

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
MINUTES OF MEETING  
FEBRUARY 10, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 P.M.

Senator Floyd R. Lamb was in the chair.

PRESENT: Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman  
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice-Chairman  
Senator Eugene V. Echols  
Senator Norman Ty Hilbrecht  
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson  
Senator C. Clifton Young

EXCUSED ABSENCE: Senator Norman D. Glaser

OTHERS: Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Deputy, Fiscal Analyst  
Howard Barrett, Budget Director  
Cy Ryan, UPI  
Neil D. Humphrey, Chancellor, University Nevada System  
Max Milam, President UNR  
Donald Baepler, President, UNLV  
Lloyd P. Smith, President, Desert Research Institute  
Robert Goodman, Dir., Economic Development  
Carol Hawkes, Four Corners Regional Commission Grant  
Mike Miller, Utah Rep., Four Corners Reg. Comm. Grant  
Dr. Charles Donnelly, Pres., Community College  
Niels Anderson, UNS Computing Center  
Robert Laxalt, University of Nevada  
Rosalind Richardson, Student UNR  
James Buchanan, Chairman, Board of Regents UNS  
Ted Hermann, Pres., Pacific Freeport Warehouse Co.  
Rowland Oakes, Secretary, AGC  
Bill Kottinger, President, Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce  
Jim Stone, Student Body President UNR  
Ken Harper, Corres. Sec'y. Clark County Comm. College  
Richard Siegal, Chairman, Northern Nevada American Civil Liberties Union  
Jim Richardson, Faculty Senate Chairman  
Don Heath, Reno Alumni Association  
Paul Havas, Alumnus

Senator Lamb apologized to the UNR personnel saying that earlier the Department of Economic Development had been slated to appear first on the Thursday afternoon agenda. However, when they called the division to cancel, they learned that Mr. Miller had come to Carson City from Utah to attend the meeting, therefore Senator Lamb felt he should oblige the Department. They would make a very short presentation and then the Committee would go back to the UNS budget.

Mr. Goodman introduced Nancy Hawkes. She spoke of the funds that the State of Nevada, as a part of a Federal-State partnership receives. Nevada is one of several neighboring states in the Four Corners Regional Commission and their purpose is to unite to assist each other in economic development and planning. The Commission provides funds for technical assistance for planning, investigation, study, demonstration projects and training programs which evaluate the needs of the region for economic development. The Commission supports supplemental grants in order to enable localities and other public entities within the region to take maximum advantage of federal grants and aid programs for which they are eligible but for which they cannot supply the matching funds. This Commission is one of the most flexible sources of Federal Funds available to the State of Nevada. Its assistance is an extremely valuable tool which helps create jobs, improve the quality of Nevada Life and assure proper development of resources. She then introduced Mike Miller, Director of Developmental Services in Utah. Before Mr. Miller spoke, Senator Young asked about the Federal Funding and said he had serious misgivings that there was an overlap in this program with other federally supported programs.

Mr. Miller said that he thought he could answer some of his questions. Utah was one of the original states in this commission; they joined in 1967. The Four Corners concept allows states to deal with their own priorities, their own initiatives, working with local communities to solve problems. The flexibility of this program is that it allows the state to deal with some issues that the Local Community cannot match in funds.

What it does is give you the flexibility as a state to match the Federal dollar at a State level or the local level for the completion of a project. The value of Four Corners is that it gives the State priority on where funds are to be spent. Whatever the programs are, whether they are water systems, manpower training programs, sewage problems, this program will assist in economic development. Senator Young asked if they had a plan yet on what the monies should be spent for. Miss Hawkes said it was still in the planning stage.

Mr. Miller detailed the positives that the State of Utah had received and specified that the two States had much in common. He cited differences on a State boundary that could be worked out, as the water problems that presently exist between Utah and Nevada in Wendover.

The Governor in each participating State, dealing through his representative in State Government really decides which problems they want to deal with first. General questions and answers on the program followed. Senator Lamb thanked them for appearing. He then asked Dr. Milam to continue his presentation that had been interrupted that morning.

Dr. Milam said he wished to continue to talk on what he considered the absolute minimum that he felt they had to have at UNR in order to maintain the present quality of their programs. He distributed a memo on Requested Additions to Executive Budget for UNR to each man on the Committee. He covered each cost area in detail. He discussed raising tuition for out-of-state students and said he felt this would accomplish nothing except to reduce the number of these students. He asked the Committee to do, in the next biennium, what they had done in this one, namely to appropriate general funds in the amount of funds received from Bankhead Jones, with the understanding that if they received these funds again this year, which he admitted was doubtful, then they would revert to the State Treasury a like amount of General Fund money. He stated that he felt the funds listed were austere, but if this was their budget, they would try to live with it.

Senator Gibson expressed his concern about the General Fund funding inter-collegiate athletics. He said they had talked about it before but he felt that other areas, academically, should have higher priority.

Chairman Buchanan stated that the amount requested was not that great. He said there were matching funds in gate receipts and other revenues. He stated that it had never been the Board of Regents policy to abandon the athletic program because they felt it was an important part of the school. It brings students into the University and gives it recognition on a National level. Dr. Milam said he agreed with the Regents. He felt that athletics had a place in the program of a University; it was part of the way in which the good will of the Community was maintained. It was an intangible.

Senator Wilson asked if it would be possible to examine the Athletic budget, so they would be better informed if they felt in the last analysis that cuts had to be made from programs. Senator Lamb stated that the Committee would send the Board of Regents a format as to some of the things they would like to talk about with them.

Senator Lamb introduced Dr. Charles Donnelly, President of the Community College System. Dr. Donnelly gave the Committee memos relating to the Services performed by the Community College Division and a list of the Fall enrollments. He stated that in view of the considerable controversy that prevailed regarding this budget, he wanted to review the plans and philosophy of Community Colleges. In 1970 a State plan was written and was adopted by the Board of Regents and this plan has been followed religiously. Their philosophy, goals and programs were stated. The enrollment predictions have been extremely accurate and the Capital Improvements program has gone forward as planned. He detailed the program for Associate degrees, the basis for the programming and the source of recommendations followed, and stated that a Community College must be able to reach out into the Community and draw its students from that area.

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He detailed the status of the various Community Colleges in the State and addressed the question of services performed and the budget. He mentioned one new program request, that for Dental Hygiene. He stated that they have been working on this and now have the facility and most of the equipment and they are requesting \$48,400 in 1977-78 and \$74,000 in 1978-79 to insure that the program can be started.

There were no questions from the Committee and Senator Lamb asked if there were more presentations to be made. Mr. Humphrey stated that this concluded the presentations from the Presidents but there were two other budget areas to be heard.

Senator Lamb said he would like to have someone speak for Community College while Dr. Donnelly's remarks were still uppermost in everyone's mind. He introduced Rosalind Richardson. Miss Richardson stated that she was from the UNR, a graduate of Clark County Community College. She said there had been a great deal of talk about figures but she wanted to talk about students. She stated that students were concerned about cut backs in the programs, because they were sure this would ultimately happen. They were concerned about the tuition hike in the fall of 1977. They are already paying more toward the cost of education than many of the students in the surrounding areas. Some of the students are concerned with the case load sizes. One of the benefits of the Community College is the individualized instruction; the increased case loads take this advantage away from the students who attend Community College because of the flexibility they have with families and jobs and they feel the UNS is too rigid. The Community College benefits many people in the Community and has actually taken people off the welfare rolls. Students are concerned with the quality of education that they will receive with the cutbacks in the programs. Miss Richardson said she wished to appeal to the Committee to consider the students and their requests to eliminate any further tuition increases and to consider what would happen if the classes are closed and a student has to attend an extra year to get his degree.

In answer to a question from Senator Hilbrecht, she stated they were not concerned with where the school was as much as the programs, but they were looking forward to new programs that had been promised. They needed to develop programs to help people with their job situations and also the students were always thrilled to have a campus.

Mr. Humphrey introduced Neils Anderson, Director of UNS Computer Center. He read from a prepared statement, copy attached. In answer to questions he gave a breakdown on the costs for the second computer requested over the two year biennium, In fiscal '78, \$109,722 with the computer being installed by January 1978. That would be \$65,000 for installation plus the rent and one employee added at \$17,500. The second year the cost of the computer would run \$219,444. Mr. Humphrey introduced Mr. Robert Laxalt, Director of the University of Nevada Press. He stated that the main function for which they were created in 1961, by the Board, was to stimulate scholarly writing. This they have done. Their main emphasis in publishing is to publish books dealing with the State of Nevada primarily history, anthropology, government and some other areas whenever they can make a departure.

Through this process they have tried to enhance the academic reputation of the University on a national scale and he believed that had been accomplished. They have published 50 books to date, 35 have been written by the faculty of the various divisions on the campus of UNS. They have remained small and have tried to stress quality instead of quantity.

Their budget requests have been modest throughout. They have solicited more than \$100,000 from other sources, mostly in the business community to ease the burden on the state. The staff remains essentially the same. They were only requesting a new part time position. Their books and policy are decided by a Board made up of faculty members from the two campuses, the DRI and the Community College, representing various disciplines. In the present year they will publish 4 new books and one reprint; in the next year there will be 5 new books and 2 reprints and there will be 6 new books in 1979.

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He stated that the New York publishing house, who had previously published these books as their contribution, would no longer do so and that would throw this burden on the University presses throughout the country. He stated that the money in their budget was tight but they could make do and were not asking for any increases.

Senator Lamb stated that there were some men at the meeting who "were the boys who pay the taxes", He said that he recognized that sometimes people feel they should be a little careful in what they say, but he felt it would be a good idea if the businessmen let their hair down and told the committee exactly what they thought.

Chairman Buchanan asked if he could speak first. He wanted to make a policy statement with regard to the Board of Regents. He referred to an earlier request that the Regents come to Carson City and meet with the Committee during the next week. He stated that the Board was made up of 9 diverse people with different opinions. If the UNS budget was to be cut substantially, the Board would have to meet with their advisors and hammer out the changes in the present budget. He felt nothing could be accomplished until the Board had made its decision.

In the meantime the people from UNS acted as representatives of the Board in the exchange of ideas and priorities. He felt a meeting of the Regents with the Committee, prior to Legislative action, would be premature.

The Senators expressed their opinions on the Regents responsibilities and the need for their input into the budget before a Legislative decision was made. Senator Wilson stated that he had issued the invitation earlier because he felt the Committee needed a policy statement from the Regents, based on their collective judgment in order for the Legislature to make a responsible judgment if it became necessary to make substantial cuts in the budget.

