

MINUTES

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE - 59TH SESSION

March 8, 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. Rhoads, Mr. Serpa, and Mr. Vergiels. Mr. Bode Howard was excused due to illness.

ALSO PRESENT: Mr. Larry McCracken, Employment Security Department; Mr. Merlin Anderson, Nevada Commission on Postsecondary Institutional Authorization; Mr. Norman Salem, CPIA; Dr. Robert Elston, Nevada Archeological Survey; Dr. Ed Johnson, American Indian Historian; Mrs. Mary Rusco, Nevada State Museum; and Mrs. Betty Bier, Secretary, Virginia City Historic District Commission.

Mr. Mello first entertained a motion to approve the minutes of past meetings. A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mr. Vergiels, to approve the minutes of February 18, 1977. Motion was approved. A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mr. Hickey to approve the minutes of February 23, 1977. Motion was approved. A motion was made by Mr. Bremner, and seconded by Mr. Hickey to approve the minutes of February 25, 1977. Motion was approved. A motion was made by Mr. Vergiels, and seconded by Mr. Hickey to approve the minutes of March 1, 1977. Motion was approved.

UC ADMINISTRATION (Page 760)

Mr. Larry McCracken pointed out that on page 760, the figures in the "1975-76 Actual" column are greater than they had anticipated due to additional programs taken on by the agency. They anticipate increases in the "1976-77 Work Program" column over what is shown, but when that happens, they advise the Budget Office in order to update records.

Mr. Mello asked Mr. McCracken to explain to the Committee the department's funding. He said the Employment Security Department is funded from several sources, but the administration of the basic function for which it has been charged comes from the federal government through Federal Employment Tax, which is levied on employers. That money goes directly to the federal government, and they in turn apportion it out to the states. The department has two basic functions, helping people find jobs and helping employers fill jobs is one. The other is to pay Unemployment Insurance to those individuals who are available and able to work but who have been unable to find work. He said that occasionally, the federal government gives them special programs. Consequently, they are charged with carrying out those programs which increases their budget over what it would be under its original grant. Referring to the top of page 760, EEA is a federally funded public service employment type program for which there is no money in fiscal year 1976-77. That was the Emergency Employment Act administered by this department. As they phased that out, they also took over responsibility of CETA, which is the Comprehensive Employment Training Act. That is broken up into several acts or titles, three of which the Department participates in; Title I, Title II, and Title VI. With those funds, they operate as the Governor's designee or prime sponsor for the fifteen counties, excluding Washoe and Clark counties. At this date, they are anticipating an explosion in funding in CETA in the neighborhood of \$800,000.

Mr. McCracken said they also operate other programs. They act as a supportive service with Welfare relative to WIN. They help WIN

recipients who are receiving aid through Welfare to find work. Mr. McCracken said he had figures on placement of these people if the Committee members are interested in looking at them. He said his department is also involved in Job Corps, which helps youth 16 to 21 years of age get specialized training. The Department provides counselling and testing and tries to put people to work when they complete training; all this is fundamental to the basic grant.

Mr. McCracken said the fund which attracts most of the state's attention is that fund from which unemployment benefits are paid, and it is called the Trust Fund. In 1975, the Fund was in trouble because \$21 million more was paid out than was taken in. Consequently there was action taken by the Legislature, and this last year due to the economic situation, the Fund was depleted \$1 million more than it took in. They believe, however, that this is attributable to the economy and that over a period of time, the Fund will recover. As of September 30th, he said they tested the Fund for solvency, and there was \$7.5 million in the Fund. They are now in their greatest payout time because very little is coming in from employers. The maximum contribution time is at the end of the first quarter of the calendar year, which is March 31st. Employers have until the end of April to pay, so between now and the end of April, ESD will be dipping back into the money they borrowed from the Federal government in 1975. At the end of the year, the Fund should show a balance of between \$10 and \$15 million in the black.

Mr. Mello asked Mr. McCracken if he knew whether the Carter Administration is planning to add another week to drawing unemployment compensation. He answered that there has been quite a bit of discussion about the continuance of federal supplemental benefits, which now allows an individual who is otherwise qualified to draw up to 65 weeks.

Mr. Mello asked if they were going to expand the CETA program, and Mr. McCracken said yes. Asked if the Employment Security Department would play a role in the new conservation program, he said they will play a role in the Nevada Youth Conservation program in that they will refer applicants for those jobs.

Mr. Kosinski asked about a possible overlap in some of the programs. He pointed out that the Job Corps program applies to youth between 16 and 21, as does the New Careers program in another budget. Mr. McCracken said it is true that some of the programs will be competing for the same individuals. He said the highest unemployment rate of any group lies with the youth, especially minority or disadvantaged youth. Consequently, there is a large area for public service to fill this need. He added that the Job Corps program is more involved with individuals who have dropped out of school, are disadvantaged and need a job. The other programs deal largely with summer employment of youth. Mr. Kosinski asked if it would be better if the government tried to combine the administrative structure of these programs since the targeted population is the same. Mr. McCracken said they did that with CETA to some extent.

Mr. Serpa said he had many complaints from the Employment Security Office in Fallon and asked who is in charge there. Mr. McCracken said Mr. Vansickle was, and Mr. Serpa asked where Mr. Vansickle had spent most of his time; had he been in Las Vegas the last few months? Mr. McCracken said the Fallon office was considered an exceptional one, and they consider Mr. Vansickle one of their better managers. In fact, they had asked him to take on a special assignment in Las Vegas where they did not have a manager. It was a temporary assignment, and he has been back in the Fallon office for two or three months. Mr. Serpa asked if the State had paid for his plane fare back and forth, and Mr. McCracken answered that this was true. He added that he could not remember receiving a complaint on the Fallon office, and he urged Mr. Serpa to inform him of them in the future. He said he could not respond to complaints unless he knew about them.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY FUND (Page 763)

Mr. McCracken said they have programed \$100,000 expenditure in 1976-77 and 1977-78, which has not taken place, so there are some adjustments there. They also spent \$130,000 that doesn't show on the 1976-77.

Mr. Serpa asked if the Committee has anything to do with this budget in terms of control. Mr. Mello explained that this is similar to their review of the retirement fund. Mr. McCracken continued that in this instance the funds come from the federal government which is essentially the budget monitoring agency.

OLD AGE and SURVIVORS INSURANCE (OASI) ADMINISTRATION (Page 764)

This program is for those employees of local governments who are not otherwise eligible for the retirement system provided by the State. The federal government provides \$4500 a year, buys a third of a position administered by the State.

Mr. Mello asked Mr. McCracken how many employees he has in his department, and he said 624. Mr. Mello then commented that Mr. McCracken is one of the finer administrators of a state agency and has a big job involving a lot of employees.

Mr. McCracken went on to talk about the WIN program. This program funds eleven to fifteen individuals under public service employment. Mr. Kosinski asked if the program had been successful, and Mr. McCracken said quite successful. Mr. Kosinski asked if there were a part of this program dealing with private employment, and if there were a portion administered by the Welfare Department. Mr. McCracken said that yes, there is a portion dealing with private employment, and that they work closely with the Welfare Department because they have to know if people are registered with Welfare before they can offer supportive services.

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION (Page 170)

Mr. Merlin Anderson read from the attached materials. Mr. Bremner asked for an explanation of the line item "Forfeitures", the \$8,000. Mr. Anderson said this is a flow-through figure which was set by budget administration in order to handle an area where they require bonds for all of the schools in order to cover students' liabilities. He said this \$8,000 is not an actual figure of money in the budget. It represents a ceiling for which they can flow through money, and they have made claims against bonds in the last year and a half of over \$10,000, but at different periods of time. This provides a receipt of money from bonding companies that flows through to the individuals who need to be indemnified.

Mr. Kosinski asked if Mr. Anderson's salary were set by the Governor or by the Commission, and he said his salary is set by Personnel; that he is in the classified service.

Mr. Rhoads asked who handled Mr. Anderson's duties prior to 1975 before this commission existed, and Mr. Anderson said he did. He said he worked at that time for the State Department of Education. In 1972, he was doubled up with teachers certification, and this function became an impossible kind of thing. He was asked to write legislation that would take care of some of the lack of oversight and other problems which were occurring, and the eventual outcome was that he spent about two years developing this piece of legislation which passed at the last Session of the Legislature. He said he felt it is one of the best pieces of legislation and other states have indicated the same feeling. So, when the Commission was created, he applied for the position.

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Page 260)

Representing the Survey was Dr. Robert Elston, Survey Coordinator and Director of the Northern Division of the Archeological Survey at the University of Nevada, Reno. He said Dr. Donald Fowler, who is Chairman of the Survey Council had to be out of town and asked him to speak for the Survey.

The Survey was established by the Legislature in 1975 for two major purposes: one was to coordinate a statewide program of archeological and historical studies; and the other was to provide statewide consulting and field services to local and federal agencies, and to private firms in order to mitigate adverse impacts to non-renewable cultural resources caused by construction, land transfers and other actions.

The availability of these consultations and field services are particularly important to state and local agencies since they cannot obtain federal matching funds or federal licenses until they have complied with all federal regulations regarding protection of cultural resources. He said the Survey Program had a great deal of support in the Assembly, and the present Committee recommended that the Survey be funded at the full amount originally requested, which was \$100,000 a year. As it turned out, they were only funded at half the amount requested. Even so, they have been able to conduct a vigorous and successful program. Dr. Elston added that he doubted there were many other agencies that had managed to run a statewide program of comparable magnitude for similar money.

Dr. Elston pointed out that initially, the establishment of the Survey was a cooperative endeavor of the Nevada State Museum and the University of Nevada system. The administrative responsibility for the Survey and for disbursing the appropriated funds belonged to the Museum. However, experience showed that carrying out this burden of contract administration was a severe burden on the State Museum due to a cash flow problem. During the summer of 1975 when they conducted large archeological field projects, they had huge biweekly payrolls, and the Museum had to go into its dedicated funds to meet these when they soon ran out of money.

