

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
MINUTES OF MEETING
FEBRUARY 3, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 a.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 D. Glaser
Senator Norman Ty Hilbrecht
Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson
Senator C. Clifton Young

OTHERS: Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Deputy, Fiscal Analyst
Howard Barrett, Budget Director
Cy Ryan, UPI
Philip Hannifin, Chairman, Gaming Control Board
Dennis Gomes, Chief, Audit Division
Robert Goodman, Director, Economic Development
Darryl Monahan, Deputy Director, Economic Development
C. J. Hadley, Editor, Nevada Magazine
Dr. Schilling, Director, Nevada Bureau of Mines and
Geology
Al Ramiriz, Director, CETA Office
Bill Green, Executive Assistant

Senator Lamb introduced Mr. Hannifin and asked him to approach his budget discussion by justifying his request for new positions. Mr. Hannifin stated that the Board had requested 81.50 new positions and the bulk of this personnel were auditors. The gaming industry has grown in size and it has also grown in complexity. He stated that the Board's ability to audit all the small gaming locations in the state, which represent only 4% of the revenue, is an impossibility. The record retention required by law is 5 years, therefore it is desirable to audit once every five years, but under present staffing it would be possible to audit each of these Group 1 establishments only once every 73 years. Therefore, the bulk of their auditing work must, of necessity, be confined to the larger establishments where most of the revenue is. He stressed that an auditor for the Gaming Control Board was not an ordinary auditor, but had to combine auditing with investigation and be highly trained in the complexities involved in the work. There are roughly 116 locations throughout the state which represent 97% of the gaming revenue.

Senator Wilson asked who paid for the audits. Mr. Hannifin advised that the state does unless, as part of the audit, there is a need to go out-of-state to check markers which have been transported from Nevada in order to verify that the original markers do exist; that the records in that location are accurate; and to make sure that they have control of the assets. Then the licensee would be charged for the out-of-pocket expenses involved in going there.

He continued, giving extensive details on the auditing function; they are on a constant lookout for fraud; it requires a great deal of precise, investigative work. In the area of enforcement, their men are entitled to make arrests, they also handle customer complaints. He stated that they had never been able to provide round-the-clock enforcement in Las Vegas, although they hoped some day to have three shifts working there as well as Reno and Lake Tahoe. They had also requested another Deputy Attorney General and, in general, these were the areas of increases requested, with supporting clerical help. There were small increases in the operating accounts but they were generally tied to increases in personnel.

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Senator Lamb asked if he was not running into resistance from the clubs on some of the assessment charges being made. Mr. Hannifin replied that that was true and if their proposed legislation failed, they absolutely had to have more out-of-state money or they would not be able to check on these kinds of activity. That, he felt, was the option to the state. If, on the other hand, the legislation does pass and makes it clear that the licensees are responsible for these kinds of charges, then more money would not be needed. If the Committee felt it was wise, some of the money could be put in a contingency fund.

Senator Lamb stated that they would probably know all about it before leaving, so that item could be left open for the time being.

In reply to Senator Young's query as to whether the Control Board had the power to require that the original markers be filed in Nevada, Mr. Hannifin replied that they had thought they did, but Judge Christiansen had felt they did not. The legislation being submitted to the Legislature in this session would correct this. He stated that if they make markers an enforceable item in the courts of the state, he anticipated that very shortly the IRS would demand an accrual accounting system as opposed to the current cash system; if there is an accrual system brought in they must pay the taxes, then later they must show they were not collectable. If it is an enforceable item, one of the questions is going to be: "Did you file suit." He felt they would have a tremendous amount of lawsuits from Ohio, Idaho, Iowa and Missouri and this would create a tremendous amount of ill will throughout the country toward the state. He felt the accrual system would be best for the state and be easier to administer, but he feared the overall results of such a system. He doubted that the accrual system would be the best thing for the state as a whole.

He stated that about 4% of the markers are not collectable but he thought that figure might be suspect as they got the figures from the industry.

Senator Wilson expressed his concern for the difference in numbers between the agency request in the auditing personnel and the Governor's recommendations. He said he would like to know the reason, as he felt the Legislature was a co-equal branch of government and that gave the Committee a mandate to make an independent judgment.

Mr. Hannifin introduced Dennis Gomes, Chief of the Audit Division. Mr. Gomes explained in detail how they arrived at their figures. He stated they felt it was necessary to audit every three years in the interests of efficiency because of the turnover of personnel in the industry. Discussion followed as to priorities and the reasons for the Governor's recommendations.

Senator Wilson stated that he wanted to go on the record as follows: "I think this is an area of the state's jurisdiction that is a sensitive and important one and I am not content, candidly, to start with the end conclusion that we have X number of dollars to spend and rest on the feeling that the amount of money placed in the budget is sufficient. It may be. But our obligation, it seems to me, in areas of priority is to make a substantive judgment as to how many auditors are, in fact necessary. Maybe it means spending less somewhere else; but it seems to me, if we are going to carry out our obligation properly in an area that is as important as this one, that we are going to have to talk about the substantive reasons that underlie these conclusions and those feelings as to how much total money you have to put into this budget for

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this biennium. And I am just not content to stand on 'We feel this is enough or we feel this is not enough.'