Senator Lamb stated that he thought Senator Wilson's point was well taken, but if the Chairman of the Regents did not have the courage to come before the Committee, they would just forget it. Ted Hermann was the first of the Reno businessmen to speak. He prefaced his remarks by saying he had not discussed the content of his speech with the others who had come down with him, and if there was a similarity of content, it was because they all felt the same way. He then read from his prepared remarks, copy attached.

Senator Young said he would be interested in hearing a rebuttal. Mr. Humphrey asked what group Mr. Hermann was representing and he replied that he was representing himself.

The next speaker was Rowland Oakes, copy of his remarks attached. Senator Young asked Mr. Oakes if he would put a higher priority on the expenditure of \$500,000 to adding to Mackay Stadium than on building up the Mackay School of Mines or the Engineering Department. Mr. Oakes stated that he didn't think he was competent to make a decision as to whether money should be appropriated on the Mackay School of Mines or the Engineering Department. He felt that was a very technical decision. He felt that the addition to the stadium was a simple one, you collect the fees from people attending sports events and he imagined you would raise enough money to pay for it. That was why he tended to favor that, it did not seem as complex as the other issues. Senator Lamb asked Bill Kottinger to speak. Mr. Kottinger gave a statement from the Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce, copy attached, and his own statement, copy attached.

Senator Lamb introduced Jim Stone from the University of Nevada. Mr. Humphrey asked if, before Mr. Stone made his statement, he might make a statement concerning the Chamber of Commerce statement. Senator Lamb denied the request.

Mr. Stone introduced himself as the Student Body President at the UNR and President of the United Students of UNS. He explained that this was the first year they had ever had a state wide student government. He said he would not attempt to rebut the statements made by the speakers before him. He wished to call the Committee's attention to the fact that there are 34,000 students at UNS, most of whom are Nevada residents, Nevada citizens, and Nevada tax payers. He spoke of the accreditation problems the University had recently gone through with the School of Business and the concern presently expressed over accreditation of the Mackay School of Mines. He felt these problems came about because there were not enough funds to properly do the job in the areas of instruction, equipment and programs. He said the students were upset over these problems and they are also upset at the student ratio which is nearer 35 or 40 to 1 than 20 to 1 in most of the classes. They are also concerned about the quality of the programs.

He cited the increases in the costs of tuition since he had entered the University in the spring of 1975 to the anticipated tuition in the fall of 1977, an increase of \$127.50 in 2 1/2 years. He said the students expected some return for this increase in costs, but there had not been a new instructor hired in the past two bienniums. He said that there was presently a petition being circulated on the campus concerning the present budget which would be presented to the Legislature. He stated that the students were presently proud of the University, they liked their instructors and they wanted to be able to continue to feel this way and they felt the only way the standards could be maintained would be to restore some of the money that had been cut from the budget.

Senator Lamb said that Mr. Humphrey would be given 5 minutes to reply to the Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce remarks. Mr. Humphrey read from a prepared statement, copy attached. Senator Lamb stated that he and Mr. Humphrey had known each other a long time and he wanted him to know that he had not been privy to one word that was going to be said by the previous speakers.

Senator Echols stated that he felt the men had been honestly concerned about the improper use of University time and equipment. Mr. Humphrey said that the threat and the proposal had been very clearly stated, that if the University would call these people off, their budget would not be opposed.

Senator Echols said the first he had heard about any trouble between the Chamber and the University had been when Mr. Humphrey spoke about it.

Senator Lamb asked Ken Harper to speak. Ken Harper identified himself as the Corresponding Secretary of the Clark County Community College. He said there was concern on the southern campus much the same as expressed by Jim Stone, but he had been sent to Carson City to speak as a representative of the Community College. He said their concerns differed in some areas, for instance many of the students at Community College could not continue going to school if the programs or classes were cut, as they could not afford to go elsewhere to school. The size of classes was a concern to them as, generally, the small size of the class was one of the advantages of the Community College. In addition they were concerned about the possible jeopardy to the vocational classes, which often required more expensive equipment than others, if there was not sufficient money appropriated. He stated that there was a need for more counsellors at the present time, as it was difficult to see them, even with an appointment. The students were concerned that the number of counsellors would be decreased. He wanted to emphasize that the people who attend Community College often do so to improve their earning potential, and money spent in this area often yielded an investment return to the State. He extended an invitation to the Committee to come to Las Vegas and visit the campus and talk with the students.

Senator Lamb thanked him and introduced Richard Siegal.

Mr. Siegal identified himself as Chairman of the Northern Nevada American Civil Liberties Union. He stated that he first wanted to endorse the Chancellor's remarks on behalf of academic freedom and the freedom of expression of the faculty of UNS.

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He spoke primarily in the interests of the physically handicapped student, about the architectural problems and lack of services for the handicapped. These conditions on the campus at UNR made it virtually impossible for a man in a wheelchair to attend the University. He stated that the buildings are old and to his knowledge only one man in a wheelchair was trying to attend classes. He said improved services could be supplied for the physically handicapped for about \$20,000 or \$30,000. However architectural changes would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. This would have to be a long range program, but he hoped they would keep the problem under consideration.

Senator Lamb introduced Jim Richardson, Faculty Senate Chairman. He opened his remarks by stating he wanted to make the point that the University has rigorous rules governing consulting and that sort of thing and they are closely monitored on the University campus and they felt they were in good shape in this area. Senator Echols explained his earlier comments on this subject.

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Humphrey if he didn't think these people had a right to come and say what they thought. Mr. Humphrey stated that he certainly did, but he also felt that the reason for their remarks should be adequately understood. Senator Lamb said he didn't think that was all the reason.

Mr. Richardson elaborated on the faculty activity in the sewer bond issue and Senator Lamb asked him to drop that subject and continue with his presentation.

Mr. Richardson cited areas of his greatest concern as the cuts in the I & DR budget and said he felt President Milam had covered these points. He was also concerned from the State, University and students level about the recommended cut in graduate assistantships, as their assistance in teaching was extremely important. He distributed charts to the Committee to demonstrate changes in the enrollment patterns and spoke to this problem. He said everyone was concerned with productivity. This had increased dramatically over the years. In '67-68, in the I & DR area the University had 332 FTE faculty and they had 5,239 FTE Students. In '76-77 they had 324 FTE teaching and 5,972 FTE Students. The Executive Budget called for an 8% increase of productivity in one years time, and he wasn't sure they could meet this increase. One other area that gave them great concern was the recommendation in the Executive Budget to differentiate between groups of professionals at the University. They all considered themselves caught up in the teaching function and regardless of their activity, this did not mean they were less of a teacher.

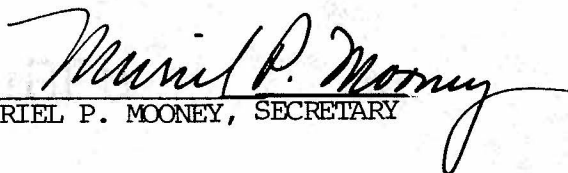
Senator Lamb recognized Don Heath who represented the Reno Alumni Association. He stated that he had been in business in Reno for the past 10 years and was a graduate of the University and he was speaking on behalf of the University of Nevada Alumni Association Administrative Board, which represents over 1,000 contributors to the University of Nevada with 11,000 Alumni residing in Nevada. They wanted to go on record as opposing the formula of 20 to 1 in the Faculty/Student ratio. They felt this was not a fair way of funding a Graduate/Professional Institution. Even though the enrollment at UNR had not increased as dramatically as at UNLV, the quality of the programs at UNR, their graduate programs and their professional schools were at a disadvantage with this formula. They also wanted to go on record as opposed to the reduction in the graduate assistantships.

The Alumni wanted to encourage increased support of the library, which provides services to the community as well as the students. He cited the increased costs in books and periodicals, which have more than doubled. They felt this library facility should be upgraded. Paul Havas, a business man in the Reno area and an alumnus spoke to support Mr. Heath's statements.

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The meeting adjourned at 5:45 P.M.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

  
MURIEL P. MOONEY, SECRETARY

APPROVED:

  
FLOYD R. LAMB, CHAIRMAN



*You'll Like*

# NEVADA

## DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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FRED HINNERS  
*Editorial Assistant*

TO: 1977 Nevada State Legislature

The Nevada Department of Economic Development is not and should not be considered the panacea or "cure-all" for this state's economic future.

Our goal and objective is not to come to you and take credit for every new job created in our towns, cities and counties.

Rather, we see ourselves as a tool, a catalyst so to speak, to assist in bringing together the many resources of our state, whether it be the banker, the developer, the landlord, the cities or local and state officials. We attempt to target our resources in a joint effort to achieve success. It is true, that many of our communities and counties have effective programs to encourage economic growth. It is true that many private groups and individuals including chambers of commerce have met with success in attracting new industries and thus creating new job opportunities for our people. However, while we do not desire to take sole credit for these and other successful efforts in economic development, we do believe we share in their success.



The Nevada Department of Economic Development believes its greater duty is to solve problems that inhibit and retard economic growth. To work for better freight rates, to develop a sound economic basis that enhances a community's, a city's or town's capability to attract a potential new industry. Likewise, we have the opportunity of bringing together the many economic resources which can assist the local community in funding a project. The Department attempts to address this issue by reviewing individual needs, whether it be private sector financing, local, or a combination of local, state and Federal funds.

As an example, the Four Corners Regional Commission is an important new tool which we believe can be brought to bear in assisting our communities in improving their capability to support new growth. Often our cities face major problems in attracting job opportunities due to inadequate water and sewage treatment facilities or they may simply lack the proper building or structure that is required by a potential customer. Many of our communities likewise have difficulty in improving their services due to the fact they are already bonded to capacity and lack the financial resources. In such instances, the State through the use of Four Corners funds could assist local officials with the necessary local match to gain the major share of federal funds.

There, as you know, has been a little controversy over a project which we have funded in Las Vegas. While, the controversy has raged, the basic question which has not been answered is that of need. I believe no one would deny that the West Las Vegas

Community Development Project has substantial merit. The fact is that the area in question has a higher than usual unemployment, poor or inadequate housing, all of which inhibit private financing of improvements. This project when completed will greatly enhance the economy of this area of the city, the city as a whole and even the state. Private developers are presently reluctant to finance either housing or its related service needs, such as shopping areas, service stations or the like. Any improvement we achieve would encourage new developments, which in-turn should create new job opportunities and other related developments.