In discussions with the Nevada State Museum and the University, it was agreed that it would probably be better to have the University of Nevada system assume administrative responsibility for the Survey through statewide services at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. The University Regents have agreed to this transfer the 18th of February, 1977, and a bill has been introduced to affect the change. It is not out of the drafter yet, but it's BDR 1132. It will be introduced in the Senate by Senator Bryan. (Editors note: subsequently introduced as S.B. 359)

Mr. Mello asked how does the bill affect this budget, and Dr. Elston said it does not affect the budget. Mr. Mello asked if Senate Finance decided to fund this, and Dr. Elston said they did not. Mr. Mello then asked if there would be a duplication of effort between the activities of the Survey and the University. He said no, that the various divisions now reside at both the University and at the Nevada State Museum. The work is distributed among them as it comes in depending on which division has the capability and is available to do the work at the time. This will not change, but there will be a better administrative structure and a more effective way of dealing with cash flow problems because the University has a large cash fund they can use.

Mr. Glover asked if they contract with the State Highway Department, and Dr. Elston said they do. Mr. Glover also said he was aware of a bill which allowed the Survey to go on to properties to survey before building a highway. He asked who would perform this function if the Survey budget were abolished. Dr. Elston said they would

Assembly Committee on Ways and Means

probably have to contract with people from outside the state. He said they have hired an archeologist in the State Highway Department now mainly to serve as a contract officer to administer these kinds of things and to do the smaller jobs for them in-house. It would be much more expensive for the State of Nevada or the Highway Department to contract someone out of state.

Mr. Bremner asked what becomes of the artifacts they discover from these sites. Dr. Elston said these have been catalogued and are now being maintained in collections at the University of Nevada, both Reno and Las Vegas. Mr. Bremner asked if we had to contract for this type of service with an out of state contractor, would we have any control over the disposition of whatever was discovered, and Dr. Elston said not necessarily at all. It's really up to the federal agency that controls the matching funds for the projects as to where the collections go, and of course, one of the functions of the state appropriations is to provide some funds for maintaining these collections and staffing.

Mr. Vergiels said he talked with Senate Finance and it was his understanding that they had technically cut out the money pending the transfer to the University system. He said he didn't think they were cutting it with the idea not to put it back, but they were merely cutting it on a technical basis to later replace it in the University system.

Mr. Serpa commented that Dr. Elston's department had come under quite a bit of criticism in the Lovelock area regarding the building of their freeway, and he asked Dr. Elston to explain what happened. Dr. Elston said the Highway Department asked them to do a survey as they always do because they have to get 90% of their funds from federal money. They located several archeological sites, two major historic sites, one of which was called the Lovelock Adobe. He said they did not hold up the highway project at all. They did studies within the requisite time and provided reports to the Highway Department. In fact, they went out of their way to make it easier for the Highway Department to proceed with their project. He added that it is important that they are personally liable for what they say about an archeological or historic site. If they say it is less important than it really is, they can be sued for it later. So they went out on a limb about the Lovelock Adobe and did what they could to facilitate the progress of the project for the Highway Department.

Mr. Serpa asked what was their recommendation; that was what he had wanted to know. Dr. Elston asked Mary Rusco to respond to this.

Mrs. Rusco of the Nevada State Museum said they located the site and made recommendations initially that preliminary excavations be made, that the information and pictures of the building be accumulated, and then an initial negotiation be made between the Highway Department and the citizens of Lovelock. They concurred that it would have a beneficial effect on the building as a historic site if they moved it to a park location. The Highway Department then continued a feasibility study of moving it, and got an estimate of \$150,000 with no guarantee that the building would survive the move. In addition, they found that the city of Lovelock was not prepared to provide care for the building in the park once it was moved, therefore it was decided that upon proper information recovery from the site, the building could be destroyed. Mrs. Rusco said that at the present time, what is holding up the construction of the highway is also holding up the required archeological work, and that is the inability to get a right of way agreement with the current landowner of the site. She said they've been prepared since June 24 of 1976 to go out to do approximately two weeks work on that site.

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SHEEP INSPECTION (Page 697)

A motion was made by Mr. Rhoads, and seconded by Mr. Serpa to adopt the Governor's recommendation. The motion was approved.

GRAZING BOARDS CONTRIBUTIONS (Page 698)

A motion was made by Mr. Rhoads, and seconded by Mr. Serpa to adopt the Governor's recommendation. The motion was approved.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

March 8, 1977

Assembly Committee on Ways and Means

The Nevada Archeological Survey, Its Purpose and Function

1. Introduction

The Nevada Archeological Survey (NAS) was formally established by the 1975 Legislature (NRS 381.310-381.460), and \$50,000 per annum was appropriated in support of Survey operations.

In establishing the Survey, the Legislature recognized the need to establish a statewide organization that would assist the State in meeting its obligations toward the preservation and study of the State's cultural resources, its historic and prehistoric heritage, as embodied in archeological, historic and paleoenvironmental sites and locales. The Legislature recognized that,

There is an immediate need for a sustained and coordinated statewide program to survey, record, study and preserve or salvage information and objects from localities of historic, prehistoric, and paleoenvironmental significance and to provide statewide consulting and field services to private and governmental organizations in order to mitigate adverse impact to these limited resources ... (Preamble to AB no. 210, 1975 Legislature).

2. Background

The State's obligation toward its cultural resources is defined by several Federal laws and various rules and regulations which govern how those resources which are on public lands, or which may be threatened by any project receiving Federal funds or requiring Federal licensing, are handled.

12.

Since 87% of the land in Nevada is Federally controlled and since almost all public works projects involve some Federal funding and/or licensing, the requirements for adequately dealing with cultural resources in the State are pervasive. Appendix A contains a list, and brief synopsis, of applicable Federal and State laws, rules and regulations.

The principal thrust of these various laws and rules is as follows:

Any construction or land-altering project on Federal lands, or any project involving Federal monies or licensing, must be surveyed and reviewed by professionally qualified archeologists or historians to determine

a) if significant cultural resources are present within the project bounds;

b) if such resources are present, recommendations must be made for adequate mitigation of those resources;

c) if no cultural resources are present, clearance forms are signed by the professionals, which are filed with appropriate agencies so that the project can proceed.

Under b) above, "mitigation" has a range of meanings. If possible, the principal aim is to avoid, and hence preserve, cultural resources. This is usually done in consultation between the archeologists and the project engineers. Avoidance preserves a site or sites for future generations and negates the expense of excavation.

If a site or sites cannot be avoided, due to project design or cost factors, procedures are developed to "mitigate" the site(s) by excavation or other appropriate means.

All work relating to cultural resources must be carried out according to professional standards as defined in the Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance of the National Society of Professional Archeologists. Federal agencies have accepted the Code and the Standards as applicable in all Federally-related projects. These rules include requirements for the proper maintenance of archives, files and collections of materials.

3. Function of the NAS

A. The NAS was established to assist the State in meeting its obligations toward cultural resources and to see that specific studies were undertaken at the required professional levels, and at minimal cost.

Appropriated funds are used to:

- a) partially maintain basic accounting, archival and field staff required for the conduct and continuity of the Survey's work;
- b) to provide research results of the Survey's work to the public;
- c) to assist State agencies and other agencies in meeting their cultural resources obligations in Federally-related (funding and/or licensing) projects.

In this practice, c) has involved:

- 1. A working agreement with agencies, especially the Public Works Board, to survey, review and either clear or advise as to the necessary mitigation on Federally-related projects. This requires archival research, on-the-ground field surveys and preparation of reports. For small projects, the costs of the work are defrayed from appropriated funds. Costs include office and field time, travel and per diem and report preparation.

2. For larger projects, basic ordering agreements, or contracts, are developed between an agency and the Survey to carry out the necessary work. For Federally-related projects, funds for such work derive ultimately from Federal sources under Sec. 7 of the Archaeological Conservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291), or from other Federal agency funds.

Thus, in practice, the Survey has used appropriated funds to maintain basic staff, files, archives, and collections, and, wherever possible, conduct required work for agencies at no cost to the agency. Where this is not possible, work has been conducted under ordering agreements or contracts, mutually agreed upon between the agency in question and the Survey. Every effort has been made to conduct work in a cost-effective manner which will meet Federal standards.

B. Under its enabling Legislation, the Survey also acts as a contracting agent to conduct cultural resources studies for Federal agencies, private corporations and others requiring such work. Each specific job is handled on a contract basis to carry out field work, laboratory analysis and report preparation. However, Federal rules require maintenance of files, data, archives, and collections for extended periods after completion of a project. These maintenance costs are defrayed from appropriated funds.

4. Administrative Transfer of the Survey

As initially established, the Survey is a cooperative endeavor of the Nevada State Museum and the University of Nevada System, with administrative responsibility for appropriated funds and administration of contracts vested in the Museum.

However, experience showed that carrying out contract administration was a severe burden on the State Museum, which has many other responsibilities. It was accordingly agreed that the University of Nevada System would assume administrative responsibility for the Survey, through Statewide Services at UNLV. The University regents agreed to this transfer on 18 February, 1977 and a bill has been introduced to effect the change (BDR 1132). The components of the University System have the requisite capabilities to administer contract research. It is anticipated that Survey administration will be effectively handled within the university.

5. Summary

The Nevada Archeological Survey has a central and critical role in assisting the State to meet varied obligations toward cultural resources. Basic State support is required for the Survey to function effectively. This basic support allows the Survey to carry out its other obligations through contracts and grants. Without this support, the Survey is effectively crippled. The State will still have to meet its obligations under various laws, but costs will likely be appreciably higher since all aspects of cultural resource study and mitigation will have to be handled piecemeal by contract. The Survey also functions as an intermediary between State and local agencies and Federal agencies. In that role it is often possible to facilitate the completion of required cultural resources studies in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Appendix A

Relevant Cultural Resources Legislation

I. Nevada State Laws

1. Establishment of Nevada Archeological Survey (NRS 381.310-460).
2. Act Empowering the Nevada State Museum Board of Trustees to issue State Antiquities Permits (NRS 381.195-227).

