

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 59TH SESSION

February 18, 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: Mr. Bode Howard, due to illness. Mr. Lawrence Jacobsen sat in for Mr. Howard.

ALSO PRESENT: Mr. Joe Anderson, State Librarian; Mrs. Rae Cleminson, Director of Cooperative Services Division; Mr. Charles Hunsburger, President, Nevada Council on Libraries; Mrs. Hope Roberts and Mr. Bob Hawks of the Nevada Advisory Council for Vocational-Technical Education; Dr. Russell Elliott and Mr. John Townley of the Nevada Historical Society; Mr. Phil Hannifin, Mr. John Stratton, Mr. Jeff Silver and Mr. Dennis Gomes of the Gaming Control Board; Mr. John Dolan, Assembly Fiscal Analyst; and Mr. Bill Bible, Budget Division.

LIBRARY COOPERATION (Page 255)

Mr. Joe Anderson began by saying that the primary objective of these budgets is to enable the State Library to carry out statutory charges to maintain and operate the state library agency and provide for field assistance and statewide library development.

Mr. Anderson introduced Mrs. Cleminson, who is the Director of Cooperative Services. She noted that the legal structure for the Nevada State Library Cooperative Services Division is established in NRS 378 et seq. Two basic functions of this division are outlined in the Program Statement on Page 256 of the Executive Budget. The division's basic function is purchasing catalogs, processing books and materials, and interlibrary loan network.

Mrs. Cleminson went on to say that authorization for the state agencies to buy from them comes through the state administrative manual 2797, paragraph 12, which states books may be purchased from the Cooperative Services Division. The Division is able to buy these books for the various state agencies at a considerable discount that would not be available through purchasing, because they have the expertise of the vendors and know where to locate materials.

Under service charges in revenue, they are budgeted \$32,500. That is down from the \$35,000 of the work program of this year and a little higher than requested. But as the cost of books goes up, the number of volumes that can come through the center is obviously going to go down because the book budgets do not increase at the same rate as inflationary book prices. The workload for interlibrary loan, however, is tremendously increased.

Under existing positions, Mrs. Cleminson surveyed the personnel assignments in the division and re-designated the equivalent of two full-time employees in the technical services unit into one librarian for the interlibrary loan function. That is the reason for the Librarian I, where in the past there had not been one. Three employees were also transferred from the state libraries account 2891 to the CSD account in this biennium, because those employees have been assigned to CSD.

Chairman Mello asked members of the Committee to write "transferred from page 253" beside "Fed Title I 13.464" on page 250, and "transferred to page 250" beside "Admin Pickup to Libr" on page 253.

Mrs. Cleminson said that out of state travel was allocated to her because she does work with libraries at the Lake and in the counties contiguous to northern Nevada. Other communication expense has increased due to teletype expense and increased postage and telephone expense. In six months, they have used \$812.05 in postage. Printing and duplicating is a large increase in the first year because forms are printed about every 2 to 2½ years; a supply has been printed to last until June, 1977. Also included are the new forms necessary for Interlibrary Loan. Other contract services are maintenance agreements with IBM, the postage meter, and so forth. Equipment repair takes care to two pieces of equipment, one of which is a calculator. Other building rent is the \$1 they pay Carson City for the land lease for the building. There is an understandable increase in utilities cost. The total building maintenance cost which includes janitorial services for the 5400 sq. ft. building amount to \$4,400 per year. Mrs. Cleminson said she has found this is a less expensive way to operate since they are three miles out of town, rather than to contract with Building and Grounds. She said that "instructional supplies" is a misnomer, and that this item is primarily for microfiche. Mr. Glover asked how much books have gone up in price, and Mrs. Cleminson answered that the price of books went anywhere from 1% to 27% with an average of about 15%.

LIBRARY BUDGET (Page 250)

Mr. Joe Anderson, State Librarian, commented that they are very pleased that the Governor has recommended a new entry level professional librarian who is to be assigned in the general reference area of the state library. Originally they asked for six persons, but are pleased to have this one. They regret that the additional support in the document section and in the library development division may not be possible at this time, and felt it was an honest request. He said the state library itself has not had any staff increase since 1968, and they are feeling the pressure of growth through the years.

Mr. Anderson continued by saying that the in-state travel request is a normal increase for the visitation of members of his staff to localities to attend professional meetings. Out-of-state travel was requested to enable the State Librarian and the Chairman of the Nevada State Council on Libraries to attend one out-of-state meeting per annum; this is not a customary request. The request seemed in order this biennium because a White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services is anticipated. This has not been recommended by the Governor.

Bill Bible pointed out that in this budget, the Budget Office always looks at out-of-state travel as training, and looking at page 252, you will see a training category where the agency requested \$2,200, and the Governor recommends \$3,200.

Mr. Anderson commented that the expense for office supplies is a standard increase required by increased costs. Operating supplies has gone up because paper and equipment cost has increased, and they purchased microfilm materials. Communications expense includes postage, phone and telecopier. They had to add several units of phones the past year because of the nature of state library programs. Printing, duplicating and copying expense covers the cost of producing various bulletins, the "Dateline" which is a newsletter which goes out from Mr. Anderson's office to the library community and to members of the Legislature, and the mandated update for the Nevada official publications list. This is provided for in statute to advise the field and local depository libraries (public libraries and the University) of the arrival and availability of the state documents. The figure for the Annual Report was zeroed out because there are other plans to handle the publication requirements of the state agencies. Insurance expense is their anticipation of the blanket policy that the state carries. Contractual services includes

contracts with the Utah State Library Commission for braille services to those people in the state of Nevada who need those services. For that small amount of money, about 250 persons within the state will be able to call a toll free number to the Utah Commission which serves as a regional center servicing our state. Dues and Registrations will cover the memberships, primarily institutional of the state library agency and various professional organizations. Several of these registrations are actually subscriptions for publications. Instructional supplies covers the purchase of books, magazines, microfilm, and all kinds of library materials. The office furniture and equipment request includes a high-speed dry process duplicator for creating hard copy from the microfilm of newspapers. In cooperation with the Historical Society and the University of Nevada, they have worked since 1964 on a project whereby they could bring together, locate, organize and microfilm all of the historical newspapers of the state. That project has been completed and a cooperative effort with these other agencies is being maintained. This is one of the most highly used resources available at the state level. The request also includes a braille duplicator, which is like a xerox for braille materials. The training budget provides them the ability to operate under their own training program developed with the direction of the Governor.

Mr. Anderson continued by saying that library development was requested upon the basis of the recommendation of the Nevada State Council on Libraries. It is their job to make recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature, as so stated in their statute. The request for \$425,000 is the Council's recommendation, and the Governor recommends \$135,000.

Mr. Charles Hunsburger, President of the Nevada Council on Libraries said it is the responsibility of the Council to have an overview of all the activities that are going on in all the libraries across the state. This means public, university, special libraries, and the state library. In the past Session, they were granted library development funding of about \$125,000 per year. They also came in with a special request for a rural services project which the Governor sponsored and the Legislature approved for three bookmobiles. This provided them with \$300,000 of additional funding for library development in the state, and in the past two years, this investment has opened new library services or improved services in 85 communities. The bookmobiles are currently circulating materials from the three regional centers at the rate of about 65,000 to 70,000 items a year. The value of that material, he said, is well over a half million dollars, and they feel this investment is paying off. Currently, there are 49 library development projects going on in the state, many funded through federal funds and from funding through past legislation.