What is the state's role? Only that of reviewing a project on its merits and providing the assistance to the area, so that it can assist itself in future years.

In short, gentlemen, as I stated earlier in my remarks, we are the catalyst to bring together all the tools of economic development for local use and benefit. Our goal is only that of providing a more diversified economy, so that more and more of our people can share in our quality of life.

We have an obligation, you and I, to provide job opportunities for this and future generations, so that they may remain in our state and not have to look elsewhere to find employment, housing and opportunity to feed their families.

REQUESTED ADDITIONS TO EXECUTIVE BUDGET FOR UNR

Cost to restore professional personnel to 1976-77 level:

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>
To pay faculty currently on sabbatical leave (6.23 FTE)	\$159,817	\$171,004
To fill other faculty positons (3.5 FTE)	65,833	70,441
To replace 30 (10 FTE) Graduate Assts.	<u>118,800</u>	<u>130,680</u>
Total	\$344,450	\$372,125

Cost to offset non-appropriated revenues that probably will not be realized:

Out-of-State tuition	\$102,000	\$235,000
Bankhead Jones funds	87,470	88,470
Total	<u>\$189,470</u>	<u>\$323,470</u>

Cost to add 15 FTE new faculty to maintain quality of programs:

	\$289,425	\$309,675
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Cost to increase wages to formula:

	\$ 70,893	\$ 68,926
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Cost to maintain Library at present standard:

Book Acquisition	\$43,750	\$64,000
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Requested Additions to  
Executive Budget for UNR

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1977-78

1978-79

Cost to provide equivalent salary increases for all professionals:

UNR	\$ 38,510	\$ 80,900
Statewide Programs	19,390	40,480
Intercollegiate Athletics	7,720	14,540
Cooperative Extension	37,260	77,770
Ag. Experiment Station	<u>26,990</u>	<u>56,700</u>
Total	\$129,870	\$270,390

STATEWIDE PROGRAMS

Seismology Laboratory	\$44,219	\$45,358
Engineering Resh. & Develop. Center	14,471	15,484
Bureau of Business & Economic Research (0.50 FTE Research Analyst)	<u>16,647</u>	<u>18,323</u>
Total	\$75,337	\$79,165

Cooperative Extension Service

Knoll Creek Superintendent (0.50 FTE	\$ 8,110	\$ 8,678
Central Nevada Superintendent (0.50 FTE)	10,465	11,198
Restore wages to requested level in lieu of Graduate Assistants (5.0 FTE)	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
Total	\$43,575	\$44,876

TABLE NO. 1

ACTUAL UNR PROFESSIONAL COMPENSATION EXPENDITURES IN I&DR  
 COMPARED TO ALLOCATIONS IN EXECUTIVE BUDGET

FY 1972 - FY 1976

	<u>Allocations in Executive Budget</u>	<u>Actual Expenditures</u>	<u>%</u>
1971-72	\$ 4,576,573	\$ 4,866,255	+6.3
1972-73	5,034,551	5,213,923	+3.6
1973-74	5,649,952	5,677,952	+ .5
1974-75	6,096,955	5,907,955	-3.2
1975-76	6,415,996	6,551,581	+2.1

TABLE NO. 2  
 University of Nevada System  
 Energy Consumption and Cost  
 1971-72 through 1975-76

Academic Year	FUEL OIL			NATURAL GAS			ELECTRICITY			Total Energy Cost
	Gallons	Price Per Gallon	Cost	1,000 cu. ft	Price Per 1,000 cu. ft.	Cost	KWH	Price Per KWH	Cost	
1971-72	388,588	\$ .1274	\$49,493.00	163,313	\$ .5462	\$89,204.00	18,973,045	\$ .0146	\$277,188	\$415,886
1972-73	316,305	.1009	\$31,915.00	225,001	\$ .5667	\$127,519.00	19,209,553	\$ .0162	\$312,121	\$471,556
1973-74	205,916	.2575	\$53,017.00	182,396	\$ .7548	\$137,674.00	16,920,981	\$ .0177	\$300,193	\$490,884
1974-75	225,965	.3538	\$79,943.00	286,418	\$1.1312	\$324,009.00	16,126,301	\$ .0254	\$408,822	\$812,774
1975-76	329,715	.3643	\$120,125.00	184,466	\$1.956	\$360,898.00	19,461,107	\$ .0304	\$590,938	\$1,071,961

TABLE NO. 3

COLLEGES AND MAJORS FOR ASSOCIATE AND BACHELOR'S DEGREES

ASSOCIATE DEGREES (2-YR.)

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Mechanics  
Farm and Ranch Management  
Parks and Turf Management

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Electronics Technology  
Engineering Design Technology

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

Fashion Trades  
Prekindergarten Education

BACHELOR'S DEGREES (4-YR.)

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural and Resource Economics  
Agriculture  
Options: general agriculture,  
journalism, pest control  
Animal Science  
Option: preveterinary science

Industrial Mechanics  
Options: agricultural mechanics,  
agricultural education  
Plant, Soil and Water Science  
Option: crops and soils

Renewable Natural Resources  
Options: forestry, wildlife manage-  
ment, range management, recreation  
area management, watershed manage-  
ment, wildland conservation  
Veterinary Science

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Anthropology  
Art  
Biology  
Botany  
Chemistry  
\*Criminal Justice  
\*English  
French  
German

NOTE: Prelegal majors must also indicate one of the starred majors for an option.

\*History  
\*Journalism  
Mathematics  
Music  
\*Philosophy  
Physical Education  
Physics  
\*Political Science  
Option: foreign affairs

Prelegal (see NOTE above)  
\*Psychology  
Recreation  
\*Social Psychology  
Social Services and Corrections  
\*Sociology  
Spanish  
\*Speech and Theatre  
Zoology

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Accounting  
Economics

Law school preparation may be obtained in all majors.

Managerial Sciences  
Options: banking and finance, insur-  
ance, institutional management,  
management, marketing, personnel  
relations, real estate

Office Administration

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Elementary Education  
Kindergarten-Primary  
Secondary Education:  
Art  
Biological Sciences  
Business Education  
Chemistry  
Earth Sciences  
English  
French

Secondary Education (continued)

German  
Health Education  
History  
Industrial Education  
Journalism  
Mathematics  
Music  
Physical Education

Secondary Education (continued)

Physical Sciences  
Physics  
Political Science  
Social Studies  
Spanish  
Speech and Theatre  
Special Education

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Civil Engineering  
Electrical Engineering

Engineering Science  
Mechanical Engineering

SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

Child Development and Family Life  
Fashion Merchandising  
Food and Nutrition

Home Economics Business  
Home Economics Communications

Home Economics Education and  
Extension  
Shelter and Environment

SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

Health Education  
Medical Sciences (Med Class ONLY)  
Medical Technology

Pre dental  
Pre medical  
Pre pharmacy

Prephysical Therapy  
Speech Pathology

SCHOOL OF MINES

Chemical Engineering  
Earth Science  
Geography

Geological Engineering  
Geology  
Geophysics

Metallurgical Engineering  
Mining Engineering

SCHOOL OF NURSING

Nursing

# GRADUATE MAJORS AND DEGREES

## EDUCATION SPECIALIST CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

Educational Administration and  
Higher Education Certificate  
Educational Foundations and Media  
Certificate

Elementary Education Certificate  
Guidance and Counseling Certificate  
Reading Certificate

Secondary Education Certificate  
Special Education Certificate

## MASTER OF ARTS AND MASTER OF SCIENCE

Agricultural and Resource Economics  
Animal Science  
Anthropology  
Atmospheric Physics  
Biochemistry (Agric)  
Biochemistry (A & S)  
Biology  
Botany  
Business Administration (M.S.):  
    Accounting  
    Finance (includes banking,  
        insurance and real estate)  
    Management  
    Marketing (includes wholesaling  
        and retailing, advertising and  
        sales, wholesaling and distributing)  
Chemistry  
Civil Engineering  
Counseling and Guidance Personnel  
    Services  
Economics

Educational Administration and  
    Higher Education  
Educational Foundations and  
    Media  
Electrical Engineering  
Elementary Education  
English  
French  
Geochemistry  
Geological Engineering  
Geology  
Geophysics  
German  
History  
Home Economics  
Hydrology and Hydrogeology  
Journalism  
Mathematics  
Mechanical Engineering  
Metallurgical Engineering

Mining Engineering  
Music  
Pest Control  
Philosophy  
Physical Education  
Physics  
Plant, Soil and Water Science  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Renewable Natural Resources  
Secondary Education  
Sociology  
Spanish  
Special Education  
Speech Communication  
Speech Pathology and Audiology  
Teaching of English (MATE)  
Theatre  
Zoology

## MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Business Administration

## MASTER OF EDUCATION

Counseling and Guidance Personnel  
    Services  
Educational Administration and  
    Higher Education

Educational Foundations and Media  
Elementary Education

Secondary Education  
Special Education

## MASTER OF MUSIC

Music

## PROFESSIONAL

Geological Engineering

Metallurgical Engineering

Mining Engineering

## DOCTOR OF EDUCATION

Counseling and Guidance Personnel  
    Services

Curriculum and Instruction  
Educational Administration and  
    Higher Education

Educational Foundations and  
    Media

## DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Biochemistry (Agric)  
Biochemistry (A & S)  
Biology  
Chemistry  
Engineering

English  
Geochemistry  
Geology and Related Earth Sciences  
Geophysics  
History

Hydrology and Hydrogeology  
Physics  
Political Science  
Psychology  
Social Psychology

TABLE NO. 4

Educational and General Expenditures per FTE Student  
 Nationwide and UNR  
 1967-68 through 1978-79  
 (Nationwide includes all 2- and 4- year schools)

	Nationwide			UNR			% Nat. Exceeds UNR
	Educational and General Expend.	FTE Students	Cost/FTE	Educational and General Expend.	FTE Students	Cost/FTE	
1967-68	\$ 9,600,000,000	5,480,000	\$1,752	\$ 8,126,860	4,762	\$1,707	2.6
1969-70	12,900,000,000	6,319,000	2,041	10,706,801	5,855	1,829	11.6
1971-72	16,300,000,000	7,003,000	2,327	12,715,123	6,181	2,057	13.1
1973-74	19,400,000,000	7,191,000	2,698	14,332,752	5,879	2,438	10.7
1975-76	23,100,000,000 <sup>a</sup>	7,465,000 <sup>a</sup>	3,098	17,142,185	6,460	2,654	16.7
1977-78	27,500,000,000 <sup>a</sup>	7,766,000 <sup>a</sup>	3,541	19,660,024 <sup>b</sup>	6,480	3,034	16.7
1978-79	30,000,000,000 <sup>a</sup>	7,876,000 <sup>a</sup>	3,809	21,296,052 <sup>b</sup>	6,660	3,198	19.1

<sup>a</sup>Projected by HEW<sup>b</sup>Recommendation in Executive Budget

TABLE NO. 5

Educational Expenditures Per Student (Full-time Equivalent) 1975 (est.)<sup>(1)</sup>

	Low	1st Quartile	Median	3rd Quartile	High
Doctoral-granting institutions	\$1,500	\$2,550	\$3,450	\$5,700	\$13,500
Comprehensive colleges I <sup>(2)</sup>	675	1,500	1,800	2,250	6,000
Comprehensive colleges II <sup>(3)</sup>	900	1,650	1,950	2,250	5,250
Selective liberal arts colleges	1,350	2,700	3,600	4,200	8,850
Other liberal arts colleges	525	1,800	2,250	2,775	5,850
Public two-year institutions	375	1,200	1,500	1,725	3,225
Private two-year institutions	825	1,425	1,950	2,475	3,750

(1) Source: Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, *New Students and New Places*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1971, pp. 70-80. The data are estimates and updated.