II. Federal Laws, Executive Orders and Guidelines

1. An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities (1906) (34Stat.225). [Requires permits to be issued by the Secretary of the Interior to qualified individuals; provides fines for unauthorized disturbance of sites.]
2. Historic Sites Act of 1935 (49Stat.666)
[Declares a national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects, including archeological sites; empowers the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the preservation and study of such sites.]
3. An Act Establishing a National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1949 (63Stat.927)
[Establishes a national trust for the preservation of historically significant buildings and sites.]
4. An Act for the Preservation of Historical and Archeological Data Threatened by Construction of Dams, 1960 (74Stat.220-21)
[Empowers the Secretary of the Interior to provide for studies of cultural resources threatened by construction of dams and reservoirs built under Federal auspices.]
5. Expansion of National Trust for Historic Preservation of 1949 (1966) (80Stat.915-19)
[Establishes a national register of historic sites, buildings,

districts, structures and objects, "significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture"; provides funds for states to prepare "comprehensive statewide historic surveys and plans ..." (thus tacitly establishing State Historic Preservation Offices); establishes a matching funds program for preservation of historically significant buildings, sites, etc.]

6. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (83Stat.852-56) [Under Sec. 101(b)(4) charges the Federal government "to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may-- ... preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage ..."; requires assessment of impact and development of mitigation measures for any cultural resources threatened by Federally-related projects. See also no. 7, below.]
7. Council on Environmental Quality. Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements, Guidelines (Federal Register vol. 38, no. 147, 1 August, 1973, pp. 217-230) [Develops procedures for Environmental Impact Statements. Requires assessment and exploration of "alternative actions that will avoid or minimize adverse impacts and to evaluate both the long- and short-range implications of proposed actions to man, his physical and social surroundings, and to nature" (Sec. 1500.2(b)(2)); specifies that all Federally-funded or licensed projects are included under "proposed actions" (sec. 1500.5(a)(2)); requires assessment of impacts on "cultural resources" (Sec. 1500.8(a)(7)).]

8. Presidential Executive Order no. 11593, 1971 (36F.R.8921).
Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment
[Requires Federal executive branch agencies to "provide leadership in preserving, restoring and maintaining the historic and cultural environment of the nation"; requires inventories of cultural resources on all lands under Federal jurisdiction, in cooperation with State Historic Preservation Offices, with eligible resources to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.]
9. Archeological Conservation Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-291)
[Extends and amplifies the 1935 Historic Sites Act "by specifically providing for the preservation of historical and archeological data (including relics and specimens) which might otherwise be irreparably lost or destroyed as a result of a Federally funded or licensed building or land-altering project. Authorizes any Federal agency responsible for a project to use up to one percent of the project funds to salvage or otherwise mitigate threatened cultural resources.]

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGET

1976 - 1977

Northern Division:

Coordinator $\frac{1}{2}$ time	\$ 7,150.00	
Secretary	9,188.00	
Payroll Costs	2,287.32	
Operating & Travel	874.68	
Historic Sites Inventory	3,500.00	
		<hr/>
		\$ 23,000.00
Payroll 1-B: Secretary for 2 days: \$70.41+payroll costs \$9.15		- 79.65
		<hr/>
		\$ 22,920.44

Southern Division:

Chief Archeo. Ass't. (12hrs/wk)	\$ 3,550.56	
Laboratory Supervisor (4hrs/wk)	1,048.32	
Secretary/Bookkeeper (20hrs/wk)	4,752.80	
Lab Supplies	450.00	
Office Supplies	400.00	
Photography-Reproduction & Supplies	276.12	
Telephone, Postage, xeroxing, etc.	780.00	
Mileage 1,000 mi @ 12¢/mi.	120.00	
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	\$ 11,377.80	
Payroll Costs	1,122.10	
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		\$ 12,500.00

Central Division:

Research Ass't. Archeology($\frac{1}{2}$ time)	\$ 6,105.58	
Senior Account Clerk ($\frac{1}{2}$ time)	4,669.38	
Payroll Costs	1,400.75	
Operating Supplies	324.29	
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		\$ 12,500.00

Desert Research Institute:

Clerical Assistance	\$ 1,500.00	
Operating expenses	500.00	
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		\$ 2,000.00

\$ 50,000.00

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY BUDGET

1975 - 1976

Northern Division	\$ 17,088.00
Central and Administrative Division	20,935.00
Southern Division	11,400.00
All Divisions (Coordination Costs)	577.00
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	\$ 50,000.00
Budgeted (Based on Reports)	
<u>Administration</u>	\$ 34,900.00
(Coordination)	
Professional and Clerical Staff	
Central, Northern and Southern Divisions	
Payroll Costs, Central, Northern and	
Southern Divisions and Operating Costs	
<u>Services (Unreimbursed)</u>	\$ 4,000.00
Technical Staff (Central, Northern and	
Southern Divisions), Operating and Travel	
<u>Clearinghouse</u>	\$ 7,600.00
Technical Staff	
(Central, Northern and Southern Divisions)	
<u>Public Education and Publications</u>	\$ 3,500.00
Technical and Professional Staff	
(Central, Northern and Southern Divisions)	
Operating	
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	\$ 50,000.00

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

N.A.S. NONREIMBURSED ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICES
July 1975 to Present

	Local Agency	State Agency	Federal Agency	Private Company	Private Citizen	Museum	Amateur Society	School	Total
Proposals prepared on request	18	61	33	33					145
Non-reimbursed archeological clearances	26	47	12	1	5				91
Other Non-reimbursed services & consultation	6	24	25	4	10	5			74
Lectures, Public contact, amateur instruction (number of hours)							700	72	772

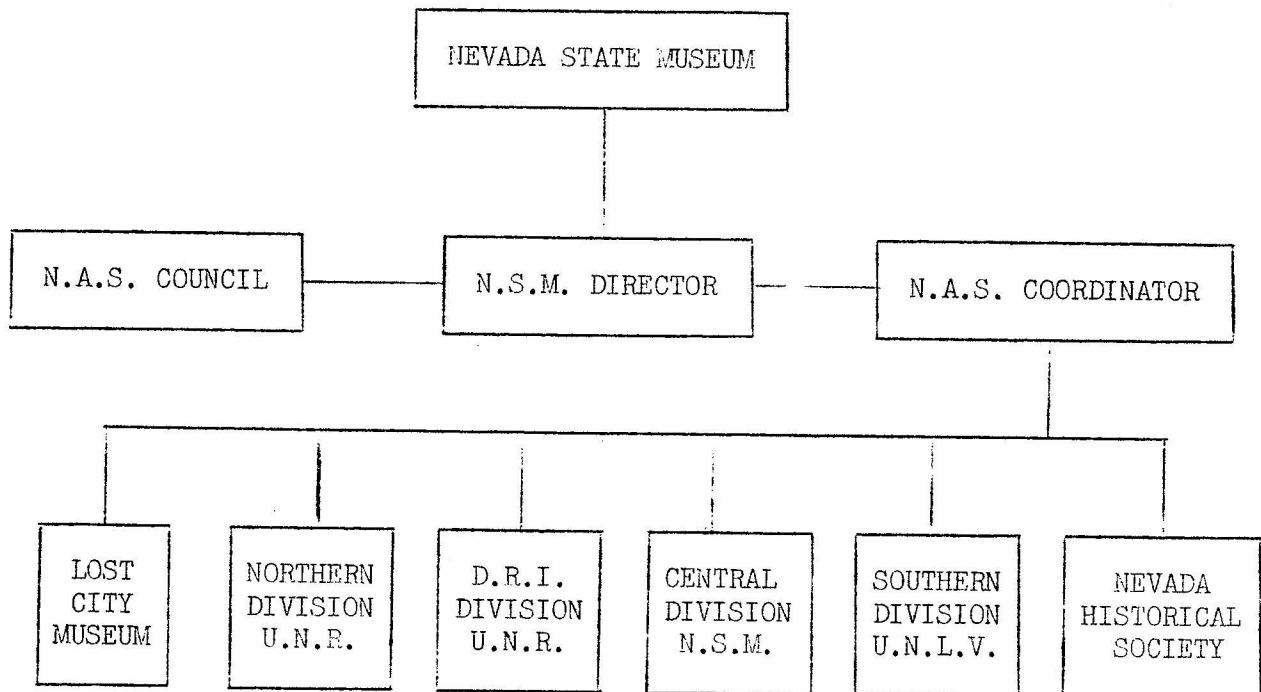
N.A.S. ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
July 1975 to Present

No. of Archeological sites recorded in non-contract work	290
No. of Archeological sites recorded in contract work	993
No. of sites salvaged (by surface collection (by excavation)	379 31
Total No. of Archeological sites recorded by N.A.S. in 1975-1976	1283

100
100
100

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTER

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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1970

WORKING TOGETHER

to preserve, explore, and interpret Nevada's historical and archeological heritage....

NEVADA STATE MUSEUM

Department of Anthropology

Nevada Archeological Survey
Central Division

600 North Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO

Department of Anthropology

Nevada Archeological Survey
Northern Division

Reno, Nevada 89507

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

Department of Anthropology

UNLV Museum of Natural History

Nevada Archeological Survey
Southern Division

4505 Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89154

DESERT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Western Studies Center

Stead Campus
Reno, Nevada 89507

LOST CITY MUSEUM

Overton, Nevada 89040

AM-ARCS OF NEVADA

P. O. Box 10384
Reno, Nevada 89510

ARCHEO-NEVADA SOCIETY

393 Upland Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89107

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 10384
Reno, Nevada 89510

NEVADA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1650 North Virginia Street
Reno, Nevada 89512

FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the REPORTER is devoted to a report prepared by NAS Council Chairman, Don D. Fowler and NAS Central Division Director, Mary Rusco, explaining the organization of the Survey and summarizing its activities during the first year of operation as a funded State program. The report speaks for itself and I have nothing to add except to thank all of those whose cooperation, support and talent have made the Survey the real success that it is.