Mr. Hunsburger said they wish to urge that the amount requested be provided to open up opportunities to bring together new automation programs in the northern part of the state. In the southern part of the state, through these special grants and library development funds, they have joined the University library collection, Clark County Library district collection, and the community college collection. This would not have been possible had they not received special grants through state funding. The state funding amounted to about \$40,000 at the public library; \$15,000 went to the University, and now the community colleges are contributing \$20,000 grant funds to continue cooperative effort and to develop an automated system that will provide all library materials to every library. This kind of activity is essential if libraries are to be kept up to date.

Mr. Hunsburger said there are very serious collection needs in many parts of the state. For instance, in the southern half of the state, they have less than one book per capita. It is recommended by the American Library Association standards committee that a library should have a minimum of two books per capita, and they have less than half as many. But Mr. Hunsburger said the collection in his

four county area has 250,000 volumes, and in the month of January, 100,000 volumes circulated. He made a special request to the Governor for \$300,000 to help collection building in that area alone. That request was not acted upon, so he has come back to this particular funding source in order to have collection funds available.

Mr. Serpa asked about county responsibility, and Mr. Hunsburger said Clark County provides about \$1,250,000 to the library district. This amount of money is on .0759 of the ad valorem tax. It is a part of the local tax rate that has been maintained for the last six or seven years. Each county does have a library budget, and it happens that Clark County has library districts. Mr. Serpa also asked why it sounds like there is no local support when actually it is on the increase. Mr. Hunsburger said it is not that the local effort is caving in; the local effort maintains a certain level. If they're on a tax base, it increases with the assessed valuation.

Mr. Bible explained that Library Development is a relatively new item in the budget, that it was put in for the first time around 1973. Library Improvements and Services have in the past had federal money that flows through the state to locals and is available for library development. The bookmobiles were the one-time appropriation last Session.

Mr. Kosinski commented that in the Program Statement, Mr. Anderson's office is to administer federal grants for the development and improvement of library programs in state institutions, and for the benefit of the handicapped. He asked Mr. Anderson if they provide leadership in that area by responding to requests from different state institutions. Mr. Anderson said it is a priority category to the state institutions that they be supported in library activity, especially those that are residential. He said they work with the staffs of those agencies to assist them in providing services. Mr. Kosinski asked if the University is within their jurisdiction, and Mr. Anderson said no, but they do cooperate closely with the University.

Mr. Kosinski added that he had recently been told that the facilities at the University for the blind or visually impaired are not adequate. He asked Mr. Anderson if he was aware of an inoperative magnifying machine there, and he said he was not.

LIBRARY SERVICE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (Page 253)

These are the anticipated revenues from the Library Services and Construction Act for the next biennium. The congressional authority for appropriation and allocation of these monies under the LSCA has effectively terminated the 31st of December. It is possible that there will be an extension of this act and that these monies will continue.

NEVADA ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION (Page 168)

Bob Hawks, Director of the Council, distributed a copy of the Council's seventh annual evaluation, together with the Council's statement pursuant to the budget. Mrs. Hope Roberts read the attached memorandum.

Mr. Kosinski asked if federal legislation specifically mandates the 22-member board, and Mrs. Roberts said the federal amendments state there shall be a Council of not less than 20. When they prepared S.B. 138, they added one category--Nevada Employment Security Division. The reason for the addition of that category was that they will need to be working very closely together, and their representation in the past has been invaluable. The Senate added the private non-profit schools.

Mr. Serpa asked about the out-of-state travel. He asked why they had received so little when they requested so much. Mrs. Roberts

said the Council must attend meetings of the National Advisory Council, and the state councils are also divided into regions. The Advisory Council in Nevada is a member of the western region and members are required to attend regional meetings.

Mr. Bible said that when the agency made their request, they anticipated federal support for the Council activities to be at the \$100,000 level. By the time the Budget Office made its recommendation, Congress had authorized the program at the \$75,000 level, and out-of-state travel was one area cut to stay within the \$75,000.

Mr. Hickey asked how often the Council meets and how many attend, and Mrs. Roberts said they meet every other month with an average attendance of ten members. Mr. Hickey asked about methods for removing members who do not attend regularly. Mrs. Roberts said that S.B. 138 calls for the end of all members serving on the Council as of June 30, 1977. They may be reappointed, but the appointments come from the State Board of Education.

Mr. Vergiels referred to the materials Mr. Hawks had distributed to the Committee (the audit) and asked if the Council makes recommendations to the Department of Education on how funds are expended. Mrs. Roberts said they do not make recommendations, but have to trace the use of federal funds. Mr. Vergiels inquired about the cost of the audit, and when Mr. Hawks said it cost \$16,000, Mr. Vergiels said he thought they over-contracted for \$16,000 to audit these funds. He also asked Mr. Hawks if the auditors who did the audit travel to every county, and Mr. Hawks said they had specific counties to cover.

Mr. Vergiels asked for an explanation of the relationship between the Advisory Council and the State Board of Education, the Universities, and the school districts. Mr. Hawks said their basic function is to act as an advisory council to the State Board of Education with regard to programs and services throughout the state. The evaluation committee schedules visits to all the programs; this year they will visit half the high schools and all community colleges.

Mr. Bremner asked if this council was formerly called the Advisory Council for Career Education, and Mrs. Roberts said the name had been changed during the last Session. Mr. Bible said the committee makeup was changed also. He said the Ways and Means Committee had questioned the Advisory Council very carefully last Session, and had changed the number of members from 21 to 13.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY (Page 264)

John M. Townley, Director, and Russell Elliott, Chairman of the Board of the Historical Society appeared before the Committee. First, they showed a slide presentation on the history and development of the Historical Society.

CIP 77-8 Re-Roof Historical Society Building, Reno \$32,800 (Page 782)
Mr. Townley explained that the original roof had a design flaw in the exterior drainage system which causes water to flow down the inside wall into the building when it rains.

Mr. Kosinski asked why the Historical Society has been maintained as a separate entity throughout the years when it seems that the Society's function is very similar to that of the museum. Mr. Townley pointed out that the state museum concentrates on pre-history and natural history. They have neither a library nor a research facility. That function has normally been within the Historical Society where they deal with history by collecting materials for scholars and researchers to use in addition to exhibitions. The museum is involved with the natural sciences. When Mr. Kosinski asked about the ramifications of combining the two, Mr. Townley said this has been suggested in the past and some states have gone to consolidation. He said where there have been proper safeguards for professionalism, it has worked; in other cases, it has been disastrous. Mr. Kosinski asked for a memo for the Committee indicating Mr. Townley's views on the possibility of consolidating the two agencies.

Mr. Glover established the fact that the Historical Society building is open on Saturday and Sunday, and expressed a desire to visit the building soon to look at the roof and projects.

Mr. Bremner asked how long Gary Roberts had been in southern Nevada, and Mr. Townley informed him that he had been with the Society since September, but that he had been in southern Nevada since 1964 or 1965. Mr. Bremner said that the Southern Nevada Historical Society had said that they wanted a state expenditure because they felt the Nevada Society had ignored southern Nevada. He said they want the Committee to partially fund a half-time position and that Paul May has a bill in for that amount of money now; he asked for Dr. Elliott's thoughts on this. Dr. Elliott said that when the Board was reorganized in 1967, almost immediately, they attempted to make some movement into southern Nevada. Establishing an office in Las Vegas, they met with the Southern Nevada Historical Society in 1968 and attempted to arrange to bring them into the library system. Recently, they attempted to get into the University, and finally, Mr. Townley and the Board worked out an arrangement for an office with DRI. Dr. Roske wanted to in effect split the Society in two and turn over some of the Historical Society's functions to the Southern Nevada Historical Society, which by law cannot be done. The Southern Nevada Historical Society is actually a local, county society, and when Dr. Roske wanted the President of ANHS placed on the Board, this couldn't be done without placing others on the Board from local groups.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM (Page 267)

Bill Bible said this program has been located for a number of years in the State Parks Division, and the budget recommends that the program be transferred to the Historical Society. Since that recommendation, however, a number of state agencies have contacted the Budget Office and indicated that the program should remain within the State Parks Division. The budget indicates the Governor's recommendation for operating the program.