(2) Institutions with a liberal arts program, at least two professional or occupational programs, and at least 2,000 students.

(3) Private institutions with at least 1,500 students and public institutions with at least 1,000 students offering liberal arts and at least one professional or occupational program.



SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DIVISION OFFICE

1. Accounting

Payroll of 1,250 paychecks each pay period; 30,000 accounts payable each year including invoices; purchase orders; travel claims; transfers and varied transactions; processing and maintenance of equipment and space inventories.

2. Funds and Grants

Processing of all federal and private grants and contracts including Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG); Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG); the Veterans Cost of Instruction Program (VCIP) and the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA); Work grants for students and cooperative education grants; handling of library grants, vocational education grants, instructional equipment grants, emergency medical training, crime prevention and Adult Basic Education grants; management of National Defense Student Loan Funds; scholarship funds and private loan funds.

3. Instructional

The establishment and maintenance of a master file of courses, a control of utmost importance to quality education; the processing of all matters relating to credit transfers to other colleges and the editing of catalogs and brochures.

4. Registration Finance

The control and disbursement of student fees.

5. Purchasing

Control of the purchasing process and the preparation of reports relating to purchases.

6. Personnel

All the processing for both professional and classified personnel, including compliance with Affirmative Action and Title IX guidelines; advising and informing personnel on insurance and retirement matters as information is requested.

7. Budgeting

Continuous preparation of reports and control of cash flow; constant checking of expenditures to stay within appropriations and cash balances; gathering and organizing of information from all areas of operation to prepare annual budgets, a process that takes several months.

*Dr. Donnelly*

FALL ENROLLMENT (CENTERS)

1976

	<u>Headcount</u>	<u>FTE</u>
<u>NNCC</u>		
Elko	563	234
Battle Mountain	36	8
Ely	8	27
McDermitt	8	2
Owyhee	63	13
Wells	13	2
Wendover	25	5
Winnemucca	<u>211</u>	<u>55</u>
NNCC TOTAL	1,087	346
 <u>CCCC</u>		
North Las Vegas	7,469	2,896
Henderson	354	66
Tonopah	85	16
Panaca	36	6
Boulder City	30	5
Overton	36	6
Mesquite	45	8
Nellis AFB	<u>90</u>	<u>          </u>
CCCC TOTAL	8,060	3,003
 <u>WNCC</u>		
Reno	3,454	999
Stead	670	343
Carson City	1,480	472
Fallon	351	131
Fernley	10	2
Hawthorne	86	30
Yerington	150	42
Incline Village	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>
WNCC TOTAL	6,216	2,023
GRAND TOTAL	15,363	5,372

1/28/77

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM  
COMPUTING CENTER

PRESENTATION

TO

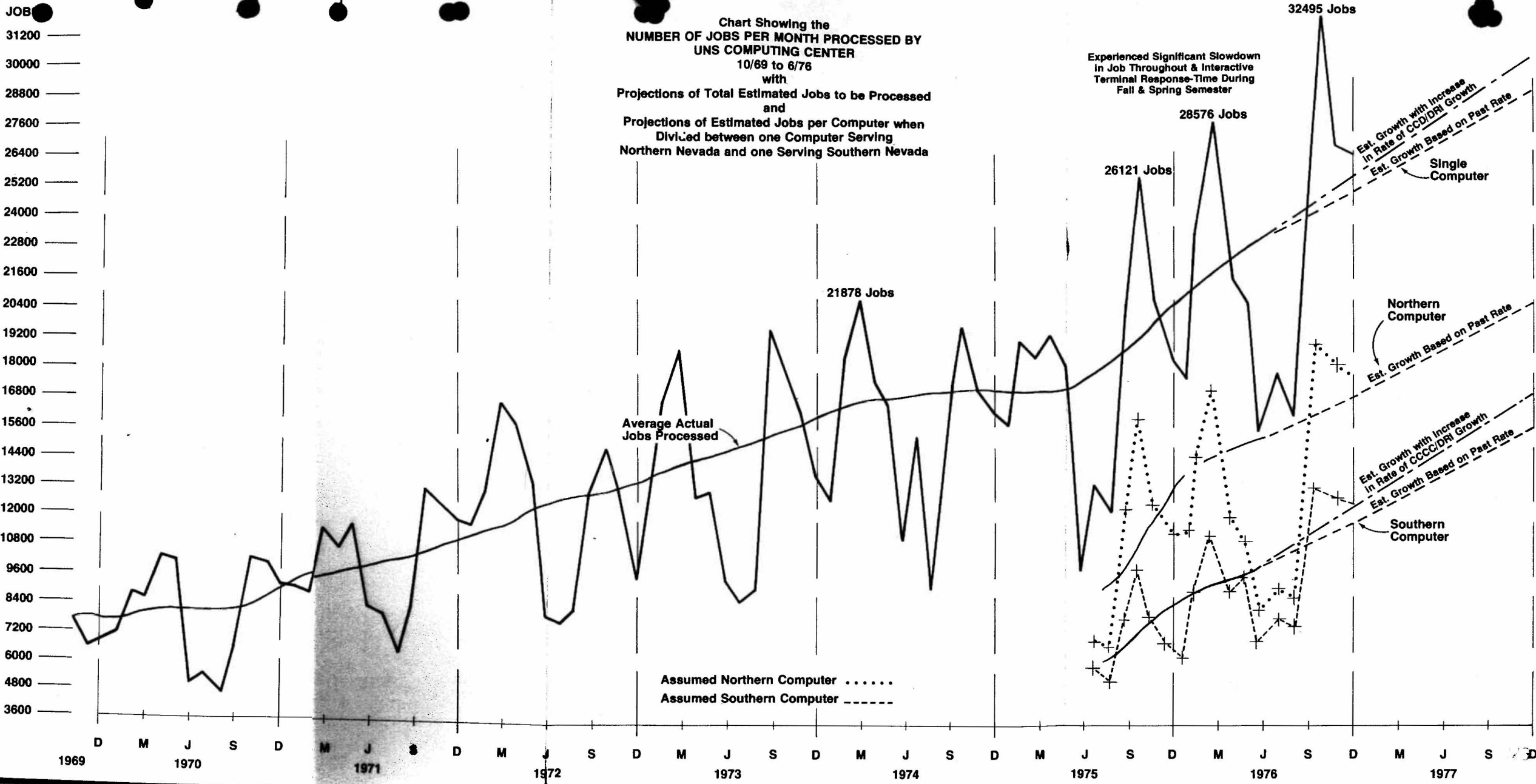
SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 10, 1977

UNDER THE POLICY GUIDANCE OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM OPERATES A UNIQUE COMPUTING CENTER ORGANIZATION.

THIS ORGANIZATION IS UNIQUE IN THAT THE SYSTEM WAS ONE OF THE FIRST UNIVERSITIES TO COMBINE ADMINISTRATIVE DATA PROCESSING AND ACADEMIC COMPUTATION ON ONE COMPUTER. EVEN MORE, THE SYSTEM COMPUTING CENTER PROVIDES SERVICE TO FOUR SEPARATE UNIVERSITY DIVISIONS AND THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE. WHILE YOU WILL FIND MORE AND MORE UNIVERSITIES MOVING TO A COMBINED ACADEMIC-ADMINISTRATIVE USES OPERATION, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, THERE ARE NO OTHER STATES WHICH PROVIDE COMPUTING SUPPORT STATEWIDE TO ALL LEVELS AND GROUPS OF HIGHER EDUCATION FROM ONE COMPUTING CENTER.

THE WORKLOAD OF THE COMPUTING CENTER HAS INCREASED AT A RATE OF ABOUT 30% PER YEAR SINCE ITS FOUNDING IN 1969. THIS GROWTH IS DEPICTED IN CHART I WHICH IS A HISTORY OF THE NUMBER OF JOBS PROCESSED PER MONTH. IN GENERAL, ACADEMIC JOBS TOTAL 70% OF OUR WORK WHILE ADMINISTRATIVE JOBS TAKE THE OTHER 30 PERCENT.



THE RATE OF WORKLOAD GROWTH TRIGGERED AN IN DEPTH STUDY BY THE CENTER IN THE SPRING OF 1975. THIS STUDY'S PURPOSE WAS TO EXAMINE USER DEMAND AND DEVELOP A STRATEGY TO MEET THIS DEMAND. THE RESULTS OF THAT STUDY WERE:

- A. DEMAND WOULD EXCEED RESOURCES SOMETIME IN 1977.
- B. THIS DEMAND WOULD BE SOLVED BY ADDING TO THE CURRENT NETWORK A SECOND COMPUTER, SIMILAR TO THE PRESENT CONFIGURATION, WHICH WOULD BE LOCATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS.
- C. THE ADDITIONAL NETWORK COMPUTER NODE WOULD DIVERT WORKLOAD AS SHOWN ON CHART I AND EXTEND THE EFFECTIVE LIFE OF THE CURRENT COMPUTER FOR ANOTHER 6 TO 8 YEARS.