Robert Elston

INTRODUCTION

Legislation passed by the 1975 session of the Nevada State Legislature established the Nevada Archeological Survey in the Nevada State Museum "to coordinate a cooperative program to survey, record, study and preserve or salvage objects, localities and information of historic, prehistoric and paleoenvironmental significance." This legislation recognized an immediate need "for a sustained and coordinated statewide program ... to provide statewide consulting and field services to private and governmental organizations in order to mitigate adverse impact to these limited resources"

Over the past nine years a cooperative association has existed among the Nevada State Museum, the University of Nevada System, the Nevada Historical Society, the Lost City Museum and various individuals interested in the preservation and study of Nevada's prehistoric and historic heritage. By spring, 1974, this association--named the Nevada Archeological Survey--was being coordinated by the Nevada State Museum.

During hearings on the bill, legislators heard from professional archeologists, members of state and local archeological associations and representatives of several State and Federal agencies. They were informed that various recent acts of Congress required protection of archeological or historic sites. Many of the State's governmental agencies and private corporations were being affected by this legislation whenever they wished to acquire right-of-way across public land for construction purposes or whenever federal funds provided support for a project. They were told that by January 1974, Nevada archeologists were experiencing an increased demand for their services to assist State agencies and others in meeting the various Federal requirements.

Existing archeological programs in the various cooperating institutions were seriously overextended in an effort to meet the increased demand. It appeared likely that without additional State support, the informally organized Archeological Survey would not be able to respond adequately to the projected need for archeological projects in the coming years.

Legislators were shown that the cooperating agencies of the Archeological Survey had conducted a series of projects during the 1974-75 fiscal year supported by contracts totaling over \$115,000. That amount was expected to double for the next fiscal year. State support was requested to:

- 1) help in administration of contracts
- 2) provide a clearinghouse for archeological information
- 3) provide services to state and local agencies on an emergency basis
- 4) conduct programs for interpretation and publication of results.

5) curate collections of archeological materials.

To meet these needs, the Legislature passed AB210 (now NRS 381.310-381.460) and appropriated \$100,000 for the first fiscal biennium of the Nevada Archeological Survey. This report describes the organization and program of the Nevada Archeological Survey during its first year as an officially recognized program of the State of Nevada.

ORGANIZATION

The Survey's first year has resulted in a sound, working organizational structure. Because the program is an innovative one, with no direct precedent in the State government, considerable effort had to be expended to work out organizational problems. Unanticipated complications developed in "meshing" the nearly independent procedures for personnel and fiscal administration of the State and University System. With the able cooperation of the Attorney General's office, the State Personnel Department, and the Controller's office, these difficulties were resolved. Initially plans were made to administer all contract funds through the account set up for the state appropriation in the Museum. A serious cash flow problem resulted from this attempt. Experience during the fiscal year demonstrated that the Museum lacked sufficient reserve funding to conduct a program of the magnitude undertaken and an agreement was worked out for the several cooperating institutions to share in the administration of contract-supported projects. This permitted the Survey to operate according to the spirit of the legislation without imposing an undue hardship on the Nevada State Museum.

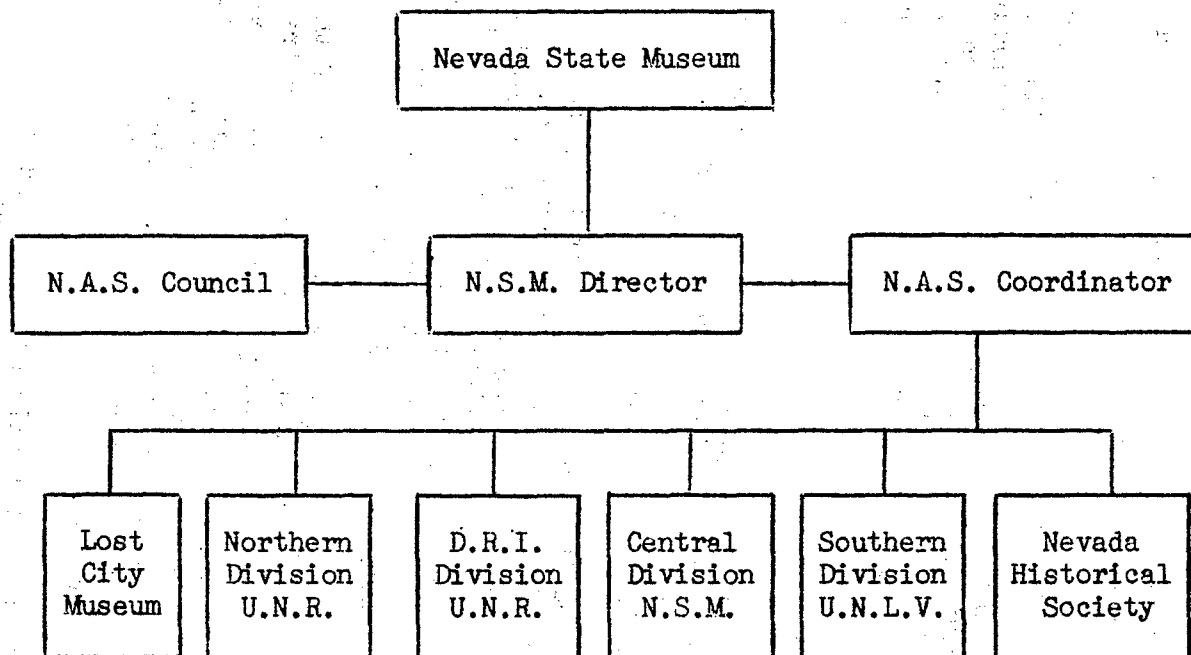
The formal organization of the Survey is shown on the Organizational Chart (Table 1). The Coordinator, defined in the statute, is the administrative head of the Survey, and is charged with administering all Survey projects including the assignment of contracts to divisions within the Survey, designating other permanent, institutional or individual members and establishing standards for contract-supported archeological projects. The Coordinator is required to be a Division Director.

The Survey Council is composed of the Division Directors, the Director of the Nevada State Museum, and representatives of the Nevada Historical Society and the Lost City Museum. It is empowered with establishing and implementing policy, developing budget proposals, reviewing publications and research proposals and service to public agencies and private organizations.

During its first year of operation, the Coordinator has been Donald R. Tuohy, Curator of Anthropology, Nevada State Museum. Members of the Council have been Don D. Fowler, Director, Human Systems Center, Desert Research Institute, Chairman of the Council; Don Tuohy, Director of the Central Division of the Survey, Nevada State Museum; Jack E. Porter, Director of the Nevada State Museum; Robert Elston, Director of the Northern Division, University of Nevada, Reno; Richard Brooks, Director of the Southern Division, University of Nevada, Las Vegas; R. F. Perkins, Director, Lost City Museum; and John Townley, Director, Nevada State Historical Society.

TABLE 1

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY



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WORK PROGRAM

The Survey Work Program during 1975-76 can be divided into three major activities:

1. Administration, curation and public education
2. Non-reimbursed archeological services
3. Contract archeological/historical reconnaissance, survey testing and excavation.

As indicated in Table 2, funds appropriated by the State Legislature were used to cover expenses incurred in carrying out activities 1 and 2. Table 3 is a list of projects undertaken by the Survey on an unreimbursed basis to provide advice, review, reconnaissance and consultation to State agencies and other parties. Table 4 is a list of archeological/historical contracts undertaken or completed during the fiscal year, by various divisions of the Survey.

1. Administration, Curation and Public Education

Activities which were supported by State appropriated funds included administration, unreimbursed reviews, reconnaissances, archival searches, operation and maintenance of central clearinghouse files, publications and public education, as indicated in Table 2.

It should be noted that Table 2 does not fully reflect the costs of conducting unreimbursed projects for various agencies. The listing under Services (unreimbursed) includes only wages of archeological technicians, operating costs and travel. In addition, the various division directors devoted considerable additional amounts of their time to consultation, report preparation and correspondence to initiate, carry through and complete the various projects listed in Table 3.

It should further be noted that the cost figure of the clearinghouse function reflects only partial costs of maintaining central archeological site files and archeological collections at the Nevada State Museum and the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Museum of Natural History. Additional costs of maintaining the site files were offset by charges for archival searches made under various Survey contracts. Curation costs are a necessary expense to properly house and maintain artifactual collections for future study and evaluation.

The costs listed under Public Education and Publication include: 1) monies expended for the publication of official Survey technical reports, and 2) staff time devoted to public education. The latter has been carried out in cooperation with the Nevada Archeological Association. The Survey Council and the NAA jointly recognize that proper preservation, protection and study of the State's cultural heritage requires public education and the interest and support of informed citizens. To meet this need, members

TABLE 2.

Disbursement of Appropriated Funds, 1975-76

Nevada Archeological Survey

Northern Division	\$ 17,088.
Central and Administrative Division	20,935.
Southern Division	11,400.
All Divisions (Coordination Costs)	577.
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,000.
 <u>Budgeted (Based on Reports)</u>	
<u>Administration</u>	\$ 34,900.
(Coordination)	
Professional and Clerical Staff	
Central, Northern & Southern Divisions	
Payroll costs, Central, Northern and	
Southern Divisions and Operating Costs	
<u>Services (Unreimbursed)</u>	\$ 4,000.
Technical Staff (Central, Northern and	
Southern Divisions), Operating & Travel	
<u>Clearinghouse</u>	\$ 7,600.
Technical Staff	
(Central, Northern & Southern Divisions)	
<u>Public Education and Publications</u>	\$ 3,500.
Technical and Professional Staff	
(Central, Northern and Southern Divisions)	
Operating	
	<hr/>
	\$ 50,000.
	<hr/>

of the Survey staff have developed programs of training and education. These programs are being carried out in cooperation with local amateur archeological societies, most notably the Am-Arcs of Northern Nevada and the Archeo-Nevada Society of Southern Nevada. Under these programs interested amateurs are being trained to assist Survey professionals in reconnaissance, recording and excavation procedures. Work plans have been developed for critical areas in which impact of urbanization or other land disturbing activities threaten cultural resources. In these areas, trained amateurs are of vital importance in recording and preserving cultural data. The Survey Council recognizes and greatly appreciates the concern, aid and support of the State's interested citizens and regards the Public Education function of the Survey as of central importance in carrying out its assigned work.