Mr. Townley commented that the State Historic Preservation Office exists on both state money and a larger increment of funds from the National Park Service. This office is involved with the impact of federally supported construction projects such as FHA housing subdivisions and highways on historic sites in the state. He said the Budget Office asked to discuss a possible transfer in September, and the Historical Society was asked to submit a budget.

The National Park Service requires certain kinds of expertise within the office, and this year, three people are needed, a historian, an archeologist, and a historic preservation specialist. There will be two additional people needed the next year; these are mandated from the National Park Service and would be the minimum office the state could maintain and still be eligible for historic preservation funds.

Mr. Hickey asked for a description of an Historical Architect, and Mr. Townley explained that this is an architect who specializes in period and historic types of building and structures. This individual advises on reconstruction and preservation of 19th century structures in the Virginia City area and other areas. He said you can't take a building foreman today and ask him to effectively re-design and preserve buildings constructed long ago.

Mrs. Brookman asked when the next advisory meeting will take place, and Mr. Townley said the first week in April. Mrs. Brookman then suggested that he convey the Committee's message about improving the situation in southern Nevada.

Mr. Kosinski asked if an Architect Historian does essentially the same thing as an Historical Architect, and Mr. Townley said that the National Park Service has come up with two kinds of job descriptions;

one is Historical Architect, and the other is Architectural Historian. An Architectural Historian is a person who has primarily a history background, but who has specialized in construction of structures of the American West. The Historical Architect is a person who holds the architectural registration but who is experienced with preserving existing buildings. He is interested in the scientific design angle, while the Architectural Historian approaches it in terms of how structures develop and why.

Mr. Kosinski asked if the Historical Society can get an Historical Architect for \$14,000, and Mr. Townley said the Budget Office thinks they can. Mr. Kosinski asked if it would be possible to take the three required federal positions and have those as three of the four existing staff positions, and Mr. Townley replied no. He said the program of the state Historic Preservation Office is separate and apart. This program is growing and any sort of project where federal money is involved has to pass through this office.

GAMING CONTROL BOARD (Page 619)

Mr. Phil Hannifin reported to the Committee that the increases in the budget are primarily related to requested increases in staffing. The staffing increase is primarily within three divisions of the agency; the enforcement division, the investigation division, and the audit division. The enforcement division is that group which is responsible for making continual observations within the casinos to insure the integrity of the various games, to work for compliance of some of the operational regulations, and to attempt to police statewide those groups who prey upon the licensees by means of theft. The investigative division is charged with the responsibility of conducting all investigations of applicants for gaining licenses. The audit division is charged with many complex functions, one of which is to audit licensees to insure that the revenue due the state are actually being paid, to review all loans, going into locations to make certain that money is from suitable sources, to review all transfers of interest among licensed parties, to review contracts entered into by licensees, to review the systems of internal controls which must be submitted and from time to time amended by every licensee, and to conduct special financial investigations as required.

Mr. Hannifin said that they were audited by the Legislative Audit Bureau this past year, and the conclusion was that their current manpower is not getting to the larger producers any more frequently than about every 7½ years, and the records retention period is only five years. That means they lose a number of quarters for rights of audit, and when they lose that right of audit, they lose some revenue, because nearly every audit conducted results in an additional audit assessment. With the smaller licensees, based on current manpower and the existing cycle, they would not get to a given licensee more than once every 73 years. He said they have given priority to the 90 locations throughout the state which produce 96% of the total gaming revenues, and they're still about 2½ years off completing those audits. In order to carry this burden, they have requested 44 audit positions. The Governor has recommended 17 new positions.

Mrs. Brookman asked if any existing positions were not filled, and Mr. Hannifin said that they are running nine positions short. Of those nine, he can fill four, but will not have sufficient money to fill all nine to the end of this year. He said he is short three auditors; one Auditor II, and two Auditor I positions. In the enforcement divisions, he is short three positions; two Agent II, and one Agent I.

Mrs. Brookman asked if this were due to the lack of money for salaries, and Mr. Hannifin said it's a problem of overtime. They can't pay overtime, so they pay compensatory time. People accumulate this

compensatory time, and if they leave the agency, they receive a cash payment. That cash payment comes out of regular salaries, therefore the salary budget is short and positions cannot be filled. Qualified applicants are available for all the positions.

Mr. Glover asked how much the state is losing in revenues by not having the needed auditors, and Dennis Gomes said about \$22,000 per man per year; that's in audit assessments and doesn't include fines of about \$200,000.

Mr. Hickey asked about the time involved in vacating positions, and Mr. Hannifin said the five he cannot fill will go until May 31st. He said some of them have been off for three months, some for a couple of weeks. Asked about additional losses, he said he has one now in enforcement.

Mr. Bible said this was the first time he had heard this, and that the law does provide for terminal leave payments to come from the State Board of Examiners. Mr. Hannifin commented that there is a little game that goes on in the Budget Division--called salary savings. He said they take a little away and hide it somewhere else, and tell him he can't use it. Then if he runs short in his operating category and bills occur he cannot avoid, the only way he can make the payments is to take money again out of the salary account. Year after year, he explains what his operating costs are going to be, and there's no increase for the second year. So he knows he's going to have to go back in the salary account and make the transfer. If he goes back to make that salary transfer, and then goes to that budgeted salary savings account, he's going to get hit for deficit spending.

Mr. Bible said it sounded like he and Mr. Hannifin needed to talk about the problem, and Mr. Hannifin said he'd talked to the Budget Office about this before; he doesn't agree with budgeted salary savings and never will. He said they put agencies in a real bind with this nonsense; they either have the money for the positions, or they don't. Mr. Bible said he wasn't aware of all this.

Mr. Kosinski asked if John Dolan could review their findings after Mr. Bible and Mr. Hannifin discussed this problem. Mr. Dolan said part of the solution is to get adequate monies in the operating to begin with.

Mr. Serpa asked for a description of the other three vacant positions, and Mr. Hannifin said two were Agent I's and the other an administrative secretary in the investigative division.

Mr. Bible said that before moving on to existing positions, he wanted to point out that there are a number of positions in this agency that are recommended for a 10.5% increase. One would be the Chairman of the Gaming Control Board, two members, two TR and security, Chief Tax and Licensing, Chief Enforcement, and Chief of Audit. Also, there are some additional recommendations that vary a little above the normal 5.5%. Mr. Hannifin added that they are currently assigned two attorneys from the Attorney General's office and need additional legal help, therefore there is a recommendation for one more attorney. He said it is buried under the operating category in what's described on page 623 as legal and court expenses.

Mrs. Brookman asked if the 17 new positions would help solve the problems, and Dennis Gomes said that according to their projections, if they don't have the increased manpower, a year from now approximately 60% of their licensees will be past the statute of limitations. Their projections require approximately 20 new agents for that one function before they can process those properly. Seventeen agents will help but will not solve all the problems.

Mr. Gomes continued by saying that another significant area where there is a need for an increase in manpower is investigations. There is a large amount of revenue being siphoned off from Nevada and there are no agencies capable of handling investigations other than the state agency. An alleged organized crime group ripped off a casino for approximately \$400,000 and bankrupted the casino not long ago. A month later, they were back again to attempt the same thing. Gaming control was ready and was able to stop bankruptcy of another casino because of the previous investigation, but \$80,000 was lost. Mr. Gomes pointed out that when talking about lost revenues, they are not just talking about the money taken on those occasions, they're talking also about the future revenues that would have been generated by the bankrupted casino. He said he believed there is probably about \$26 million taken out of casinos annually through frauds. The federal government can't do anything because they don't have access; and local police agencies don't have the people with the kind of qualifications it takes for this activity.