THE BOARD OF REGENTS REQUEST FOR A SECOND COMPUTER IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET. THE INCREMENTAL COST FOR THIS INCREASE IN RESOURCES IS NOT INSIGNIFICANT. HOWEVER, THIS EXPANSION COST IS NOT DISSIMILAR FROM ANY BUSINESS EXPANSION, SUCH AS ADDING A NEW BRANCH TO A BANKING SYSTEM, OR OPENING A NEW SECTION OF LAND IN A RANCHING OPERATION. THE INCREASE IN ONGOING OPERATING COSTS WOULD, OF COURSE, INCREASE CURRENT COSTS PER USER. AS USERS INCREASE IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS, THE COST PER USER WILL GO DOWN.

TO ASSIST YOU IN MEASURING . . . SELECTED UNS COMPUTING CENTER STATISTICS WITH THE SAME STATISTICS OF OTHER GREAT BASIN UNIVERSITIES, I INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO CHART II.

	<u>UNS COMPUTING CENTER</u>	<u>UNIV. OF UTAH COMPUTING CENTERS</u>	<u>UNIV. OF NEW MEXICO COMPUTING CENTERS</u>	<u>UNIV. OF IDAHO COMPUTING CENTER</u>	<u>WASHINGTON STATE UNIV. COMPUTING CENTER</u>
NUMBER OF STUDENTS, FACULTY, ADMINIS- TRATORS SERVED	31,742	35,000	26,500	8,050	18,581
NUMBER OF MAJOR ORGANIZATION UNITS SERVED	5	1	1	1	1
NUMBER OF CAMPUSES OR FACILITIES GEO- GRAPHICALLY SEPARATE	9	1	2	1	1
NUMBER OF MINI-COMPUTERS	8	60	18	4	16
NUMBER OF GENERAL PURPOSE COMPUTERS	1	3	3	1	2
NUMBER OF REMOTE JOB ENTRY STATIONS	3	0	4	1	25
NUMBER OF INTERACTIVE TIMESHARE PORTS	54	85	100	18	84
NUMBER OF ACADEMIC/ RESEARCH CONSULTANTS, ADVISORS	4.5	0	4.5	6	10
NUMBER OF SYSTEM SOFTWARE/ HARDWARE/COMMUNICATION ANALYSTS	6	6.5	9.5	3	12
NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM ANALYSTS/PROGRAMMERS	9	17	20	16	31.5
NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PERSONNEL	18	23	48	10	23
HOURS PER WEEK SERVICES AVAILABLE	149.5	144	156	115	137
TOTAL FY76 STATE SUPPORTED BUDGET	\$1,225,608	\$2,600,000	\$2,261,000	\$858,871	\$2,170,674
SALES INCOME	106,000	NONE	NONE	72,840	765,500
STATE COST PER USER	\$38.61	\$74.28	\$85.32	\$106.69	\$116.82

SOURCE: DIRECTORS OF COMPUTING CENTERS, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, AND WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY JANUARY 1977.

THE INFORMATION DEPICTED ON CHART II WAS PROVIDED BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPUTING CENTERS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO, THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO, AND WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY.

YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE NEVADA SYSTEM RANKS SECOND IN THE NUMBER OF POTENTIAL USERS SERVED. THE UNS CENTER SERVES FIVE MAJOR DIVISIONS COMPARED TO ONE DIVISION FOR ALL OTHER UNIVERSITIES. THE NEVADA SYSTEM IS DECENTRALIZED INTO 9 CAMPUSES OR FACILITIES WHILE ALL BUT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO HAVE CENTRALIZED FACILITIES. MINI-COMPUTERS DIVERT WORKLOAD FROM THE CENTRAL COMPUTER SITE. IN NUMBERS OF MINI-COMPUTERS THE UNS HAS 8 OUT OF A POSSIBLE HIGH OF 60.

OF THE 5 UNIVERSITIES, THREE HAVE MORE THAN ONE GENERAL PURPOSE COMPUTER. THE UNS HAS ONE. WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY EXCEEDS ALL OTHER UNIVERSITIES IN THE NUMBER OF REMOTE JOB ENTRY STATIONS WHILE NEVADA HAS 3 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 25. IN SO FAR AS INTERACTIVE TIMESHARE PORTS ARE CONCERNED, NEVADA HAS 54 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 100.

TURNING TO PEOPLE, THE NEVADA SYSTEM IS ONE PERSON UNDER THE AVERAGE FOR ACADEMIC ADVISORS; 1.4 PERSONS UNDER THE AVERAGE FOR SYSTEM SOFTWARE PEOPLE; 9.7 PERSONS UNDER THE AVERAGE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAMMERS; AND 6.4 PERSONS UNDER THE AVERAGE FOR OPERATIONS PEOPLE.



NEVADA SYSTEM HOURS OF AVAILABLE SERVICE ARE 9.2 ABOVE  
THE AVERAGE HOURS FOR THE FIVE SCHOOLS.

THE LAST STATISTIC ON CHART II SHOWS FOR EACH UNIVERSITY  
THE FY76 VALUE OF STATE SUPPORT, THE VALUE OF SALES INCOME,  
AND THE STATE SUPPORTED COST PER USER.

I HOPE YOU WILL SHARE MY VIEW THAT THE UNS COMPUTING  
CENTER WITH THE LOWEST COST OF ALL THE SCHOOLS IS PROVIDING  
HIGHLY EFFICIENT COMPUTING SERVICES.

IN THE EVENT THE LEGISLATURE WAS TO GRANT THE REGENTS  
BUDGET REQUESTS FOR THE CENTER AND ASSUMING NO INCREASE IN THE  
NUMBER OF USERS, THE STATE COST PER USER WOULD BE \$58.50 IN  
FY78 AND \$58.19 IN FY79. THESE FIGURES ARE STILL WELL BELOW  
COMPARATIVE COSTS OF THE OTHER GREAT BASIN UNIVERSITIES.

THE TREND OF FUNDING SUPPORT FOR THE COMPUTING CENTER IS DEPICTED IN CHART III. YOU WILL NOTE THAT SINCE FY72, THERE HAS BEEN AN AVERAGE ANNUAL DECREASE OF 9%.

THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE BUDGET PROVIDES FOR \$105,504 MORE OPERATING DOLLARS IN FY78 THAN FY77. THIS 26% INCREASE IS APPRECIATED; HOWEVER, IT FALLS SHORT OF MEETING THE CENTERS CURRENT ONGOING COSTS BY \$71,938. ALSO, AS I INDICATED, IT DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY FUNDS TO MEET THE PROJECTED GROWTH OF THE CENTER.

IN ALL FACETS OF THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY AND ITS SOCIAL ORDER, THE COMPUTER, LIKE IT OR NOT, IS NOW A FORCE TO BE DEALT WITH. STUDENTS OF OUR UNIVERSITY MUST BE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN TO USE AND CONTROL COMPUTERS, OTHERWISE, THEY WILL BE SADLY DEFICIENT IN TODAYS WORLD. I URGE YOU TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR US TO CONTINUE TO PROVIDE THIS LEARNING OPPORTUNITY TO ALL NEVADANS.

CHART SHOWING THE DOLLAR VALUE  
OF STATE FUNDING ON A  
PER CAPITA BASIS  
FY72 - FY77

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL STATE FUNDING	NO. OF STUDENTS, FACULTY	DOLLAR SUPPORT PER STUDENT, FACULTY	PERCENT CHANGES IN \$ SUPPORT (BASE YR 72)
1972	\$ 604,657	13,743 *	\$43.99	
1973	\$ 695,484	15,835 *	\$43.92	- 1.0
1974	\$ 710,459	18,713 *	\$37.96	-14.0
1975	\$ 770,277	25,091	\$30.69	-30.0
1976	\$1,153,809	28,489	\$40.50	- 8.0
1977	\$1,225,602	31,742	\$38.61	-13.0

AVERAGE ANNUAL DECREASE IN PER CAPITA FUNDING SUPPORT SINCE FY72 9.0%

\* FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE FACULTY; THEREFORE, THE FY75% CHANGE WAS EXCLUDED IN ARRIVING AT THE AVERAGE.

YOU WILL NOTE THAT PAGE 208 OF THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET CARRIES A RECOMMENDATION TO THE EFFECT THAT ALL POSITIONS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE DIRECTOR, THAT ARE NOT NOW IN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE, BE PHASED INTO THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS RAISED BY THIS RECOMMENDATION. SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE MEANING OF THE WORD "PHASE", THE COST IMPLICATIONS OF CONVERTING PROFESSIONALS TO CLASSIFIED, THE EXECUTIVE CONTROL IMPLICATIONS, AND THE EFFECT ON THE PRODUCTIVITY OF THE CURRENT PROFESSIONAL STAFF. THESE READILY APPARENT QUESTIONS CAUSE ME TO RESPECTFULLY URGE THAT THIS PROPOSAL BE GIVEN YOUR MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION BEFORE ANY CHANGE IS MADE.

BEFORE THE NEVADA SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, THURSDAY,  
February 10, 1977

I am Ted Hermann, President, Pacific Freeport Warehouse Company and Trans Western Leasing Corporation of Sparks, Nevada. You may recall that I appeared before a joint meeting of your Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee on January 20, 1977. Therefore, I will not expand at length upon my various associations except to remind you that I am also a Director of a bank and serve as President of Nevada State Chamber of Commerce Association and Vice President of Nevada Tax-payers Association. Today I appear in my own behalf although I am sure the statements that I will make will be fully endorsed by any of the organizations to which I belong.

I must confess that education, to me, is very close to patriotism and some other values and institutions which I hold in high regard. However, as a father of five grown children, all college educated, I have cause to examine rather closely where we stand today with regard to our educational institutions. Incidentally, my children share five advanced degrees, including two doctorates and in reviewing the colleges and universities they have attended, I find that the Hermann family has only slightly favored private colleges over publicly supported institutions. I submit also that I spent ten years on the Deans eleven-man committee for Administration at Harvard Business School.

When I appeared before you last month I told you of the State Tour conducted by the Nevada State Chamber of Commerce, of the scores of groups and hundreds of people we visited throughout the state. If you recall, I said the mood of Nevadans is overwhelmingly for conservative government with a balanced budget. I also pointed out that there are many things in government which are a cause of concern to Nevadans, one of them is our educational system.

I have listened to the presentation by representatives of the University of Nevada and I accept the budget figures and the various examples that they have submitted. I would point out, however, that it is not customary for any of us to present examples which would detract from our case; similar to resumes which are so popular with job seekers now-a-days, no one ever includes any adverse facts.

I will go a step further in behalf of the University and say that I recognize the University's need for all of the added funds they have outlined as these additional needs are related to the current thrust to the University of Nevada's total program. This is not to concede, however, that that thrust is in the right direction.