2. Non-reimbursed Archeological Services

The Survey recognizes that State and local agencies and private citizens require the services of professional archeologists or historians to review areas of planned construction of public projects so the requirements of Federal legislation may be met. These services include review of land areas to be impacted by proposed projects, clearance to proceed with projects or recommendations for mitigation measures to be undertaken so that clearance can be obtained and the projects may proceed in a timely manner. A quick response by the Survey in carrying out these review functions usually means that projects can proceed on schedule, thus avoiding costly delays to the agency involved.

During 1975-76 various divisions of the Survey conducted forty-eight reviews, reconnaissances and consultation projects for State, local and Federal agencies, and private citizens and corporations, as indicated in Table 3. In performing work for State and local agencies the Survey works closely with the State Public Works Board and other agencies, as indicated.

3. Contract Services

During the 1975-76 fiscal year, the various divisions of the Survey carried out one hundred archeological research projects throughout the State and northeastern California, as shown on Table 4. Gross fees invoiced during the year for these projects totaled \$449,023. This figure represents a 391% increase over billings for the previous fiscal year. It should be noted that a significant percentage of the funds derived from these contracts was spent in local communities throughout the State for services and supplies. It should be noted further that the majority of the field technicians employed on various projects are students in the University of Nevada System. In addition to their gaining valuable professional experience, those individuals also earned funds to support their continued education.

TABLE 3

NON-REIMBURSED ARCHEOLOGICAL PROJECTS

Agency Requesting Service	Service Completed	Location (County or Town)
<u>I. NAS Division: Southern</u>		
1. Bureau of Land Management	Reconnaissance of 1 square mile	Near Sloan
2. Bureau of Land Management	Recording petroglyphs (evaluation of National Register-eligible site)	Near Sloan
3. Nevada Highway Department	Archive Search & Reconnaissance	Near Overton
4. Nevada Highway Department	Archive Search & Reconnaissance of material site	Clark County
5. Department of Correction	Archive Search & Reconnaissance of building site	Near Jean
6-10. Public Works Board	Archive Search & Reconnaissance	Boulder City
	1. DRI Solar Energy Building	Las Vegas
	2. Desert Development Center	Caliente
	3. Girl's Training Center	Las Vegas
	4. Las Vegas Mental Health Institute	Las Vegas
	5. Industrial Commission	Las Vegas
11. Private Citizen	Excavation of Prehistoric Burial (private land)	Near Bookview
12. Private Citizen	Reconnaissance of Home Sites	Grapevine Springs, Clark County
<u>II. NAS Division: Central</u>		
13. Tonopah City	Archive Search & Reconnaissance sewage plant site	Tonopah
14. Lovelock City	Archive Search & Reconnaissance sewage plant site	Lovelock
15. Carson City	Archive Search & Reconnaissance sewer lines and bikeways	Carson City
16. Ely City	Archive Search & Reconnaissance sewer lines	Ely
17. Fallon City	Archive Search & Recommendations curbs and roadways	Fallon

<u>Agency Requesting Service</u>	<u>Service Completed</u>	<u>Location</u>
18. Gardnerville City	Archive Search & Recommendations sewer lines	Gardnerville
19. Incline Village	Sewer Lines	Incline Village
20. Virginia City	Archive Search & Recommendation courthouse restoration	Virginia City
21. Tuscarora	Archive Search & Recommendation water system	Tuscarora
22. Private Citizen	Archive Search & Reconnaissance pipeline	Elko County
23. Nevada Parks System	Archive Search & Recommendations	Lahonton and Rye Patch Reservoir
24-30. Public Works Board	Archive Search & Reconnaissance	
	1. Nevada State Prison	Carson City
	2. Building Site, V&T RR	Carson City
	3. Nevada Youth Training Center	Elko
	4. Northern Nevada Community College	Elko
	5. Sewage System	Elko
	6. Capitol Parking & Landscaping	Carson City
	7. Military Department	Carson City
31-33. Inter-Tribal Council	Archive Search & Reconnaissance	
	1. Community Center	Fallon Colony & Reservation
	2. Recreation Building	Carson Colony
	3. Community Facility	Yomba Reservation
34. Jackpot City	Archive Search & Reconnaissance airport	Jackpot
<u>III. NAS Division: Northern</u>		
35. Washoe County Sheriff's Office	Inspected disturbed grave	Reno/Sparks
36. Lyon County Sheriff's Office	Identified Skeletal materials	Lyon County
37. Washoe County Regional Planning Commission	Land Suitability Evaluation (partial reimbursement)	Washoe County
38. Private contractor	Evaluated and recorded site disturbed by materials site excavation	Washoe County

Agency Requesting Service

Service Completed

Location

39. Nevada Highway Department	Preliminary inspection, highway project	Washoe County
40. Bureau of Land Management	Site inventory	Winnemucca
41. University of Nevada, Reno	Archive Search & Reconnaissance building site	Reno campus
42. Washoe Tribal Council	Site maps and consultation	Douglas, Washoe & Ormsby counties, & Alpine County, CA
43. Nevada Institute of Mental Health	Reconnaissance of planned building sites	Washoe County
44. Nevada Bureau of Mines	Consulting on procedure	Washoe County
45. Private Citizen	Inspection of fossil find in excavation	Washoe County

IV. NAS Division: Nevada Historical Society

46. Washoe County Regional Planning Commission	Archive Search, list of Historic Sites	Washoe County
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47.

V. NAS Division: Desert Research Institute

47. Nevada Highway Department	Consultation concerning archeological procedures	Statewide
48. Washoe County Regional Planning Commission	Consultation concerning historical overlay zoning ordinance	Reno/Sparks

TABLE 4

CONTRACT RESEARCH

<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Contract Name</u>	<u>Gross Fees Invoiced</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
12	Central	Sierra Pacific	\$ 7,205.	Washoe, Churchill Pershing, Lander, Elko, Eureka	Sierra Pacific Power Co.
15	Northern	Stead	4,451.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Dept.
22	Southern	Las Vegas Wash	7,966.	Clark	Bureau of Reclamation
33	Southern	Murray McCormick	6,091.	Clark	Murray McCormick Environment
36	Southern	L.V. Wash-Parks & Rec.	1,259.	Clark	Wastewater Management Agency
40	Southern	NHD-Hiko	5,368.	Lincoln	Nevada Highway Department
44	Southern	Union Pacific	1,124.	Lincoln	Union Pacific Railroad Co.
48	Central	Railroad Pass	2,997.	White Pine	Bureau of Land Management
56	Northern	Cal Trans	52,308.	Washoe/Calif. border	Calif. Dept. of Transportation
58	Central	NHD-Lovelock	35,997.	Pershing	Nevada Highway Department
59	Northern	Hawkins Land Exchange	7,498.	Truckee, Calif.	U.S. Forest Service
60	Northern	Stead	15,674.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Department
61	Northern	Crystal Bay	406.	Lake Tahoe	Crystal Bay General Improvement District
62	Northern	Raleigh Heights Pit	320.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Department
63	Southern	Tonopah	1,241.	Nye	Nevada Highway Department
64	Central	Smokey Valley	756.	Nye	Nevada Highway Department
65	D.R.I.	Pequop Summit	1,250.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
66	Central	Dixie Valley	1,656.	Churchill	Nevada Highway Department
67	D.R.I.	Wells	584.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
68	Southern	Railroad Pass	1,447.	Clark	Nevada Highway Department
69	Southern	Burnt Canyon	2,502.	White Pine	Bureau of Land Management
71	Northern	Tahoe Truckee	105,158.	California	Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency
72	Southern	Clark County Sanitation	986.	Clark	Clark Co. Sanitation District
73	Southern	EDAW Seafarer	4,991.	Nye and Clark	EDAW-Herbert Schaal
74	Central	Elko	1,247.	Churchill	Bureau of Indian Affairs
75	D.R.I.	Dixie Valley	375.	Churchill	Nevada Highway Department
77	Central/ Southern	Loran C	781.	Clark	Western Environmental Consultants
79	Central	Dayton	28.	Lyon	EDAW-Timothy Downey
80	Central	NHD - Carlin	43,644.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
81	D.R.I.	NHD Cave Lake	2,662.	White Pine	Nevada Highway Department

<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Contract Name</u>	<u>Gross Fees Invoiced</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
82	Central	Rye Patch	\$ 2,076.	Pershing	Bureau of Reclamation
84	Southern	Nellis Blvd.	226.	Pershing	Clark County Waste Water Management
85	Central	IHS - Elko	329.	Elko	Indian Health Service
86	Northern	Squaw Valley	859.	California	Cook Associates
88	Central	IHS - Ely	490.	White Pine	Indian Health Service
89	Central	IHS - Winnemucca	184.	Humboldt	Indian Health Service
90	Central	IHS - Cedarville	149.	California	Indian Health Service
91	Central	IHS - Bishop	296.	California	Indian Health Service
92	Central	IHS - Big Pine	188.	California	Indian Health Service
93	Central	IHS - Lone Pine	188.	California	Indian Health Service
95	D.R.I.	Elko II	80.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
97	Central	Fish and Game	72.	Nye	Nevada Dept. of Fish & Game
100	Central	Ely Gravel Pit	356.	White Pine	Nevada Highway Department
101	Central	Westinghouse	751.	Washoe, Churchill Humboldt	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
102	Central	Al Aquitaine	1,423.	Nye	Al-Aquitaine Exploration Ltd.
103	Central	S E & A	707.	Washoe, Churchill Pershing, Lander, Elko and Eureka	S E & A Incorp. Engineers/ Planners
104	Central	NHD - Pequop Summit	1,001	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
105	Central	BIA - Owyhee	126.	Elko	Bureau of Indian Affairs
106	Central	BLM - Ely	2,242.	White Pine	Bureau of Land Management
107	Northern	Cook Associates	348.	White Pine	Cook Associates
108	Northern	Reno/Verdi	805.	Washoe	S E & A Inc.
110	Central	Rye Patch II	7,141.	Pershing	Bureau of Reclamation
111	Central	Westinghouse	12,183.	Humboldt	Westinghouse Electric Corp.
112	Northern	Reno Sewer	2,000.	Washoe	Truckee Meadows Engineering
113	D.R.I.	NHD - Wendover	1,437.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
114	Central	EDA Southfork	894.	Elko	Southfork Indian Reservation
115	Central	IHS - Bridgeport	421.	California	Bridgeport Indian Colony
116	Northern	NHD - Lockwood	44.	Storey	Nevada Highway Department
117	Central	Chevron Oil	291.	Churchill	Chevron Oil Company
118	Northern	NHD - Glendale	2,150.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Department
119	Northern	NHD - Ring Road, Reno	999.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Department
120	Northern	NHD - Ring Road, Sparks	358.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Department
121	Central	NHD - Palisade Road	1,735.	Eureka	Nevada Highway Department
122	Central	NHD - Utah Line	1,610.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
123	Central	Pyramid Lake - fence	1,974.	Washoe	Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribal Council