Mr. Jeff Silver pointed out that because the state does the investigation, they control the case. There is no unnecessary federal intervention, because they are dependent on the work product of the state agency, even if the result is federal prosecution.

Mr. Glover asked if this is occurring mostly in smaller casinos and aren't the major casinos sophisticated enough to identify these elements. Mr. Gomes said these criminal elements are very sophisticated, and Mr. Hannifin read the following list of known frauds: "a major fraud at the Aladdin Hotel (prior to current ownership); a major fraud at the Tropicana, Harrah's, the Landmark, the Paradise Hotel (recently bankrupted in Las Vegas), Reno International Airport, and the Marina Hotel."

Mr. Glover asked what steps are being taken by the industry to improve their techniques for controlling this situation, and Mr. Hannifin said they're always trying to upgrade their credit granting expertise, but there's a balance they must try to achieve between attracting people to available credit, and yet make a collection. Mr. Glover asked if they had a tendency to have more bad debts than other businesses in the state, and Mr. Hannifin said it was difficult to say. Most of the surveys and studies have been done jointly by the licensees in the state which indicate that about 3% is uncollected. He said that's not a valid figure. He explained: a man goes in and takes a marker. He gets chips for the marker and begins to play; he wins a little bit, and pays the marker off immediately. He may do that 6 or 7 times when he's in the hotel. So, each one of those markers is counted as an issued and collected marker. It makes the record look good, but what they don't know is what happened to the last marker. That's the only marker where they can get the kind of information needed.

Mr. Serpa asked if doubling their workforce in-house would actually prevent these frauds, and Mr. Hannifin said they can't answer speculative questions like that, that nothing is 100%. He said when he came to the agency in January of 1971, there were 12 auditors in the agency. They set out to increase the staff in number and in qualifications, and at present, there are 26 people in the audit division. He said they could show by way of assessment and fines from 1971 to present that these people have paid their way.

Mr. Vergiels commented that he thought it took more than just an auditor to uncover fraud at a hotel, that the agency had agents involved in that activity. Mr. Hannifin then made a distinction regarding auditors. He said these people are not accountants in the strictest sense, but that it might be better to call them financial investigators. He said a fraud audit is seldom performed

by a public accounting firm. When this occurs in highly unusual circumstances, it's extremely expensive. He said the audit division is capable of conducting investigations solely on its own, but it does happen that he will run enforcement agents in with them to do the less technical kinds of work.

Mr. Kosinski referred to the program statement and NRS 463.330 which limits the Gaming Control Board budget to 10% of their collections. The statement says that their budget has averaged around 3%. Mr. Hannifin said yes, there is authorizing legislation that states that the Control Board may use up to 10% of the total revenues it collects. For the last year, that would have been about \$8.2 million, because they processed about \$82 million in revenue. But historically, the Board has never approached that 10% level, and if you would average it over all the years, it would come out to a rough average of about 3%. The current budget request as recommended by the Governor would represent about 4% of the revenues for the coming year.

Mrs. Brookman asked for a description of Casino I and Casino II. Mr. Hannifin said Casino I's are those which earn more than \$1 million a year; the total number in this group is 130, 90 of which produce 96% of the total revenue. Casino II's earn less than \$1 million a year but have more than 15 slots, or slots and tables together. The restricted licensee is one who has less than 15 slots.

Mr. Hannifin continued by explaining that on page 626 are funds generated by the agency because it assesses a fee against applicants for the cost of investigations. This results in the generation of monies for the General Fund. Applicants are charged on the basis of actual out of pocket expenses, the cost of transportation, the cost of copying documents, hotel and meals expense, plus \$12.50 per hour manpower cost. The money goes to the General Fund; agents are not paid \$12.50 an hour. Mrs. Brookman asked if that amount represented an increase, and Mr. Hannifin said no, it is a very old rate and probably doesn't accurately represent what the real costs are. In that cost figure, there is no allocation for his time, Mr. Stratton's, or Mr. Silver's, and there's no overhead for either Commission or secretarial time involved.

Mr. Bremner asked about the time lag between receipt of an application and the time investigative work actually begins, and Mr. Hannifin said they have 90 days from the time an application is filed. Every necessary document has to be in and then it's filed. Sometimes they have to get an extension of time for the larger ones. Bally Manufacturing Corporation took them about a year and Morris Schenker almost nine months, because it involved 47 different corporations. However, the bulk of applications are handled within 60 to 90 days.

The meeting adjourned at 11:10 a.m.

COMPLETED PROJECTS, 1976

1. Field Services Program, National Endowment for the Arts
2. 19th Century Exhibit, National Endowment for the Humanities
3. Nevada Humanities Committee Photography Program
4. Nevadaiana Book Purchase Program, College Library Resources Act
5. Your Guide to Southern Nevada, Nevada Department of Economic Development
6. Xerox Microprint Copier, Hancock Foundation
7. Fire Alarm System, National Endowment for the Arts
8. Guide to the Manuscript Collections at the Nevada Historical Society, National Endowment for the Arts
9. Eight historical studies, Nevada Archeological Survey
10. CETA Training Program for Library Technicians

PROJECTS IN PROGRESS, 1977

Director:	Truckee-Carson Irrigation District History	\$25,000
Assistant Director:	<u>Index to Quarterly</u> . NEH Clark County Historic Sites Inventory	7,000
Curator of Exhibits:	20th Century Exhibit, NEH Slide/sound program on the Society's functions	70,000
Curator of Manuscripts:	Index and accessioning gift of Truckee-Carson Irrigation District records	
Librarian:	College Library Resources Act Purchasing Program CETA Training Program	\$4,000 15,000
David Thompson:	Washoe County Historic Sites Inventory	
Richard Datin:	Index of the <u>Pioche Weekly Record</u> , 1872-1905	
Robert Nysten:	Truckee River Study for DRI	\$6,500
Robert Armstrong:	Territorial Papers Catalog	\$24,000

PROJECTS PENDING, 1977

1. State Archives Catalog, NEH	(approved)	\$75,166
2. Library Improvement Grant, Nevada State Library	"	25,000
3. State Historic Preservation Office	(under consideration)	105,980
4. DRI Walker Lake Study	"	7,500
5. Planning Grant (Endowment Creation), NEH	"	52,050
6. History of Nevada Gaming, NEH	"	69,375
7. Museum Education Study, NEA	"	84,260
8. Photo Survey of Nevada, NEA	"	65,183

TO: THE HONORABLE MIKE O'CALLAGHAN, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,
AND MEMBERS OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE

FROM: JOHN M. TOWNLEY, DIRECTOR, NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SUBJECT: BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1974-1976

- a. Maintenance and acquisition of print materials within the library.
- b. Collection and protection of archival and manuscript materials
- c. Interpretation of Nevada history through the museum exhibits maintained in the Reno center.
- d. Improvements in teaching aids and instructor performance in Nevada history courses offered in the public schools.
- e. Services to the general public.
- f. Special projects.

Each of these functions will be discussed separately and details provided for activities in each function during the past biennium.