In order to put the request of the University of Nevada in the right perspective, I think we need to consider some present economic realities:

The burden of taxes on U.S. tax-paying citizens is now over 50% of income. Some of us pay 50% of earned income alone plus a whole array of additional taxes. Others, who live on unearned income, pay as much as 70% income taxes alone. Capital gains taxes have been forced upwards. My accountants tell me that through a combination of earned income taxes and capital gains taxes, an individual's total tax burden can be as high as 70%, but more important than these examples, is the fact that effective total tax rate in the United States now exceeds 50%. All about us are examples of how governments are beginning to fall apart when the total tax rate exceeds 50% and before it reaches 70%. Look at Sweden, Denmark and England, or we don't even have to look that far; look at New York City and that is only the tip of an iceberg. In these United States there are at least a dozen other cities also in trouble. Now state governments are beginning to show up in the distress column.

Taxes in the United States are stifling economic growth. We have need for greatly expanded investment in new plant and equipment, both throughout the United States and in Nevada. In addition, there is a need for increasing the total number of jobs in the United States. The U. S. population has increased about 10% in the last decade; new jobs have increased 20%, still we claim 8% unemployment, and therein lies a strange paradox. While we attempt to solve our unemployment, there are few or no takers for available jobs. This is the result of too much government and benefits which reward lack of industry.  
available

Today there is a large reservoir of capital ~~in~~ business; banks are more liquid than they have been in many years, insurance companies and other financial institutions are seeking sound investments and yet there are not enough people or firms who are willing to take the risk of capital investment. The rewards are too slim because of high taxes. In the State of Nevada alone we spend over 50% of our tax dollars on education.

Talking with grass-roots Nevadans throughout the State one learns something of the image of universities and of the University of Nevada.

1. The efficiency of education does not rank very high. In fact, it is one of two identifiable industries, <sup>that</sup> for the past 50 years, has not effectively increased their efficiency. This is in spite of great breakthroughs in visual and audio communication, the ready availability of computers and of television, both in closed circuit and communication broadcasts. Industry has been required, during the same 50 years to constantly increase its efficiency to maintain any position at all in the private enterprise marketplace.

1. The word tenure seems to disturb many Nevadans and all business people. It is hard to understand how one select group of people could have both the benefits of guaranteed employment and still be free to negotiate higher and higher wages.

3. Sabbaticals are hard for most of us to understand. There is no denying the value of time to think, time to plan, and time to research, but who else in our society enjoys sabbaticals to the extent of our faculties.

4. A matter which has drawn increasing criticism to the University of Nevada has been the activity of faculty members outside the classroom,-- in that arena where personal interest and those of the university seem to become blurred. For example, there are nearly half a hundred members at the University of Nevada <sup>faculty</sup> who hold themselves out as consultants. This is in competition to people in the private sector which may or may not be appropriate, but the question always arises as to whether faculty is using university facilities, university computers, members of the university staff, student time, supplies, etc. without proper accounting and reimbursement to the university.

5. A point of criticism is administrative overhead. Perhaps it is not excessive and again perhaps it is. There ~~seems~~ seems to be a tremendous attraction toward administration and away from the classroom.

6. Some of the products of the university are not always the best advertisement for the sacrifice we taxpayers make to sustain the institution.

a) The intellectual elite manage to surface all too frequently today usually in the role of some government program in which the benefactor is really the one who is benefitted and the recipient of the program is really only a justification for maintaining the drain on the taxpayer.

b) The over-educated and under-skilled worker is a very real problem. How many of our young men have gone through advanced degrees only to decide they want the simple life. I must confess that having a son with a doctorate in English Literature who has chosen to become a railroad engineer, makes me wonder about the waste of thousands of dollars of my own money plus an equal amount that came out of my tax dollars.

c) Our university systems have produced too many young people who openly express a disbelief in our American economic system and yet they have been very quick to accept the fruits of that system for their own benefit.

7. Then there is the Board of Regents--many of us feel the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada is not functioning as "a Board of Directors of the enterprise" but merely as an addendum to the faculty. I believe that the Regents, under the present system of being elected are more a part of the problem than they are of the solution to education. Finally, today there was the incredible absence of any members of the Board of Regents when this hearing opened this morning.

*Incidentally all of my sons worked while going to college*

The general fund approach for the University of Nevada system as proposed by Governor O'Callaghan for 1977-78 is over \$46 million and for 1978-79 is over \$51 million. That represents an increase of just under 19% over the previous biennium. I urge the Legislature to resist any effort to increase that amount and suggest that even the proposed level of tax support for the University is difficult to justify. Presuming, for the moment, that it is proper for government to extort tax money from the general public in order to provide college and university service to only about 3% of our people, the Governor's budget provides a level of support equal to about \$2200.00 per full time equivalent student or almost \$33,000.00 per classroom unit and all of that money comes from direct appropriation. When you add the Federal support for the university and the student fees and tuition charge, the total is in excess of \$60,000.00 per classroom unit. (A classroom unit is comprised of 20 FTE students!)

During the past few weeks there has been generated a substantial pressure to induce the Legislature to reject a proposed increase in out-of-state student tuition. The proposed tuition provides less than half the cost of service. It is therefore apparent that students do not believe that the service they are receiving is worth the price they are being asked to pay. The price for services charged to resident students is so low, and the decision not to increase it is so automatic that obviously the University and the budget apparatus is convinced that students are receiving a service that is worth only about 5% of its cost! That conclusion is based on the premise that students will pay the reasonable cost of quality education. That premise is reinforced by the fact that private universities which charge fees that approximate the cost of service receive applications in numbers that exceed enrollment capacity ten fold. And "the great" universities of America are, with very few exceptions, those which are privately operated and receive their financing from student fees and gifts of grateful alumni and friends.

If the University of Nevada system has, or can develop a commitment to excellence, I suggest that registration fees for all students (resident and non-resident alike) be increased \$100.00 per year in addition to the non-resident tuition increase proposed and that the registration fees be augmented by an additional \$100.00 per student per year in each of the next ten years. (And this I believe is the least it should be). Concurrently, I propose that \$1 million be transferred from the budgeted appropriation for 1977-78 to the student loan fund and that each year from now on, an additional \$1 million be allocated to that student loan fund so at the end of that ten year period \$10 million a year will be devoted to that purpose. I suggest that loans be made to students on the basis of need and should be repaid, either in direct payments or as an equity from future earnings.



Such a program could eventually make the University of Nevada system a facility of such excellence that students would gladly pay the cost of service--or go someplace else where they could find a better deal. The University system itself would be forced to either compete or die. Nevada's taxpayers would no longer be asked to support a program that its customers (in this case the students) did not think was worth its cost.

Presented by E. T. Hermann

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
STATEMENT OF ROWLAND OAKES  
February 10, 1977

My name is Rowland Oakes. I am employed by the Associated General Contractors.

I am speaking as a tax paying citizen and not necessarily reflecting the views of the Board of Directors or any other group of contractors.

I feel as though I were on a witness stand attacking one of my neighbors or close friends, but I feel that my recent experience with the sewer bond issue in Reno makes it necessary for me to testify. I don't wish to testify on the technical aspects of the University budget but I wish to bring to your attention certain information that would generally support the Governor's budget for these agencies rather than the budget proposed by the University.

Neil Humphrey commented on the fact that he had difficulty attracting administrative personnel at the present salaries and I think he is aware of the fact that in industry we have the same problem; regardless of the salary it is difficult to hire top people any more.

At the outset I want to state that I am in favor of the addition to the stadium as I feel this is a capital investment which will produce revenue for the sports program at the University and will probably pay for itself. My remarks are limited to the Reno campus because that is the one I am familiar with.

I have the greatest respect for the majority of the staff at the University and my comments are directed at a very vocal minority who individually and in some instances with the active support of their wives and children are constantly at odds with the business community of Northern Nevada. If these were isolated incidents they could probably be ignored, but I understand that there is what appears to be an organized group at the University which is determined to destroy the economy of our community. Keep in mind that I am employed by an organization which is friendly to the University. For many years AGC has staffed the construction engineering course in the engineering department. AGC, a few years ago through its construction opportunity program, drained and cleaned up Manzanita Lake and rebuilt the lake at no cost to the University. Annually we provide a substantial portion of the funds that the engineering class at the University uses for their field trips and we also provide several scholarships for engineering students annually.

STATEMENT OF ROWLAND OAKES

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I understood that this group at the University attempts to make it difficult for many in our community to make a buck so we can pay our taxes to support the University. I am only going to cite two examples because I think it should be limited to two principle areas rather than go on to take too much time from the Committee. These two areas are the blue ribbon reports and the Reno sewer bond election. Some of the blue ribbon reports in Washoe County were written by two or three persons without consulting the other members of the Committee. When the minority on the Committee could not get approval from the other members on the Committee, the reports were submitted and presented to the governing bodies as though they had the approval of the Committee as a whole.

Why do I suggest that this is the fault of the University staff? Let's look at one committee. The Optimum Science of Psychology of Growth Committee. It had about nine members and five were from the University. The Physical Restraints Committee, 8 of the 22 who had submitted reports were UNR professors. Five who served on the Committee were not even appointed. They were University staff members who just attended a meeting and made themselves members of the Committee.

When the City of Reno attempted to get voter approval of its sewer bonds, a group associated themselves with the attorney for the Indians who were attempting to take water away from several Northern Nevada communities and formed a group called Citizens for Responsible Growth. One of the examples of their tactics, which they attempted to use to defeat the sewer bond issue, occurred Friday before the Tuesday election in November. KCRL carried a news story on Friday that the federal government said no funds were available to build the addition to the plant and it quoted a well known government official. A check with the San Francisco office of these agencies said the story was a false one and the official quoted was on annual leave and had not been contacted by the radio station. The employer of this public official, or his boss, called the radio station and made a statement correcting the distortion; but KCRL carried their statement that afternoon and made it appear that it was a confirmation of the earlier report. The public official who was a high official in government in San Francisco called KCRL on Saturday morning protesting the misrepresentation. There were other protests received at KCRL Saturday morning and they pulled the story. Then they ran the same story that afternoon as an advertisement paid for by the Citizens for Responsible Growth.

The Citizens for Responsible Growth appeared to have a total membership of 10 or 12 people, many of them from the UNR staff.

STATEMENT OF ROWLAND OAKES  
PAGE 3

They used several vehicles to oppose the bond issue; a flood of letters to the editor, news releases designed to urge voters to oppose the bond issue and a report issued just before the election, in a publication titled Nevada Public Affairs. They had several meetings which provided a platform to the bond issue.