The areas of audit in non-restricted and Group 1 categories were explained, also the increase in assessments over the past 6 years or so as a result of increased sophistication in the audit and the criminal investigations undertaken by the agents that result in assessments. Mr. Gomes felt it was essential to the industry that the people who were charged with embezzlement be brought to justice as it acted as a deterrent to others in the industry who might be similarly tempted. He explained the difference between a regular audit as carried out by an auditing firm and that carried out by the state.

Senator Young said he would like to have another session with the Gaming Control people before coming to a final decision on the budget. Senator Gibson asked if it would be possible to enact legislation that might be helpful in stopping the slot machine thievery. Mr. Hannifin stated that it had been discussed with the attorneys but it was a very difficult area and they had not found a solution that was practical and enforceable.

Senator Lamb suggested that they meet with the Finance Committee again, when everyone had a better idea of what was going to happen to the pending legislation that affected this Board. He thanked the people for appearing.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Mr. Robert Goodman, Director of Economic Development, introduced his Deputy, Darryl Monahan and C. J. Hadley, Editor of the Nevada Magazine.

He read a prepared statement (copy attached) and in answer to Senator Lamb's query explained work that the agency has been conducting in the rural areas during the last biennium. He listed businesses that had been attracted to the state and their work in helping bring them here. He explained that from the time of original contact it took two to two and half years to accomplish the end result. He spoke of the agency's work with Japanese representatives and with Canadian officials in attracting tourists and other forms of business to the area. He listed various projects which were presently being discussed and worked on throughout the state.

NEVADA MAGAZINE: Caroline Hadley read a prepared statement relative to the Nevada Magazine (copy attached). She answered questions concerning financial problems and the difficulties that they were encountering in making the magazine self-supporting and expressed complete optimism that at the end of another biennium this fact would be accomplished.

FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION GRANT: This grant exists for the benefit of citizens of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Nevada. The Commission sponsors projects designed to promote economic development in its member states. Its ultimate objective is to create quality employment opportunities. The program considers these broad category programs:

1. Human Resources: Education, health and housing.
2. Natural Resources: Agriculture, water development, minerals and fuels, tourism and recreation.
3. Industrial Development: Industrial locations and community facilities.
4. Transportation: Air, rail and highways.

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The general fund appropriation is recommended for Nevada's dues to belong to the Four Corners Regional Commission. The Administration Grant would be provided by Four Corners for the operation of the Nevada office. Nevada's share of the federal grant is approximately \$879,000.

Senator Young indicated that he would like more information on this activity but in view of the lack of time recognized it could not be done then. Senator Gibson suggested that they come back at another time with information on the Four Corners. Senator Lamb thanked them for appearing.

MINING COOPERATIVE: Senator Lamb introduced Dr. Schilling who gave them a prepared statement (copy attached). The Mining Cooperative Fund is used to finance special mineral, geological, and topographic mapping projects in Nevada by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The USGS matches the appropriated funds and the state gets double return for its money. The projects done under the fund are chosen by the state and are directed towards problems of specific interest to the State of Nevada.

It has been the practice to apply about 20% of the fund to topographic mapping and the remaining 80% to geologic mapping.

The products of this research will be a series of maps that planners, engineers, or others can use to determine whether a particular area is, or is not known, to have geological hazards that should be taken into consideration in planning what use is to be made of the land. NRS 514.060 which establishes the fund, does not limit it to mining. The specification concerning the work to be done under the fund is: ". . . investigating mineral and geological conditions within the state and in the topographic and geologic mapping of Nevada." Every area of the state benefits from this program; both environmental planning and mining benefit.

Dr. Schilling stated that the mining industry is the second largest industry in the state doing a \$2.5 billion business each year. He stated that the mining industry could be much bigger with a little encouragement. It would create more jobs and generate more money and make the state less dependent upon the tourist industry. He stated that the one thing the state could do to help the industry would be to have less regulation at both the state and federal levels. He said the thing that was requested the most often were base maps. Senator Young asked if the Mackay School of Mines was losing its reputation for eminence. Dr. Schilling said this was not so. The School has trouble, because of its budget, to maintain enough expertise in all the different fields to turn out well rounded people. If they had possibly two or three more people they would be able to cover all fields. Right now they have to concentrate on narrower fields. He stated that they cover metals very well but they do not have the same expertise in industrial minerals, gypsum, etc., so they are not able to turn out as many varieties of people that are needed by the mining industry as before. Those who do graduate have offers of 4 or 5 jobs even before they have graduated so the School is still held in pretty high repute. Senator Lamb thanked him for appearing before the Committee.