Library The library of the Society has been accumulated since 1904 and represents both donated and purchased print items. It is maintained by the Research Librarian, who is a professionally-trained individual holding the MLS. The library is the largest single collection of print material on Nevada's past. There are approximately 10,000 bound volumes, 17,500 pamphlets and 25,000 periodicals/articles in the working library. In storage at Stead Facility are some 20,000 assorted books, pamphlets and other materials that are duplicates of the working items. Inter-library loan service makes much of this material available to researchers nationwide. The following major activities were completed by the Research Librarian during the past biennium:

1. Using CETA trainees, an index of the Senator William Morris Stewart Collection was compiled. CETA trainees also arranged the family histories that were taken during the Bicentennial year. They also arranged the records of the Nevada Land Office.
2. During 1974-76, the complete library collection was catalogued for the first time. Duplicates were removed from the stacks and placed at Stead Facility for storage. Four CETA trainees, under the direction of the Research Librarian participated in this project.
3. In order to preserve the Society's newspaper collection, the entire collection was placed on microfilm and the actual newspapers removed to environmentally-controlled storage at Stead Facility. Grants from the Hancock Foundation and the Nevada Humanities Committee financed this project. Early Nevada newspapers are now available from 5,000 reels of microfilm to researchers. The film can be sent to other libraries via the mails. A special room has been set aside for microfilm readers, where four projection machines and a copier are available.

4. All maps in the Society's collections were consolidated into a separate map storage area. Each map was catalogued and cards for each item were placed in the card catalogue. Patrons can now find each map and the area it describes under the appropriate subject heading in the catalogue.
5. During the past biennium, 22,280 subject and author-title cards were added to the card catalogue.
6. During the 1974-76 biennium, the priorities for action by Society staff were (1), consolidating the archives materials and processing them, (2), replacing the outmoded exhibits within the museum area, and (3), organizing the library materials. At present, the archives have been completed and the museum renovated. Our priority in proposal preparation and staff time will be to complete the cataloguing and organization of the library materials. We hope to report this process complete in the next biennial summary of activities.

Archives This division of the Society represents the most sizeable collection of material held for research and protection. Since 1904, the Society has been collecting manuscript materials dealing with Nevada history. There are almost three thousand of these collections ranging in size from a single document to over one hundred and fifty boxes. In 1974, the archival materials were scattered in warehouses and in different locations within the Society building. Because of the value of these collections, it was decided to make the processing of the archives our first priority in fund raising and staff time. The first element of that process was to consolidate the archives and divide the mass of several thousand cubic feet of records into separate collections. Included within the bulk were items such as single letters to large collections such as the Wingfield Papers with over two hundred cubic feet of material, to complete sets of records for mining companies, railroads, general mercantile stores and newspapers. The following activities occupied the Curator of Manuscripts, who is responsible for this part of the Society's efforts:

1. The National Endowment for the Arts supported the retention of a clerk to assist the Curator in consolidating the archives materials into the Society building in 1974.
2. CETA volunteers spent thirty-six man/months in separating the archives materials under the direction of the Curator of Manuscripts.
3. All archives items were individually inspected, cleaned, catalogued and stored in acid-free folders and coded storage containers provided by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.
4. Five thousand square feet of space in the Society building were cleared and storage racks erected for placement of the archival collections.
5. Presently, each archives collection is placed for use by patrons according to a retrieval code developed by the Curator of Manuscripts. Each collection is carded in the card catalogue, with the storage code indicated. The HISTO/SHARE program provides that collections may be temporarily transferred to other libraries in the state upon request by patrons.

6. Through the support of the National Endowment for the Arts, the Curator of Manuscripts compiled and published the Guide to the Manuscript Collections at the Nevada Historical Society. This 298 page volume describes each of the almost three thousand collections and contains an index to the major events or persons described in each separate group of papers. By referring to this finding aid, scholars in western history can isolate those collections they would like to review.
7. While organization of the material that had been collected in past years was proceeding, new collections were solicited and received. The major additions to the archives were the letters and records of the Reese family, who settled Genoa, the David Towell Papers, the Helen D. Bentley collections, author Nell Murbarger's materials and manuscripts, and scrapbooks compiled by long-time Comstock resident and ex-Congressman Rollin Daggett. Many other papers were donated, totaling over five hundred new groups of records.

Exhibits This functional area within the Society is responsible for collection, preservation and interpretation of Nevada history through relics and museum items donated by the public. There are currently over 25,000 individual relic items in the care of the Society. These are accessioned, stored and used for exhibit purposes. The Curator of Exhibits is the prime staff member active in this area.

In 1974 it was recognized that the exhibits currently in the museum area were outmoded and required a complete renovation. The National Endowment for the Humanities supported our proposal for a three-phase replacement of the badly dated and disconnected exhibits erected in 1968, with a new series of interpretive displays. The three major areas to be treated were (1), prehistory and the Native American heritage, (2), the 19th century, and (3), the 20th century. Prehistory was completed in 1975. The 19th century is currently under construction and the 20th century is scheduled for completion in early 1977. When that project has been completed, visitors to the museum will be able to take a self-guided tour through time and gain a deeper insight into Nevada's unique past.

1. In 1975, the exhibits staff completed the interpretive displays which treated the prehistory and historic role of the Native American in the Great Basin.
2. This year, effort is directed at completing the section of the museum devoted to the 19th century developments in Nevada.
3. The Curator of Exhibits spends a great deal of time working with the public schools. During the school year, approximately two classes a day visit the museum from schools in western Nevada and California. Over 15,000 students have been given a guided tour of the museum annually. Fifteen slide/sound programs have been prepared which teachers may borrow for use in the classroom. These shows include community histories of Reno and Las Vegas, the story of Virginia City and the Comstock Lode, to general historic topics such as mining, transportation, folklore and geography.

4. Much of the exhibits staff's time is spent in assisting other organizations with exhibits problems. Visits were made to Humboldt County to assist the North Central Nevada Historical Society in evaluating relic collections. Cooperation with the Nevada State Museum in two exhibits they prepared was also done. A museums study for the Las Vegas area was proposed to several foundations as a means of assessing the need for cultural facilities in southern Nevada.
5. The Curator of Exhibits is also responsible for checking the historical accuracy of highway historic sites markers erected throughout Nevada by the Nevada Division of Parks. Over fifty marker nominations were compiled in 1975 and several dozen thus far in 1976. The Curator is also involved in historic sites surveys conducted jointly with the Nevada Archeological Survey. Fifteen surveys were performed in 1976.

Public Education Program One of the primary responsibilities of state historic agencies is development of materials and training of teachers for courses of Nevada history in the public schools. These courses are taught in elementary and secondary levels of the schools, plus adult education courses in local or regional history which are often offered in the community colleges. The lack of a full-time, professional educational specialist to administer this responsibility is the most obvious gap in the Society's program. The budget for the coming biennium reflects the need for this job classification and asks for sufficient appropriation to create the position.

The following steps were taken to supplement the almost non-existent supply of teaching aids in Nevada history topics and improve instruction:

1. Fifteen slide/sound programs were completed during the past biennium on Nevada history topics. These programs are approximately twenty-five minutes in length and can be operated by any individual with a Carousel projector and a tape player. They were produced from grants made by the Nevada Humanities Committee. The Fleischmann Foundation provided funds to copy the programs and place one in each school district and university campus in the state.
2. Ten man/weeks of effort were spent by various members of the Society staff each fiscal year in appearing before classes of Nevada history, teaching "refresher" courses at in-service training sessions, and participating in university-level training classes for student teachers. Six of the ten weeks spent each year were in the southern Nevada area.