Now my concerns are these in all these activities. How much of the time of those employees of the University staff is spent in opposing economic expansion in our community. Are they using tax payer dollars to express their personal opinions and are they using the facilities of the University to issue these reports designed to prevent economic growth in Northern Nevada.

Thank you.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 10, 1977

STATEMENT OF BILL KOTTINGER representing  
Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce

My name is Bill Kottinger. I am President of the Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce and I have been instructed by my organization to read a brief statement into the records and after that I would like to make some comments on my own. I don't want to misrepresent who I am speaking for. This is the Chamber's statement:

We in business are very proud of the State University System and recognize what an outstanding resource it represents for the future of our state. The University's physical growth and its growing reputation nationally are accomplishments that all our citizens can appreciate. UNR in the north gets full support throughout the full spectrum of our community. Business has maintained a positive and supportive attitude in all areas of activity at the University.

However the business community stands firmly behind Governor O'Callaghan's strong stand on fiscal conservatism. We support the Governor's budget recommendations for the University. They are fair, progressive and responsible to all the citizens of our state. The Governor, in our opinion, has used the judgment and foresight that has been typical of his leadership.

It is well for all of us to reflect on the enormous advantage the gaming industry provides us on the revenue side of the state budget. Few states as sparsely populated as ours, and we are talking about 500,000 to 600,000 people, can anticipate a billion dollars worth of revenue in the biennium. The success of gaming is well known to the rest of the nation. To assume that Nevada will continue to have an exclusive franchise on gaming and its tax dollars could prove to be somewhat shortsighted.

The increase in the University budget as recommended by the Governor, compares favorably with the Governor's recommendations for other sections of the state budget. We urge you to approve the Governor's recommendations.

That concludes the statement for the Greater Reno Chamber of Commerce.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
FEBRUARY 10, 1977  
STATEMENT OF BILL KOTTINGER

If I may, I would like to just give you some of my own personal views. I continue to hear the budget expressed as a cut budget when, in fact, it is an 18.8% increase from the last biennium.

Student enrollment throughout the United States is not on the increase and the State of Nevada has not enjoyed that big an increase in enrollment in the last biennium to justify a 40% increase in the budget. And I too am concerned about, and I speak only of the north because that is the area that I am familiar with, I am concerned about the attitudes of some professors at the University and how they reflect towards the business community.

Now it is not very difficult to look at the state budget, on the revenue side, and realize that at least 46%, and industry would probably tell you close to 80%, of all the tax revenue received by the state comes from tourism and gaming. We in the north are anxious to see that it stays healthy, to continue to grow and to continue to contribute additional revenues to our state.

However there are some people at the University of Nevada who seem to think that the best way to control growth in the Truckee Meadows is to control the corporate development of gaming in the Truckee Meadows and I would say that it's a little difficult for me to understand how the University can ask for a major increase in its budget and at the same time ask that one of the major tax contributors be kept back.

We do support emphatically the Governor's attempt to keep a balanced budget.

Thank you.

(THE FOLLOWING IS MY RECOLLECTION OF MY REMARKS IN ADDITION TO THE PREPARED STATEMENT.)

I WISH ALSO TO SPEAK THROUGH THIS COMMITTEE TO THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY TO ASSURE THEM THAT RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS DO NOT USUALLY ACT IN THIS MANNER. A SIGNIFICANT PART OF MY EARLY PROFESSIONAL LIFE WAS SPENT REPRESENTING BUSINESS GROUPS AND I HAVE NEVER PERSONALLY WITNESSED ANYTHING LIKE THIS. THE CHAMBER DID NOT REVIEW THE UNIVERSITY'S BUDGET WITH US NOR ASK US FOR ANY INFORMATION. PRESIDENT MILAM IS A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE THAT GROUP HAS NOT MET ON THIS ISSUE. A BUSINESS GROUP WOULD NORMALLY CAREFULLY REVIEW A BUDGET BEFORE COMMENTING ON IT AND WOULD NOT USE THE THREAT OF OPPOSITION TO ACCOMPLISH SOME OTHER OBJECTIVE.

ON SEPTEMBER 2, 1976, MR. FRED DAVIS, A MEMBER OF THE STAFF OF THE GREATER RENO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TOLD ME THAT HE AND OTHERS IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY WERE VERY UNHAPPY ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF SOME UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, FACULTY AND THEIR WIVES WHO OPPOSED THE RENO SEWER BOND ISSUE AND WERE ADVOCATES OF "NO GROWTH" OR CONTROLLED GROWTH OF THE RENO METROPOLITAN AREA. HE SAID THAT IF THE UNIVERSITY DIDN'T BRING THESE PEOPLE UNDER CONTROL, THEY WERE PREPARED TO WORK AGAINST THE UNIVERSITY'S BUDGET REQUEST. THE THREAT WAS VERY CLEAR-- EITHER THE UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION WOULD DEPRIVE THESE FACULTY MEMBERS OF THEIR ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND THEIR FREEDOM AS CITIZENS, OR WE WOULD SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES.

I TOLD MR. DAVIS TO "FIRE HIS BEST SHOT," THAT THERE WAS ABSOLUTELY NO WAY THAT WE COULD ABRIDGE THE FREEDOM OF THESE INDIVIDUALS EVEN IF WE WANTED TO AND THAT WE CERTAINLY DID NOT INTEND TO TRY. I REMINDED HIM OF THE IMPORTANCE OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM TO A UNIVERSITY AND I REMINDED HIM THAT UNR FACULTY WERE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SEWER BOND ISSUE.

I BELIEVE THAT I HAVE SEEN SEVERAL INSTANCES THESE PAST WEEKS OF MR. DAVIS MAKING GOOD ON HIS THREAT. I DESPAIR THAT SUCH ACTION COULD OCCUR IN 1977 IN NEVADA. THE GREATER RENO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, OR AT LEAST A FEW INDIVIDUALS PRETENDING TO REPRESENT THAT ORGANIZATION, HAVE MADE A THREAT AGAINST NOT ONLY THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, BUT AGAINST INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM OF SPEECH, WHICH IS BASIC TO OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

I RECOGNIZE THAT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION THE SIZE OF THE



UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM, ESPECIALLY ONE THAT HAS EXPANDED SO FAST IN RESPONSE TO REAL STUDENT DEMAND, GENERATES HONEST CRITICISM AND THAT THERE IS ROOM FOR GENUINE DISAGREEMENT ABOUT PROGRAMS AND LEVELS OF EXPENDITURES. BUT THIS IS NOT SUCH A CASE. THE IRON-FISTED THREAT WAS MADE, WE DIDN'T DO AS THEY WANTED, AND NOW THE UNIVERSITY IS EXPECTED TO SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES. I ASSURE YOU, I HAVE FAR MORE CONFIDENCE IN THE BASIC FAIRNESS OF NEVADA LEGISLATORS THAN TO BELIEVE THAT YOU WILL BE INFLUENCED BY THEIR REPRESENTATIONS.

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NEIL D. HUMPHREY  
CHANCELLOR  
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM

TABLE I

UNR HEADCOUNT REGULAR STUDENT ENROLLMENT  
BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION \*

	Lower Division	Upper Division	Graduate Level	TOTAL
Fall, 1971 **	3681 52.2%	2236 31.7%	1136 16.1%	7053
Fall, 1972 **	3455 51.7%	2113 31.7%	1110 16.6%	6678
Fall, 1973	3300 49.6%	2157 32.4%	1198 18.0%	6655
Fall, 1974	3328 47.9%	2315 33.4%	1298 18.9%	6941
Fall, 1975	3564 47.7%	2513 33.7%	1389 18.6%	7466
Fall, 1976	3444 45.9%	2605 34.7%	1455 19.4%	7504

\* Derived from Table IV-2 of University of Nevada System  
Comprehensive Plan for Public Higher Education in Nevada:  
1977-1981

\*\* 6-weeks enrollments; all other figures are from first reports.

FIGURE 1

PERCENTAGE SHIFTS IN ENROLLMENT AT UNR  
BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION, 1971-76

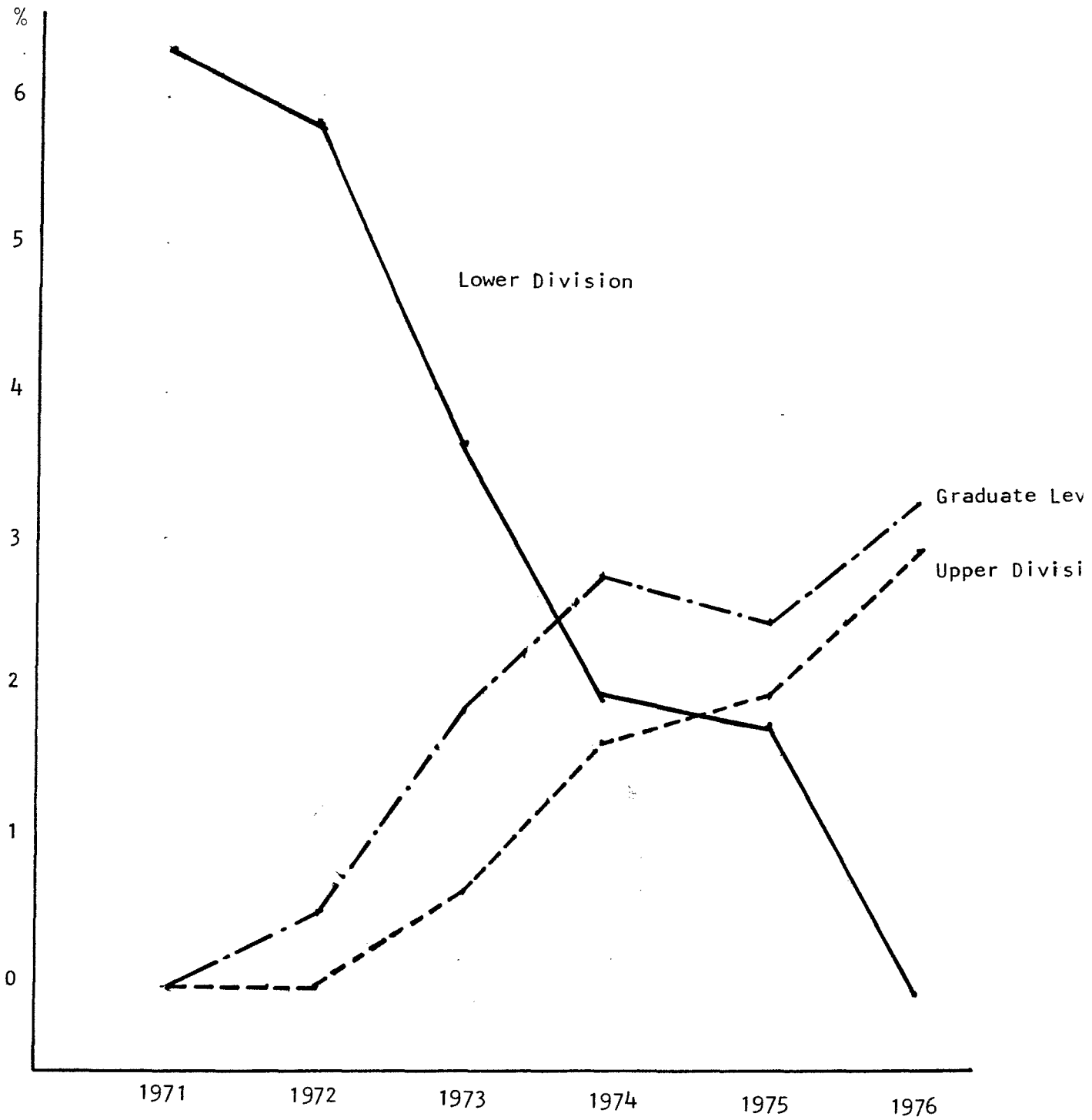


TABLE 2

Comparison of Headcount and FTE enrollments  
 Fall, 1973 through Fall, 1976  
 UNR \*