<u>Contract Number</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>Contract Name</u>	<u>Gross Fees Invoiced</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Contractor</u>
124	Central	Dayton Sewer Line	\$ 295.	Lyon	Board of Lyon Co. Commissioners
125	Central	Indian Housing - Ely	396.	White Pine	Indian Housing, Ely
126	Central	Indian Health - Goshute	1,506.	White Pine/Elko	Indian Health
127	Central	NHD - Elko Bypass	1,730.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
129	Central	NPS - Fallon	135.	Churchill	National Park Service
130	Central	NHD - Pony Springs	449.	Lincoln	Nevada Highway Department
131	Central	Mt. Wheeler	2,063.	White Pine	Mt. Wheeler Power Inc.
132	Central	Ladd Pet.	324.	Elko	Ladd Petroleum Corp.
133	Central	NHD - Palisade Bridge	128.	Eureka	Nevada Highway Department
135	Central	NHD - Ruby Marsh	127.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
136	Central	NHD - Dayton	161.	Lyon	Nevada Highway Department
137	Central	NHD - Halleck	299.	Elko	Nevada Highway Department
138	Northern	Nevada Bell Cable	383.	Washoe	Nevada Bell Co.
139	Northern	NHD - Lemmon Valley	292.	Washoe	Nevada Highway Department
140	Central	Tonopah Sewer	141.	Esméralda	William F. Pillsbury, Inc.
141	Southern	NHD - Tempahute	609.	Lincoln	Nevada Highway Department
142	Southern	NHD - Railroad Pass	1,368.	White Pine	Nevada Highway Department
145	Central	Sunoco Energy	212.	Churchill	Sunoco Energy Development Co.
150	Central	Fallon Oil Well	93.	Churchill	Methane Engineering Co.
152	Central	Chevron Geothermal	108.	Churchill	Chevron Oil Co.
No #	D.R.I.	Gold Mine	1,891.	Humboldt	Dames & Moore, Inc.
No #	D.R.I.	Salt Wells Area	1,353.	Churchill	Anadarko, Inc.
No #	D.R.I.	Slurry Line	31,243.	Southern Utah & Clark County	Engineering Management, Inc.
No #	D.R.I.	Mormon Station	5,906.	Douglas	Nevada Parks System
UNLV Acct. #					
220-4752-300	Southern	Moapa Arch. Collection	230.	Clark	Bureau of Indian Affairs
330-4752-001	Southern	L.A. Survey & Salvage	15,699.	Clark	L.A. Water & Power
330-4752-003	Southern	So. Cal. Edison	4,576.	Clark	So. Cal. Edison
330-4752-006	Southern	Red Rock Survey	1,328.	Clark	Bureau of Land Management
330-4752-007	Southern	Burnt Canyon Report	827.	Clark	Bureau of Land Management
330-4752-010	Southern	RS-US-829, Rainbow Blvd.	116.	Clark	Nevada Highway Department
330-4752-011	Southern	Davis-Parker Trans. Line 2	6,475.	Mojave, Arizona	Bureau of Reclamation
330-4752-013	Southern	Elko Fence Line	1,919.	Elko	Bureau of Land Management
330-4752-015	Southern	Spring Mountain Ranch	885.	Clark	Nevada Parks System
330-4752-017	Southern	Overton Survey	1,450.	Clark	Clark Co. Sanitation District
330-4752-018	Southern	Searchlight Photo. Recon.	151.	Clark	Clark Co. Sanitation District

TOTAL \$ 449,023

SUMMARY

During its initial year of operation the Nevada Archeological Survey has accomplished a number of tasks. After initial difficulties due to differing administrative practices of the State and University System, workable procedures have been formulated and are now in operation. The Survey has undertaken a wide variety of projects throughout the State, as indicated in Tables 3 and 4. Members of the Survey have worked closely with numerous State, Federal and local agencies in meeting the tasks set for them by the Survey enabling legislation and by various Federal enactments. Programs of public education and training have been developed and are underway. A very significant amount of research has been completed or is underway, all of which will aid measurably in the central task of the Survey: to preserve, study and understand the State's rich cultural heritage.

As the Survey operations have developed, it has become clear that certain changes are necessary in the legislation establishing the Survey. These changes have been formulated in consultation with the Attorney General's office, various State agencies and the administration of the University of Nevada System. These proposed changes will be submitted to the Museum Board, together with a proposed budget for the 1977-79 biennium.

Finally, the N.A.S. Council wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance, advice, counsel and constructive criticism of the many agencies and individuals who have worked diligently to make the Survey fully functional. Many difficulties have been met and overcome. The Survey and the many citizens interested in the State's cultural heritage owe deep thanks to all who have worked to make the Survey a functional reality.

APPENDIX I

NEVADA ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY KEY PERSONNEL

Coordinator (1975-76) Donald R. Tuohy

Coordinator (1976-77) Robert Elston

The Survey Council

Don D. Fowler, Chairman (DRI Division), 1975-77

Jack E. Porter (Director, NSM)

Richard Brooks (Southern Division)

Robert Elston (Northern Division)

Donald R. Tuohy (Central Division), 1975-76

Mary K. Rusco (Central Division), 1976-77

John Townley (Nevada Historical Society)

R. F. Perkins (Lost City Museum)

Individual Survey Member: R. F. Heizer
University of California, Berkeley
(affiliated with Central Division)

REPORT TO COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS (Merlin Anderson)

The Commission on Postsecondary Institutional Authorization has been charged by the Legislature to protect Nevada citizens and its educational systems from fraudulent practices.

This includes not only so called "diploma" or "degree" mills, but also many educational institutions which, through unscrupulous practices "rip-off" students. Among some of these practices are:

- a. misleading or deceptive advertising
- b. unconscionable contracts
- c. failure to disclose placement statistics, policies, etc.
- d. unreasonable refund policies.

Additionally, the Governor has named the Commission as the State Approving Agency for training of veterans in the State. This charges the CPIA with assuring that all postsecondary schools, both public and private, in the State offer acceptable programs for the training of veterans, and cooperatively with the VA assure that taxpayers dollars in support of veterans training is not mispent through enrollment in inferior programs or in programs that do not lead to self sufficiency on the part of the veterans.

The Commission has taken these mandates most seriously and has exercised objective, stringent oversight of private postsecondary educational institutions within the State. The postsecondary institutional Authorization Act enacted by the 58th Session of the Legislature is considered by other states as one of the best pieces of legislation in the United States. The Commission has sought to give credibility to the legislation by efficient, effective use of the powers and direction given by the legislature. As is noted in the update report, complaints have been judiciously resolved and financial restitution

sought when circumstances showed it to be appropriate. It is most difficult to determine the exact dollar loss to students that has been prevented by the stringent licensing process of the Commission, but certainly it would have to be in the hundred thousands of dollars.

In order to carry out the charge which has been given, it requires specific detailed investigation, monitoring and reporting to the appointed commission members and to the Veterans Administration. One secretarial person has been insufficient and we have employed a high school student to assist in these tasks. With increasing numbers of schools seeking approval for the training of veterans and new schools making application, it has created a bottleneck in the reporting and paper handling area.

We have made concentrated efforts to reduce paper flow through conducting informational seminars with schools, using the telephone, reviewing forms and deleting duplicate and unnecessary information gathering, etc. However, of necessity there must be a certain amount of paper flow in order to assure compliance with the law and to meet our contractual obligations to the VA. Even without the proposed addition of more schools to be licensed by the CPIA, it creates an acute situation wherein an additional full-time secretarial person is a must if we are going to be able to maintain the same level of effective oversight.

You will note that our request for funding shows no increase from the State over the next biennium from that which we are receiving at present even though it would include the now proposed secretarial position. The increased funds to cover this position as well as the amount requested in out-of-state travel over the Governor's recommendation would come through the increased funding from the contract

with the VA. You will note that this amount is increasing yearly due to the increased number of schools applying for and receiving approval to offer courses to veterans. We respectfully request that the Agency budget be approved for the next biennium.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1975-76

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION

Historical Overview of Commission Development

Assembly Bill 24 enacted during the 1975 session of the Nevada Legislature created the Nevada Commission on Postsecondary Institutional Authorization. The effective date of this Act, cited as the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act, was July 1, 1975. The Act called for a Commission of seven (7) members to be appointed by the Governor, representing the following areas or constituencies:

- a. One representative of the State Board of Education
- b. Two persons knowledgeable in the field of education, but not representing postsecondary educational institutions
- c. Two persons representing private postsecondary educational institutions
- d. Two persons from the public at large not associated with the field of education.

On July 1, 1975 the Governor appointed Cynthia Cunningham, Las Vegas, to represent the State Board of Education; Nancy Cummings, Las Vegas, and Penelope Moezzi, Lovelock, as persons knowledgeable in education; Bernie Lenz, Las Vegas, and Norman Sahm, Reno, representing private schools; and James Sanford, Yerington, and Woodrow Wilson, Las Vegas, representing the public at large. At the first organizational meeting called by Mr. John Gamble, State Department of Education, at the direction of the Governor in Carson City, Nevada on July 9, 1975, Cynthia Cunningham was elected Chairperson and Bernie Lenz Vice-Chairperson of the Commission.

The Commission adopted the regulations of the State Board of Education in force at that time for the interim period until the Commission Office could be set up with an Administrator and Secretary and new regulations could be adopted consistent with the Act. Validation Services of the State Department of Education was assigned to continue the operation of this activity until the aforementioned office was established.