Services to the General Public The Society provides numerous services to the general public as a part of its normal operating schedule. The library and museum are open to general use, without charge, and attendance in both categories has increased almost 50% in the past two years. Annual visitation is now approaching 100,000 persons. We also handle a widespread correspondence with individuals relative to inquiries on Nevada history, genealogy or vacation-related matters. The following major services were provided in 1974-76:

1. The first two guidebooks to Nevada regions were published in the past two years. They were entitled Western Nevada and Southern Nevada. Each included five to seven self-guiding tours from either Reno or Las Vegas. The reception from the general public has been good, with over three thousand sales in the past year. Ultimately, a detailed self-guiding tour booklet will be prepared for each region in the state.
2. In 1975, a weekly series of articles was prepared for publication in the state's newspapers. The articles include a historic photograph or map. Events, personalities or trips are discussed to areas of historic interest. The response has been excellent and state parks and historic sites report increased visitation as a result of articles sent to each state newspaper.
3. As a part of a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Society was able to employ a Field Services Officer. This individual conducts lectures and field trips in all parts of the state. Over 200 adult groups and service clubs have been addressed. Four field trips are scheduled each year to places of historic interest. Over 300 persons attended the last trip, which retraced the Virginia and Truckee Railroad line.
4. The Nevada Humanities Committee and the Fleischmann Foundation have jointly funded purchase of 1,000 historic photographs from Walter W. Mulcahy. These prints and negatives add to the already over 50,000 photos held in our archives.

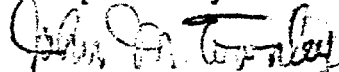
Special Projects The past biennium has included a number of unique programs conducted by the Society that provide service to scholars or researchers. There are a number of projects that have been needed for many years and the opportunity to initiate them arose during 1974-76:

1. The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded the Society a two-year grant to compile and publish an index to the Quarterly. This publication has been in print since 1904, with interruptions, but had no index. Mr. Eric Moody, a doctoral student at UN-R, made the study and has presented his manuscript. The work is in print now and should be offered to the public during the final months of 1976.
2. The Society has been designated a federal depository and receives selected areas of federal government documents. It also has received annual appropriations from the College Library Resources Act funds. Both these actions have resulted in a sizeable increase in library holdings.
3. The Board of Trustees have resolved to open an office in southern Nevada. This long-awaited move will result in the Assistant Director moving to Las Vegas. Office space has been secured from the Desert Research Institute and adjoins the UNLV campus.
4. An automatic fire detection system, with telephonic relay to the Reno Fire Department, has been installed under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Financial Support The Nevada legislature appropriated \$132,445 toward support of the Society in 1975 and \$134,036 in 1976. The Society had three other types of income; grants from public and private endowments, contracts for research services from other governmental agencies, and indirect support from public works programs such as CETA. These sources enabled us to conduct a variety of programs larger than any in the past. Potential new sources of funds, such as the proposed National Museums Act, would make more varied services possible.

Conclusion The past biennium has seen the Society catch up with many of its ongoing programs. The museum exhibit area has been completely renovated with the most modern and comprehensive displays to be found in the state. The archives collections have been completely catalogued, stored and protected. A similar improvement in the library materials is planned for the coming two years. New programs, such as the Guidebook series, the publications Index and the improved services to other museums and historical societies are initiated and appear successful. The opening of a southern Nevada office has met a long-recognized need for research into the largest portion of the state. If an education specialist can be added to the staff, the last major function of Nevada's historical agency will be initiated.

Respectfully submitted,



John M. Townley, Director
NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

OUTSTANDING GRANTS, FEBRUARY 1977

<u>REGION I (NORTHEAST)</u>		<u>TOTAL GRANT</u>	<u>GRANT</u> <u>BALANCE AS</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>OF 12-31-76</u>	<u>MONITOR</u>
<u>ELKO COUNTY LIBRARY</u>			<u>\$</u>	
G-75- 2	JUVENILE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	2,268	362	
G-76- 4	NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICES	31,042.70	11,782	BJ
1-76- 5	REGIONAL BOOKMOBILE SVCS: PLANNING	500	89	BJ
S-76- 1	COMMUNICATION NETWORK	8,325	2,015	BJ
1-76-11	CHILDREN'S LIBRARIAN	15,720	8,957	RB
1-76-TQ-3	REGIONAL RESOURCE CNTR SERVICES	27,984	27,984	BJ
1-77- 8	NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICES	40,343	40,343	BJ
<u>HUMBOLDT COUNTY LIBRARY</u>				
1-76-TQ-4	NATIVE AMERICAN LIBRARY SVCS	8,500	8,500	RB
1-77- 9	NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SVCS	14,876	14,876	BJ
<u>NEVADA YOUTH TRAINING CENTER</u>				
1-76- 3	BUILDING A PAPERBACK COLLECTION	3,000	509	BJ
1-76-19	PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIAN	14,441	8,789	BJ
<u>WHITE PINE COUNTY LIBRARY</u>				
1-76-10	YOUNG PERSONS & REFERENCE LIBN	6,000	2,952	RB
1-76-12	COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	8,000	1,331	BJ
1-76-TQ-5	BOOKS-BY-MAIL	4,587	4,587	RB
<u>REGION II (NORTHWEST)</u>				
<u>CHURCHILL COUNTY LIBRARY</u>				
G-76- 3	NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICES	35,229.57	4,985	BJ
1-76-TQ-1	MICROFORMS ACQUISITION	5,036	5,036	RB
1-77- 7	NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICES	43,399	43,399	BJ
<u>LYON COUNTY LIBRARY</u>				
G-75- 9	JUVENILE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	1,300	1,082	

OUTSTANDING GRANTS, FEBRUARY 1977 (CONT.)

<u>REGION II (NORTHWEST) CONT.</u>		<u>TOTAL GRANT</u>	<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>BALANCE AS</u>	<u>MONITOR</u>
			<u>OF 12-31-76</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	
<u>MINERAL COUNTY LIBRARY</u>				
G-75-10	JUVENILE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	1,200	266	
<u>NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY</u>				
111-76-TQ-S	OPERATION CATCH-UP	14,700	14,700	RB
<u>NEVADA MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE</u>				
1-75r-3	LIBRARY SVCS TO INSTITUTIONALIZED	5,000	122	RB
1-76-TQ-6	COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	6,000	6,000	RB
<u>NEVADA STATE PRISON</u>				
1-74-20	LIBRARY SVCS TO INSTITUTIONALIZED	31,743	13,767	BJ
1-77- 1	LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT & ORGANIZATION	11,900	11,900	BJ
<u>ORMSBY PUBLIC LIBRARY</u>				
1-75-15B/S-77-3	SHUT IN SERVICES	6,378.51	1,884	RB
G-75- 6	JUVENILE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	2,600	220	
<u>UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, LIBRARY</u>				
S-75-3	NEVADA UNION LIST OF SERIALS	17,194	426	RB
111-75r-1	NEVADA NEWSPAPERS ON MICROFILM	11,227	1,208	RB
<u>WASHOE COUNTY LIBRARY</u>				
S-76- 2	RRC COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	30,000	13,249	RB
1-76- 2	REGIONAL PROGRAMS COORDINATOR	68,284	23,137	BJ
1/111-77-2	REGIONAL PROGRAMS COORDINATOR	62,527	62,527	BJ
1-77- 3	RRC COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	19,917	19,917	RB
<u>REGION III (SOUTHERN)</u>				
<u>BOULDER CITY LIBRARY</u>				
1-76- 8	YOUNG ADULT PROGRAM	26,785	14,301	RB
1-76-13	COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	15,000	5,402	BJ
1-77- 4	YOUNG ADULT PROGRAM CONTINUATION	8,897	8,897	RB

OUTSTANDING GRANTS, FEBRUARY 1977 (CONT.)

