARNY DEHL	LVMPD CRIME COMMISSION
JAY HUGHES	Washoe Co Sheriff's Dept
Vince Swinney	Washoe Co Sheriff's Dept
Larry Ketzenberger	Las Vegas Metro Police
Larry J. Siggelkow	Las Vegas Metro - Police
Sarah H. Carter	Esmeralda County Sheriff
Juliet E. Bowen	Sunset High school L.V.
Jeri Johnson	Sunset High School
JOHN COMPTON	DEPT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PLANNING AND TRAINING DIVISION
Paul Neward	Small County Crime Inst. Plummer
[Signature]	Storey County Sheriff Western Nev. Peace Officers Assn.
Diane N. Dickson	Storey County Resident
Belinda Kolodziej	Storey County Resident
STUART DEAKIN	MOAPA VALLEY HIGH
Lina Fitch	S.N.U.T.C.