The Commission met again on September 3, 1975, in Carson City. It was reported that office space for the Commission staff had been acquired in the Union Federal Building (now known as First Federal) with occupancy to commence November 1, 1975. The Commission was apprised of the procedure in process for selecting the Administrator, and additionally a draft of the proposed new regulations was reviewed.

At the meeting of the Commission in Carson City on September 29, 1975, Merlin D. Anderson was appointed Administrator for the Commission and subsequently Verna Evans was selected as secretary to the Administrator. The purchase of equipment and furniture for the office was approved. It was also reported that Harry Swainston of the Attorney General's Office was assigned as legal counsel to the Commission.

Governor Mike O'Callahan appointed the Commission as the State Approving Agency, for Veteran's Training in the State of Nevada. A revised contract transferring this responsibility from the State Department of Education to the Commission took effect the 10th of October, 1975.

On October 14, 1975, in Carson City, the Commission reviewed the proposed regulations, made revisions and approved submission of regulations to the Secretary of State for adoption pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act. Hearings were also held on the proposed regulations in Elko, Reno and Las Vegas on November 20, 21 and 24 respectively. At the meeting of the Commission held in Las Vegas on the 24th of November, 1975, the regulations were adopted.

Additional regulations were adopted at the January 26, 1976, meeting held in Carson City after appropriate hearings had been held.

By this time the Commission had smoothed out the internal operation and it was determined that regular meetings would be held every two months. Meetings were subsequently held on March 9, 1976, in Las Vegas, a special meeting on April 14, 1976, in Las Vegas, a regular meeting on May 11, 1976, in Las Vegas. The minutes of each meeting of the Commission describe fully the activities undertaken by the Commission and are available for review at the Commission office.

Description of Accomplishments, Actions and Activities of Commission

At the commencement of Fiscal Year 1976, thirty-six (36) schools held licenses issued by the State Board of Education which were subsequently transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commission. One school license was in a state of litigation, at that time.

The State approval responsibility of the CPIA for the Veteran's Administration applies not only to private schools but to public institutions as well. A total of 43 postsecondary educational institutions had programs approved for the training of veterans at the beginning of the fiscal year. Excluding degree granting programs 118 courses were approved as of July 1, 1975.

An unduplicated count of postsecondary educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the CPIA as a result of licensing and approval was 59.

Types of Schools:

	July 1, 1975	June 30, 1976
1. Degree Granting	7	7
2. Adult Basic Education	4	4
3. Cosmetology Schools	5	5
4. Flight Schools	7	9
5. Gaming Schools	14	11
6. Real Estate & Insurance	6	5
7. Other Occupational Training	16	15
Total	<u>59</u>	<u>56</u>

The Commission staff through its investigations found a number of serious problems existing in a number of schools and brought them before the Commission. This resulted in the revocation of licenses to operate for the Northern Nevada Business Institute and Automated Systems, Inc. Training was not being provided or if provided it was inferior training and standards were not being met. Claims against the Bond for Northern Nevada Business Institute have been submitted and it is expected that students will receive appropriate refunds of tuition. The investigation into Automated Systems, Inc. disclosed severe financial problems and losses to students and investors exceeding \$50,000. Some of these losses to students and investors have been, and are being recovered as a result of the Commission's action. It is estimated that the losses could have exceeded \$100,000. without recovery, had not the Commission acted expeditiously.

In action at its regular meetings the Commission denied the application for licensure to Bernadean University. At present the Commission is in litigation as a result of the denial. John Quincy Adams College was offering degrees out of a mail-drop in Las Vegas. The Commission ordered and caused discontinuance of this operation in the state.

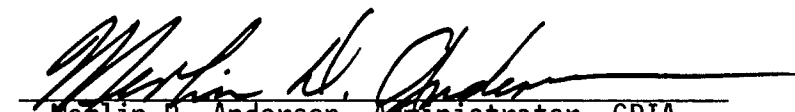
The applications to operate Legal Arts Training Corporation and John Robert Powers Schools were approved and licenses granted.

Pursuant to the VA contract surveys were made of employment of students graduating or completing vocational schools approved for training of veterans. As a result of the survey 11 courses were disapproved for veteran's training. One flight school was disapproved for veteran's training, another suspended from enrolling veterans through failure to meet FAA part 141 revised regulations. Three additional flight schools received approval of courses for veteran's training.

The Administrator held meetings with the executive officers of the University of Nevada System to develop acceptable standards of progress and attendance pertaining to the training and education of veterans. Numerous other activities relating to the operation of the Commission were carried out by the Commission members and employed staff as more fully described in the minutes and logs of the Commission.

The Administrator made a total of 83 supervisory and compliance visits to postsecondary educational institutions in the State of Nevada during FY 1976.

This report respectfully submitted by,


Merlin D. Anderson, Administrator, CPIA



NEVADA COMMISSION ON
POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION

January 20, 1977



UPDATE TO ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1975-76
COVERING PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1976

Schools receiving original licenses July 1, 1975-December 31, 1976:

1. Legal Arts Training Corporation, Las Vegas October 8, 1975
(Court reporting--paralegal) Ms. Joan Salzberg, Director
2. John Robert Powers of Nevada, Las Vegas April 14, 1976
(Modeling) Ms. Diane Sue Snow, Director
3. N.C.A. Schools, Las Vegas July 19, 1976
(Contractor's Licensing) Ms. Donna Bruce, Administrator
4. United States International University, Las Vegas Sept. 21, 1976
(Degree Granting) Mr. John J. Northrup, Director
5. Center for Employment Training, Las Vegas November 9, 1976
(Grocery Checking) Mr. Wm. Gonzales, Director
6. Ikenobo Floral Arts, Las Vegas November 9, 1976
(Commercial Floral Design) Ms. Muriel Scrivner, Director

Original license applications completed, but not granted July 31, 1975-
December 31, 1976:

1. Bernadean University, Las Vegas Denied January 26, 1976, appealed
to courts. Denial upheld December 23, 1976.
2. Los Angeles College of Physical Therapy & Massage, Las Vegas
Action continued March 9, 1976, and subsequently withdrawn.

Schools authorized exemption status from licensing under NRS 394.371
July 1, 1975-December 31, 1976:

1. Howell's Personnel, Las Vegas Robert D. Howell, President
(No fee charged)
2. Western Business Institute, Las Vegas John Cronan
(No educational credentials or follow-up--one shot.)

MERLIN D. ANDERSON, *Administrator* • CYNTHIA W. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairperson*

Commission Members:

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January 20, 1977

3. Delphi Corporation, Las Vegas John Hodges
(Avocational with stipulations.)
4. REECO, Las Vegas Vincent Helm
(No fees charged, with stipulations.)
5. Arch Acting Studio Arthur L. Burden
(Avocational)
6. Backstage Dance Studio William Thomas
(Avocational)
7. Nevada Bible College Rev. Rodney A. Jacobsen
(Solely religious subjects--no educational credentials.)
8. Nevada Art Glass Louis Colosimo
(Avocational)
9. Cashman School of Drama Deslie Cashman
(Avocational)
10. Scuba Diving School Robert F. Bohlman
(Avocational)

School licenses revoked by Commission action July 1, 1975-December 31, 1976:

1. Northern Nevada Business Institute, Reno November 24, 1975
2. Automated Systems, Inc., Las Vegas March 9, 1976

Schools enjoined from operating a school July 1, 1975-December 31, 1976:

1. Aztec Gems, Inc., Las Vegas
2. Margo's Showgirls, Las Vegas
3. Nevada Institute of Technology, Las Vegas
4. John Quincy Adams College, Las Vegas
5. Deer Creek Institute, Las Vegas
6. Blue Mountain Turquoise, Las Vegas
7. Court Referral Services, Las Vegas

Permit revoked July 1, 1975-December 31, 1976:

1. Benjamin J. Blinn--Yellowstone Automotive College

SUMMARY: December 31, 1976

1. Total number of resident schools licensed by CPIA as of December 31, 1976= 37
2. Total number of out-of-state schools having licensed permit holders in state = 17
3. Total number of in-state schools having licensed permit holders in-state = 2
4. Total number of permit holders in and out-of-state = 57
5. Total number of schools having courses approved for veteran's training = 41 (includes public institutions)
6. Approximate number of individuals requesting application forms and filing letters of intent to establish a postsecondary school, July 1, 1975-December 31, 1976 = 150. (Explanation: Approximately 150 persons requested regulations and application forms, but of this group approximately 60-75 filed letters of intent and at least started the licensing process.)
7. Total number of student complaints processed = 98
8. Total amount of claims made against bonds on behalf of students=\$9,145.
9. Total amount, as of December 31, 1976, for which claims have been paid and refunded to students = \$4,258.
10. Total amount refunded to students in claims against schools litigated by CPIA and which have no claims against bonds = \$3,995.
11. Total number of student complaints resolved = 98
 - By payment = 35
 - No justifiable claim = 7
 - Alternative Measures = 56



NEVADA COMMISSION ON
POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION



August 15, 1976

COMMISSION ON POSTSECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL AUTHORIZATION
NARRATIVE REPORT SUPPORTING BUDGET REQUEST FORM

Attached to this narrative report is a copy of the Commission's First Annual Report for 1975-76 and a copy of the minutes of the Commission meetings for the past year. The purpose of this report is to describe the specific and pertinent activities, funding sources, and expenditures of the Commission as well as to justify existing staff needs and to request and justify additional staff.

1. Brief Overview of Function

The Commission is charged with the responsibility of carrying out the mandate of the legislature as described in N.R.S. 394.125 "It is the policy of this state to encourage and enable its citizens to receive an education commensurate with their respective talents and desires. The legislature recognizes that privately owned institutions offering elementary, secondary and postsecondary education and vocational and professional instruction perform a necessary service to the citizens of this state. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the protection, education and welfare of the citizens of the State of Nevada, its educational, vocational and professional institutions, and its students, by:

1. Establishing minimum standards concerning quality of education, ethical and business practices, health and safety, and fiscal responsibility, to protect against substandard, transient, unethical, deceptive or fraudulent institutions and practices;
2. Prohibiting the granting of false or misleading educational credentials;
3. Regulating the use of academic terminology in naming or otherwise designating educational institutions;
4. Prohibiting misleading literature, advertising, solicitation or representation by educational institutions or their agents;
5. Providing for the preservation of essential academic records; and
6. Providing certain rights and remedies to the consuming public and the commission and the board necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter."