<u>REGION III (SOUTHERN) cont.</u>		<u>TOTAL GRANT</u>	<u>GRANT</u>	<u>PROJECT</u>
		<u>\$</u>	<u>BALANCE AS</u>	<u>MONITOR</u>
			<u>OF 12-31-76</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	
<u>CLARK COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT</u>				
1-75- 7	REGIONAL RESOURCE CNTR PERIODICALS	13,645	28	
1-75- 9	BLACK COMMUNITY MATERIALS	17,500	21	
1-75-11	CHILDREN'S SERVICES	10,000	217	
G-75-12	JUVENILE COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT	27,250	8,565	
G 76- 5	NEVADA RURAL BOOKMOBILE SERVICES	40,066.12	19,934	BJ
1-76- 7	SO. NEVADA RESOURCE SVCS DEVELOP.	76,000	27,642	RB
1-75r-2	SO. NEVADA REG. SVCS DEVELOPMENT	48,100	17,533	BJ
1-76-TQ-2	OPEN SESAME	18,903	18,903	RB
1-77- 6	SO. NEVADA REGIONAL SERVICES	114,147	114,147	BJ
S-77- 1	RESOURCE CENTER SERVICES: SOUTH	28,293	28,293	RB
<u>HENDERSON DISTRICT PUBLIC LIBRARY</u>				
1-76- 9	YOUNG ADULT SERVICES PROGRAM	13,975	8,206	RB
1-77- 5	YOUNG ADULT SVCS PROGRAM: CONT.	1,578	1,578	RB
<u>NEVADA GIRLS TRAINING CENTER</u>				
1-76-14	LIBRARIAN	20,789	13,296	BJ



NEVADA ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

NYE BUILDING, CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
TELEPHONE (702) 885-4499

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Vice Chairman
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RUBY DUNCAN
GEORGE GOVLICK
MICHAEL L. MELNER
MARVIN E. PICOLLO

MIKE O'CALLAGHAN
Governor

February 18, 1977

TO: Assembly Ways and Means Committee
FROM: Hope Roberts, Chairman
Subject: Budget Justification and Summary Supporting NRS 399 and Amendments Thereto

NRS 399 is in process of amendment in response to Public Law 94-482 enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled October 12, 1976, cited as the Education Amendments of 1976.

The proposed amendments to NRS 399 increases the number of council members from 13 to 22 by broadening categorical representation and thus the overall expertise within the council. The state board for vocational education is charged to ensure appropriate representation on the council of: both sexes, racial and ethnic minorities, and geographic regions, with a majority of members not being professional educators. The amendment adjusts and staggers council members' terms to 3 years with a limit of two terms, thus also conforming to recommendations by the Governor's Office of Planning Coordination.

The amendments also expand responsibilities of the council:

1. Shall advise the State Vocational Education Board in development of: 5 year state plan, annual program plans, accountability report and policy matters arising out of administration of programs.

2. To provide annual evaluation and analysis of vocational programs, service, activities, and the distribution of federal funds in Nevada with followup recommendations for improvement.
3. To consult with the State Comprehensive Employment and Training Office with comments annually on programs. Also to identify and assess, after consultation with SCETO, the vocational education employment and training needs of Nevada.
4. To aid in the formation of and to provide technical assistance to local advisory councils throughout the State.

The Advisory Council will be funded from federal funds as per the "76 amendments" of PL 94-482.

When the current Council budget was submitted for approval it was based upon Congressional intent of \$100,000 minimum funding to Nevada. On October 12 when PL 94-482 was made law the minimum funding was reduced to \$75,000, with authorization currently pending.

The Council adheres to all State policies and procedures as outlined in the State Administrative Manual.

The Council has received excellent working relationship, cooperation and advice, in fiscal matters, with the Budget Division. They have devoted considerable time and effort, on many occasions, in aiding our efforts to fulfill our assigned State and Federal responsibilities within State fiscal guidelines as established by the Legislature.

HR:BH:mfs

REVISED JUSTIFICATION DOCUMENT

1977-78 1978-79
BIENNIUM BUDGET REQUEST

NEVADA ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

REVISED BIENNIUM BUDGET REQUEST

NEVADA ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The Council is vitally and wholly concerned with career and vocational education delivery systems in the State. It seeks to ensure that the best possible opportunities are available for the people of Nevada along with the most efficient expenditure of dollars, thereby creating a balance of effectiveness and efficiency in the application of dollars allocated.

NRS 399 is in process of amendment in response to Public Law 94-482 enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled October 12, 1976, cited as the Education Amendments of 1976.

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The amendments also expand responsibilities of the council:

1. Shall advise the State Vocational Education Board in development of: 5 year state plan, annual program plans, accountability report and policy matters arising out of administration of programs.
2. To provide annual evaluation and analysis of vocational programs, service, activities, and the distribution of federal funds in Nevada with followup recommendations for improvement.
3. To consult with the State Comprehensive Employment and Training Office with comments annually on programs. Also to identify and assess, after consultation with SCETO, the vocational education employment and training needs of Nevada.
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752 When the current Council budget was submitted for approval it was based upon Congressional intent of \$100,000 minimum funding to Nevada. On October 12 when PL 94-482 was made law the minimum funding was reduced to \$75,000, with authorization currently pending.

REQUEST TO: 1. MAINTAIN THE ADVISORY COUNCIL POSITIONS OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

The Advisory Council's staffing pattern contains the positions of a professionally trained Executive Director and an Administrative Secretary. Federal funds are awarded to carry out the administrative requirements and responsibilities.

The 1977-78 - 1978-79 Biennium Budget includes under the 01 category funds to provide for these positions which are supervised by the Advisory Council, whose authorization comes from PL 94-482 and Title 34, Chapter 399 of NRS.

Job Description (Summary) Executive Director: 1. To conduct and supervise all operations of the Council Office as per approved State policy and budget.

- 2. To coordinate all preparations for: Council and Committee meetings; public hearings; council visitations; and council member attendance at conferences, workshops, etc.
- 3. To coordinate, and supervise: data collection, processing, and preparation of evaluation reports.
- 4. To develop and maintain liaison with appropriate staff of educational agencies, professional organizations, business and industry, and the general public regarding career and vocational technical education pertinent to Nevada.
- 5. To maintain active updating communications with Council Chairman, Committee Chairmen, and members regarding National, State and local developments in delivery systems for career, vocational and technical education which are relevant to implementation in Nevada.

Job Description (Summary) Administrative Secretary: 1. To be knowledgeable of all Council activities and functions and aids Director in coordination and fulfillment of same.

- 2. Performs clerical and secretarial duties as required as well as management of business office routine.
- 3. Processes all fiscal affairs of Council office: payroll/personnel, expense claims, budgets.

	1977-78	1978-79
1. Executive Director	\$20,924	\$20,844
2. Administrative Secretary	11,057	11,521

OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL
02-6000

Objective

To seek out first hand knowledge of national direction and leadership techniques, from significant and outstanding leaders, for emerging operationally effective programs of vocational and technical education, which may be utilized in Nevada's forthcoming competency based programs.

To procure pertinent and relevant information, for adaptation to Nevada's recognized unique needs and for the development of recommendations to the State Board of Vocational Education which will reflect current innovative programs and procedures being successfully implemented regionally and/or nationally.

To continually revitalize, inspire and rededicate our volunteer membership in the pursuit of Council goals, objectives and functions which will ultimately result in dynamically competent programs of Vocational Education throughout Nevada.

Process

Participate in the following meetings and conferences by Council members and staff:

- 1. Regional State Advisory Council Conference
(annual -- 2 days) 3 @ \$417 Total \$1250
- 2. One Joint State and National Advisory Council Meeting (annual - 3 days) 2 @ \$600 Total \$1200
- 3. American Vocational Association Conference
(annual -- 4 days) 2 @ \$525 Total \$1050

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$3500	\$3500

IN-STATE TRAVEL
03-6000

Objective

To consult with and represent the interests of business and industry within the State for formulating State long and short range vocational, technical education programs.