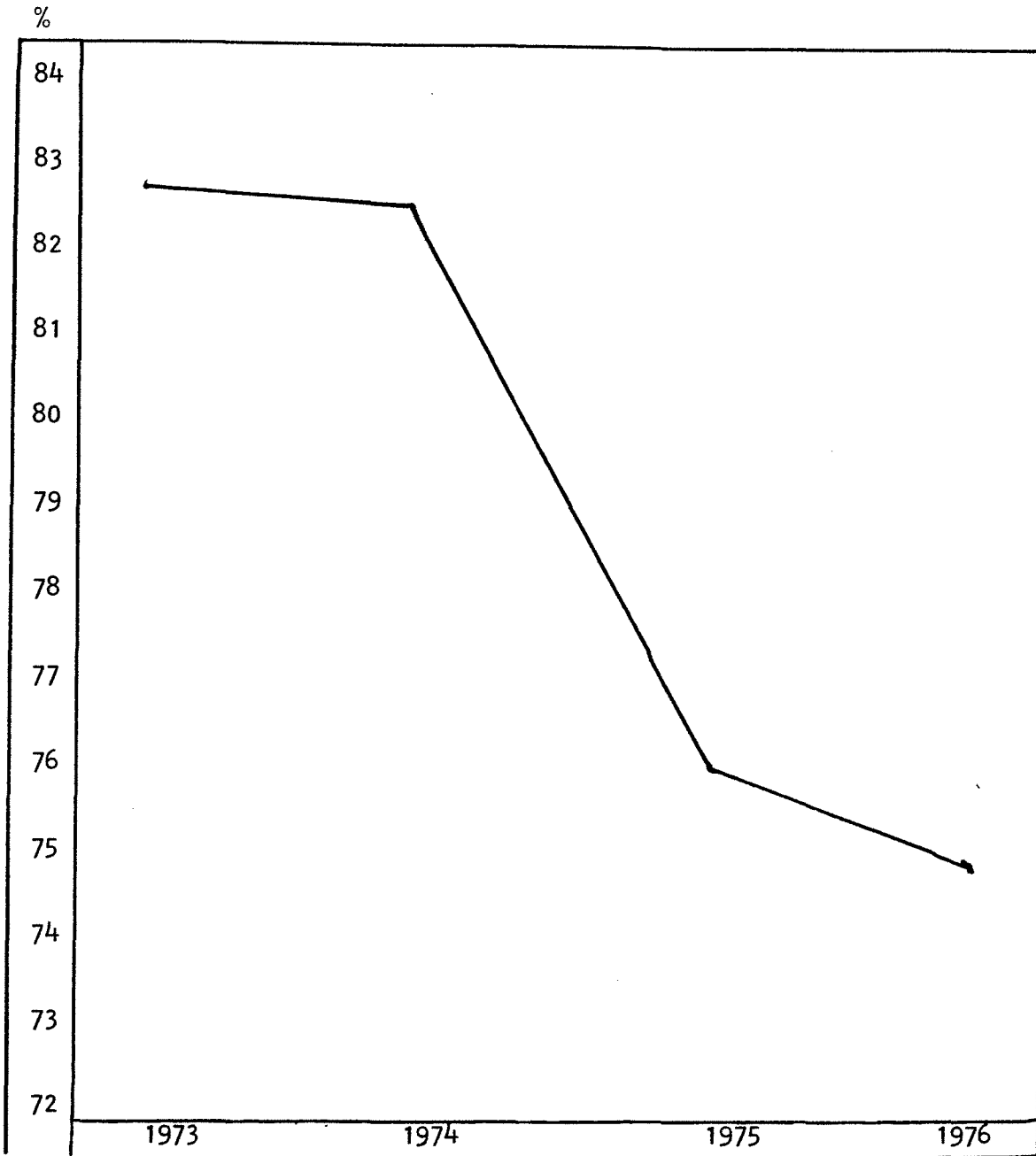
	Regular Students		Non-degree & Auditors	Total Headcount	Fall Gross FTE <sup>a</sup>	FTE % of Headcount	Annual Net FTE <sup>a</sup>	FTE % of Headcount
	Part-time	Full-time <sup>a</sup>						
Fall, 1973	1216	5343	414	6973	6035	86.6%	5760	82.6%
Fall, 1974	1254	5591	464	7309	6348	86.9%	6024	82.4%
Fall, 1975	1434	5936	700	8070	6592	81.7%	6108	75.7%
Fall, 1976	1600	5808	623	8031	6434	80.1%	5972	74.4%

a These figures do not include the Medical students. Regular Students are those who have applied for and been granted admission. Fall gross FTE is all credits registered for Fall, first report. Annual net FTE is the average of all credits for both semesters, minus withdrawals during first week, first report.

\* Data developed by Don Jessup, Director of Institutional Planning & Budget, UNR.

FIGURE 2

Ratio of FTE to Headcount Students  
Expressed as a percentage - UNR\*  
1973-1976



\* Based on figures in last column of Table 2. The FTE figures used are annual net, without medical students.

2/10/77

# Senate Finance

Name	Organization	Address	Phone
Barbara Aguirre	Clark Co. Comm. College	Las Vegas	643-6060
Joseph G. Newlin	NEV. STATE ED. ASSOC.	151 E. PARK ST. CC	882-5574
Robert Rose	New State Ed Assoc	151 E PARK ST CC	882-5574
Paul Rager	New State Ed Assoc	5195 El dorado Dr. Reno	747-2770
Richard Siegel	American Civil Liberties Union	1230 Rowland Reno	322-1918
Charles Howell	Community College Dist	405 Marsh Ave	825-9334
Wes Anderson	UNS Computing Club	WAB, UNR	784-4007
Max Milam	Univ. of Nevada - Reno	Reno, NV	784-4805
Don Jessup	UNR	Reno - NV	784-4031
Carolyn P. Graham	UNR	P.O. Box 8768 U.S. Reno	784-4135
Phil Wilbani	UNR Student Senate	1075 N. SIERRA	786-9245
STEU BETTERTON	-	LAS VEGAS	878-3644
Robert Lopez	UNS - Press	Reno	784-6573
Lloyd O. Smith	Desert Research Institute	6555 Plummer St.	825-8452
Bill Reinhold	UNR	700 LANDARK CC	882 0169
Jim Richardson	UNR, Faculty Senate	U. of NV, Reno	784-6527
Kent Harper	Clark Co. Comm. Coll. (ASCC)	Las Vegas	643-6066
Debra Marting	Univ. of Nev. System	405 Marsh Ave	784-4901
Douglas A. Mathewson	"	"	"
Bud Buchanan	Chairman Bd of Regent	302 E Carson Ln	382-9103
Neil A. Humphrey	University of Nevada System	405 Marsh Ave. R.	784-4901
Alfred W. Stoess	Univ. of Nevada System	405 Marsh Ave. Reno	784-4901
Keith Tierney	State Planning Coord. Office UNR	CANSON C. + Y	885-4837
Paul P. Havas	U of Nev. Alumni Assoc UNR	2770 Solari Dr. Reno, Nev 89509	885-89509 Bus 786-2551 826-0961
Arnold H. Heath	U of Nev Alumni Assoc	1520 Caly Ave	Res (702) 329-2614 ORZ (702) 323-0751
FRED DAVIS	GREATER RENO COLE	BOX 3499 RENO	89505 786 3030
BILL KOTTINGER	" " "	" " "	825-5525
Bryce Wilson	Self	Blenbrook	749-5667

2/16/77

Senate Finance

8:30 AM

Name	Organization	Address	Phone
Polym GRANGAARD	NORTH LAS VEGAS LIB., NLV.	NORTH LAS VEGAS 9300 CIVIC CNTR. DR.	649-2363
Elinor Gar	Boulder City Library	Boulder City, NV	293-1700
Jeanne Owen	Clark Co. Library	Las Vegas	733-7810
Jean Kerschmer	Nevada State Library	Carson City	885-8161
Vern E. Andrew	Washoe County Library	Reno	785-4190
Vonne Sandler	Douglas County Library	Minden 1401 E. Flamingo	782-3023
Murray	Clark Co. Library	Las Vegas 89109	733-7810
Lillian Gunn	Elko County Library	Elko, Nevada	738-3066
Joan Blewett	Clark Co. Library	L.V.	733-7810
Janell Bates	Elko County Library	Elko, Nevada	738-3077
Pauline Hayes	Elko County Library	Elko, Nev.	738-3066
Fatima Barrett	Elko County Library	Elko, Nev.	738-3066
Nyle E. Moore	Elko County Library	Elko, Nev.	738-3066
Bob Hayes	Nevada Advisory Council for Voc. Ed.	Carson City	885-4499
Vape Roberts	Nev. Adv Co Voc Ed	RENO	825-6222
Lab Stephens	Dept. of Ed.	C.C.	885-5700
Merle D. Anderson	Conn. Postsec/Inst. Auth.	C.C.	885-5690
Norm Salom	CPFA	Reno	825-6400