Pursuant to that mandate the Commission:

1. Investigates and grants or denies licenses to all private postsecondary schools subject to its jurisdiction.
2. Monitors the on-going operations of licensed schools and assures compliance with minimum standards as set by statute and regulation.
3. Investigates and resolves complaints by students against schools, including claims against school bonds.

MERLIN D. ANDERSON, *Administrator* • CYNTHIA W. CUNNINGHAM, *Chairperson*

Commission Members:

BERNIE LENZ, *Vice Chairperson*, NANCY CUMMINGS, PENNY MOEZZI, NORMAN SAHM, JIM SANFORD, WOODROW WILSON

308 N. CURRY STREET

1055

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4. Exercises quasi-judicial powers in litigation with schools either operating illegally or in an unacceptable manner.

The Governor, by executive order of May 29th and November 4, 1975 charged the Commission with the responsibility of approving institutional programs for veterans training in the state. This contractual arrangement with the Veterans Administration requires that the Commission:

1. Receive, investigate and grant or deny approval of courses for such training.
2. Conduct compliance visits to postsecondary institutions to assure that schools comply with standards and regulations of the Veterans Administration.
3. Investigate and resolve complaints by veterans against schools.
4. Conduct follow-up visits to schools wherein the Veterans Administration has found violations.
5. Verify that at least 50% of the students graduating from post-secondary schools are employed in occupations for which the school provided training.

II. Income Source to Commission to Perform Functions

The Commission presently receives its financial support from two sources, the State General Fund through regular appropriation and the Veterans Administration by way of a reimbursement contract.

State Funds--distributed via an approved work program to the various categories.

VA Funds--by contract are designated by formula to salaries and travel; however, in addition to the contract a formula is applied for additional administrative funds which are used to support other areas of VA expenditure.

Other Funds--two other sources of funds are accounted for on the Commission books:

1. Fees for licenses and agent's permits. These fees are non-refundable and flow through the Commission to the General Fund.
2. Fines and Forfeitures. This is a flow-through category wherein claims are made against bonding companies in behalf of students, deposited with the state, and checks are made out to students in resolution of the claim.

Total amounts requested for 1977-78 and 1978-79 will be justified under heading of expenditures.

III. Expenditures

Salaries-01 Category

At present the Commission organization consists of the following members:

1. Seven members appointed by the Governor. They are non-salaried. However, they are covered by NIC Insurance, calculated at the formula rate of \$250. salary per month, i.e. \$.25 per hundred.

2. Administrator--salaried, responsible for the administrative operation of the Commission office, the licensing and monitoring of schools, the development of legislation and regulations and VA liaison and contractual negotiations.
3. Specialist--salaried, responsible for reviewing applications, investigating schools and student claims, monitoring of institutions and other duties as assigned by administrator.
4. Principal Clerk Typist--salaried, responsible for maintaining account ledgers, handling all personnel, budget, purchasing and other routine forms and reports required of a state agency. Makes travel arrangements, types all reports, files, reviews routinely institution documents for approval transmittal, takes minutes of Commission meetings and other tasks as assigned by specialist or administrator.
5. New Position Requested--clerical, Senior Clerk Typist.
Justification:
 - a. As noted in paragraph 4 the principal clerk typist supports two individuals in addition to maintaining all of the records and submitting all of the routine forms required of any state agency, i.e. Payroll forms, personnel forms, time sheets, budget forms, retirement, NIC, etc.
 - b. During FY 1976 the administrator made 83 visitations to private and public postsecondary schools and institutions. After each visit a report is made which must be typed, filed in school folder and a copy sent to the school. Approximately 2/3 of the reports are also copied to one or more of the following: The chairperson of the Commission, the deputy attorney general assigned to the Commission, and the VA regional office.
 - c. Over 1,700 separate pieces of correspondence were sent out of this office since November, 1975 or approximately 11 pieces a day average.
 - d. In order to meet requirements of VA reporting alone, it has been necessary to hire a ½ time student from the high school to handle the more routine functions in the office, such as filing, duplicating and simple correspondence. This has meant that much needed revising and retyping of regulations and forms has been placed in abeyance.
6. The requirement that on-site visitations be conducted prior to removal of the provisions on a license of the school increases the secretarial workload as a result of the evaluation reports that must be written and distributed.
7. Each time a licensed school changes location, adds a course, hires new instructors, changes ownership, etc. it requires submission of forms and other documentation which must be reviewed, evaluated, responded to and eventually filed. Because of the variation in schools it requires that the position be classified as more than a routine typist or clerk position.

Longevity Pay--Mrs. Verna Evans--Principal Clerk Typist, will have completed 10 years of continuous State employment in November of 1976 with a standard or better rating.

Mr. Merlin D. Anderson, Administrator, will have completed 12 years of continuous state employment in September of 1976 with a standard rating or better.

8 years=\$150. 9 years=\$200. 10 years=\$250. 11 years=\$300. 12 years=\$350.
13 years=\$400. 14 years=\$450.

Out of State Travel-02 Category

The Commission holds membership in two national organizations: 1. National Association of State Approving Agencies. This organization represents that arm of the VA which contracts with the States for the approval of veterans training programs. Normally one meeting is held in Washington, to update states on legislation, changes in regulations and for input from the states to the VA and the legislators. One meeting is also held in the region, during the year, to update states on enacted legislation and to coordinate approval functions within the region. 2. National Association of State Administrators and Supervisors of Private Schools. This organization normally holds an annual and regional meeting. The purposes are to exchange productive practices and information in the oversight function of states dealing with private schools. Of particular value has been the refining of regulations designed to eliminate the diploma mill practice and to reduce so called "rip-off" schemes of some private school operators.

Because of the competition in the educational market place, many more schools are coming into operation providing alternate sources of training from that normally provided by the universities and vocational technical schools. This has created a tremendous amount of overlapping of regulations, duplication of effort and in many instances discriminatory practices against both schools and students. The Postsecondary Convening Authority of the U.S. Office of Education has been working with the States, the Veterans Administration, Student Grant and Loan Funds, Education Commission of the States and others to work toward developing sound reasonable practices that will eventually provide more consistency in regulation and information dissemination. Nevada CPIA has been invited to participate in the past and it is expected that we will be invited in the future. These workshop conferences have been of great value to the Commission in developing its own procedures and communications practices.

The budget for out-of-state reflects one representative at each of the NASAA and NASASPS Conferences and a member of the Commission and the Administrator at the Convening Authority Conference.

In State Travel-03 Category

Included with this report is a listing of the schools presently licensed and/or approved for veterans training programs in the State of Nevada. The Commission is charged with the continuous review of the operation and practices of such institutions and programs and to conduct necessary meetings for the review of applications for additional schools and to take formal action relative to complaints, violations of standards and other items dealing with the private postsecondary and VA school approval area.

The Commission normally meets every other month in a one to two day meeting. In addition to the seven members, the Administrator and Secretary for the Commission are also present, and the Deputy Attorney General assigned to the Commission. Travel expenses for all these individuals comes from the Commission Budget. On occasion there may be special consultants to the Commission, whose travel is paid by the Commission budget. These are generally used when expertise in particular curricular areas is required and specific agency or private institution budgets cannot provide for this service.

The Administrator and Specialist are required to visit each ongoing institution at least once annually to observe and monitor the school operation to assure compliance with minimum standards. Each new applicant school facility must be visited to assure basic compliance with educational and environmental standards. Many schools change location during the year or add courses which require facility changes, these also must be visited to assure compliance with standards. Every initial applicant that qualifies is granted a six months provisional license in order for the Commission to observe the school in actual practice. This requires that a Commission visit of at least two or more individuals review and evaluate the school on-site before action can be taken to remove the provisional status. At least 30 days before the renewal of a license the school is visited to evaluate any inconsistencies with standards so they can be resolved before a new license is granted.

Student complaints have to be investigated many times by on-site visitation or by the use of special consultants with expertise in the program area. All of these in-state travel costs are borne by the budget.

Office Operations-04 Category

As with all state agencies there are general requirements for the operation of the agency: Office space rental, typewriter ribbons, paper, telephones, etc. Of particular note here will be explanation of items which are not obvious by context.

1. Communications: Because the agency is strongly consumer oriented, public accessibility is important. Students or prospective students make use of the telephone to transmit their concerns and desires for information. It also provides a more viable means of the Commission office resolving routine matters with schools.

The office also receives numerous inquiries concerning opening a private school in the state. In response a copy of the Commission rules and regulations with required forms are sent as appropriate.

2. Printing: The Commission prints several publications: 1. Regulations and Statutes of the Commission. 2. Lists of licensed private and approved schools for the training of veterans. (NRS 394.421) and 3. A consumer information brochure on what to look for before enrolling in a private occupational school.
3. Dues and registrations: In addition to the dues to belong to NASAA and NASASPS, the conferences attended charge a registration fee. These range from about \$20. per person to as high as \$50. This fee generally includes expenses of special consultants, workshop materials, meeting room arrangements, etc. Occasionally they include meals but these are deducted when submitting travel claim.
4. Instructional supplies: This includes special supplies for the Commission members in carrying out their responsibilities, i.e. manuals on conducting hearings and quasi-legal litigation. Also included are special materials in instructing school owners via workshops concerning operation practices within their schools and related regulations.

Equipment-05 Category

In establishing the new Commission office, it has required extensive purchase of new equipment and office furniture. The projection for FY-77 and 78-79 reflect a significant reduction in equipment expense. Anticipating the addition of the new position, a secretarial desk will be required. Because of the present need for such a position and using a high school student, we have borrowed a desk from First Federal until such time as the position is approved. It is anticipated that additional files or microfilm reader will become necessary in the next biennium.

Fines and Forfeitures-10 Category

This is a flow through account for the receipt of funds from bonding companies to indemnify students having claims.