To consult with and represent the interests of the various socio-economic groups within the State as to their special needs in vocational-technical education.

Advise State Board of Education in development of 5 year and annual State Plan for Vocational Education.

To formulate and provide recommendations for guidance services and leadership in formulating local level vocational-technical education programs to the State Board of Education.

To review existing State Comprehensive Employment Training Office programs for studied comments.

To provide vehicle for and represent civic service and labor organizations and general public in expressing views concerning vocational, technical education programs at local and State levels for the eventual development of the State Plan.

Process

1. Conduct a minimum of 6 Council meetings annually in selected localities throughout the State.
7 members: 42 @ \$75 Total \$3150
2. Conduct at least 6 public hearing meetings annually in selected localities throughout the State.
7 members: 42 @ \$100 Total \$4200
3. Participate in preparation of Annual and 5 Year Plan Meetings.
3 Reno, 2 Carson City, 2 Las Vegas, 1 Elko.
8 meetings @ \$75 Total \$600
4. Consult with local school district representatives. Attend and participate in local advisory council meetings and activities. Provide technical assistance.
10 members, 2 meetings each: 20 @ \$25 Total \$500
5. Participate in school visitations, for evaluations of curricula format and facilities relating to the effectiveness of vocational education programs.
18 members, 2 visitations each: 36 @ \$25 Total \$900
6. Participate in Nevada Vocational Association State Convention. Total \$450
7. Consult with State Comprehensive Employment Training Office. Total \$100

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$9900	\$10,890

OFFICE SUPPLIES
04-7010

Objective

To maintain minimum inventory of expendable supplies utilized in the development and processing of written materials required for the ongoing business of the Council.

Process

Order and expend supplies as required.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$550	\$575

OPERATING SUPPLIES
04-7020

Objective

To maintain minimum inventory of expendable supplies utilized in the normal operation of the Council office.

Process

Order and expend supplies as required.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$150	\$175

COMMUNICATIONS EXPENSE
04-7030

Objective

To maintain communication channels for informational input to the Council as well as to provide methods of dissemination of output from the Council. Such communication shall involve linkage with local, State and Federal personnel and their agencies.

Process

Utilize telephone, telegraph, and postal services available to the Council on a rental, per item or basic contract basis, as provided by State services.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$2,200	\$2440

PRINTING/DUPLICATING -- OPERATIONAL AND REPORTS
04-7040

Objective

Provide State, local and federal educational and governmental personnel and their agencies with printed documents which reflect Council investigations in matters pertaining to:

1. effectiveness of programs, services and activities carried out in long range and annual plans for vocational education in Nevada.
2. development and current status of vocational education programs, services and activities carried out by educational agencies throughout the State.
3. establishment or status of exemplary projects or programs initiated within the State, region or Nation.
4. reproduce all pertinent statistical, informational and relevant materials for Council member study for the development of valid, reliable recommendations to the State Board of Vocational Education.

Process

Prepare and publish annual evaluation reports on effectiveness of State vocational education programs. \$1250

Prepare and publish brochures reflecting Advisory Council activities and membership. \$550

Printing and duplicating required for operation of office and dissemination of materials to Council members. \$700

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$2500	\$2650

CONTRACTUAL SERVICES
04-7060

Objective

1. To obtain services of qualified agencies and/or persons having specific expertise in designated areas for the procurement of data relative to:
 - (a) The auditing of Vocational Education program funds at the local and state level;
 - (b) The determination of specific accountability for: the effectiveness of long range and annual state plans for vocational programs, and the competency of vocational program graduates through accepted research, review and appraisal techniques.
 - (c) Identification, assessment and preparation of comments regarding the consistent, integrated and coordinated approach to Vocational Education by State Manpower development programs.
2. To obtain services for the continuation and expansion of previously initiated studies.

Process

To contract, on a bid basis, with agencies and/or individuals to provide services necessary for efficient data gathering, processing and compiling of information required for the publication of mandated reports.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$12,201	\$9,348

EQUIPMENT REPAIR
04-7090

Objective

Maintain electric typewriter in functional condition. Maintain electrical calculator in functional condition.

Process

Contract with IBM Corporation for service agreement.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$50	\$50

OTHER BUILDING RENT
04-7110

Objective

Maintain public office space within which the affairs of the Council may be coordinated and administered.

Process

Enter into lease agreement with State lessor for 848 sq. ft. office space. \$5.37/sq. ft./yr. paid to State Buildings and Grounds from Council funds for FY 77 - \$4554. Reduced to \$4.80 for FY 78 - \$40.70. Return to \$5.40 for FY 79 - \$4579.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$4,070	\$4,579

ADVERTISING AND PUBLIC INFORMATION
04-7120

Objective

To expand informational coverage of State and local vocational, technical education endeavors to all regions within the State.

To provide youth and adults of Nevada with up-to-date and current information as to availability of vocational-technical education programs.

To aid in development of realistic attitudes toward Vocational/Technical occupations and the rewards therein.

To encourage interest in the formation and operation of effective local advisory councils.

Process

Utilize news media services, including electronic and printed services agencies.

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$600	\$600

DUES AND REGISTRATIONS
04-7300

Objective

To qualify Council members and staff for participation in conference and workshop activities as are outlined under Budget Categories 02-6000 and 03-6000.

Process

Provide payment of necessary dues and registrations as required.

Nevada Vocational Association Conference 10 members @ \$20	Total \$200
American Vocational Association Conference 2 members @ \$45	Total \$90
National Advisory Council on Vocational Education/ State Advisory Council on Vocational Education Joint Conference 2 members @ \$35	Total \$70
Western Regional Conference of State Advisory Councils 2 members @ 15	Total \$30

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$390	\$390

OFFICE FURNITURE - EQUIPMENT
05-8300

Objective

To prepare accurate financial and statistical reports for State and Federal agencies.

To provide appropriate and efficient equipment for staff.

Process

Purchase one calculator at a cost of \$100 (state surplus).

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$100	\$100

TRAINING
10-0000

Objective

To provide training opportunities for Council members (22) which will enable them to carry out their responsibilities and thereby benefit the State and its citizens.

To provide leadership and training opportunities to various local advisory committee members so that they may provide reliable, relevant and valid advice to their respective educational agency.

Process

To attend State and National in-service training institutes re: evaluating vocational-technical programs, visitations to model programs, and orientation to Council responsibilities.

6 new members - 2 meetings ea: 12 @ \$200 ea. Total \$2400

AGENCY REQUEST:	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
	\$2400	\$2640

LANDS PROPOSED FOR ACQUISITION BY NEVADA STATE PARK SYSTEM (Cont'd)

PRIORITY 1

SPRING VALLEY STATE PARK (Cont'd)

Owner	Location	Proposed Use	Remarks	Size	Total Value	Accum. Total
Nevada National Bank	6 on Map A	Picnic, scenic, and trail access.	Adjacent to park focal point, administrative and public use center.	3 acres	\$ 1,800	
Donart	7 on Map A	Preserve and interpret historic values.	Master plan recommends as high priority and of historic value.	30 acres	21,600	
Wiesel	8 on Map A	Wildlife habitat and water access corridor.	Frequent access route of deer seeking water, archeologic values.	40 acres	14,000	
Ostrenger	9 on Map A	Main disposal area for park.	Only site near park capable of use as a leach field with only minimal impact on the environment.	36± acres	18,500	
					<u>\$ 163,200</u>	\$ 163,200