MANPOWER SERVICES COUNCIL: Senator Lamb introduced Al Ramiriz, Director of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. He introduced Bill Green, his Executive Assistant. Mr. Ramiriz read from a prepared statement (copy attached). He explained

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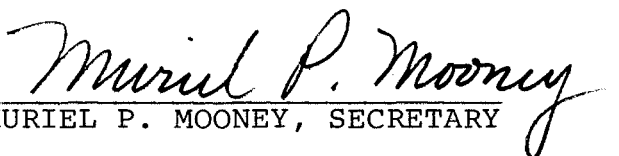
how the programs worked, the placement of people in the private business sector. Senator Young stated that he would be very interested in seeing how many of the people remained working in the private sector, once the federal supporting funds were no longer available. Mr. Ramiriz said he did not have the figures, but would get them. He cited the Lund Garden Community Project as one of their most successful. This was designed to help in the areas of agriculture and food processing. This project was to assist the community in growing fresh produce that was needed to help the needy and the aged. There were other projects in other areas of the state.

Senator Young asked if they had figures with them that would show how many Indians had been helped in these programs. Mr. Ramiriz said there had been many involved in the program but he did not have specific figures with him at that meeting.

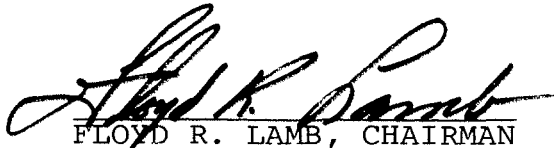
Discussion followed on the general aspects of the program. Senator Lamb thanked them for appearing.

The meeting adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:


MURIEL P. MOONEY, SECRETARY

APPROVED:


FLOYD R. LAMB, CHAIRMAN

PREPARED STATEMENT
TO
SENATE FINANCE

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SINCE ITS CREATION IN 1955, HAS ACTED AS THE PROMOTION ARM OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN BOTH TOURISM AND INDUSTRY.

UNLIKE PRIOR BIENNIUMS, THE CURRENT BUDGET REQUEST INCLUDES THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUDGET, THE NEVADA MAGAZINE BUDGET AND THE FOUR CORNERS COMMISSION BUDGET.

BECAUSE THE DIRECTOR IS NOW WEARING THREE HATS, THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUDGET, AS THE GOVERNOR RECOMMENDS, WILL REFLECT A REDUCTION. THIS IS FOR THREE REASONS; (1) THE ELIMINATION OF A DEPUTY DIRECTOR, WHICH WAS DETERMINED TO BE A TOP-HEAVY POSITION. WE HAVE FOUND THE DUTIES COULD BE PERFORMED BY THE DIVISION DEPUTY DIRECTORS, (2) THE REDUCTION IN OUR CONTRACTUAL SERVICES, WITH THE SAVINGS TO BE PLACED IN THE NEVADA MAGAZINE BUDGET TO COVER SALARY EXPENSE, AND (3) OUR MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR THE FOUR CORNERS REGIONAL COMMISSION, WHICH IS LISTED ADDITIONLY IN A SEPARATE BUDGET.

THE DEPARTMENT REALIZES ITS LIMITATIONS WITHIN ITS EXISTING ADVERTISING BUDGET OF \$123,000, WHICH DIVIDED ON A 60/40 RATIO BETWEEN TOURISM AND INDUSTRY, CANNOT COMPETE WITH OUR NEIGHBORING STATES NOR ADD ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT TO OUR TWO MAJOR AREAS OF LAS VEGAS AND RENO/TAHOE IN TOURISM PROMOTION. THEREFORE, THE MAJORITY OF OUR TOURIST PROMOTION HAS BEEN DIRECTED TOWARD THE RURAL COUNTIES.

OUR PRINTING AND DUPLICATING BUDGET HAS INCREASED \$6400 TO COVER THE INCREASED COSTS OF PAPER AND PRINTING. THE DEPARTMENT FEELS IT HAS DESIGNED ECONOMICAL BROCHURES COVERING ALL ASPECTS OF THE STATE WITH PERIODIC UPDATING OF COPY AND PHOTOS, THESE BROCHURES SHOULD LAST THROUGH THE BIENNIUM.

ALTHOUGH THE COST OF POSTAGE HAS INCREASED, WE BELIEVE THAT WE ARE ABLE TO DECREASE OUR MAILING BUDGET BECAUSE OF OUR NEW BROCHURE DESIGN AND A CONCENTRATED EFFORT TO ECONOMIZE BY USING BULK MAILINGS.

RATHER THAN ME CONTINUE EXPLAINING EACH LINE ITEM OF THE THREE BUDGETS, I WOULD LIKE TO INTRODUCE DARRYL MONAHAN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WHO WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BUDGET, AND C.J. HADLEY, EDITOR OF THE NEVADA MAGAZINE, WHO WILL ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THAT BUDGET,

CAROLINE HADLEY
MANAGING EDITOR
NEVADA MAGAZINE

NEVADA MAGAZINE IS PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY THE STATE OF NEVADA FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING THE STATE. IT WAS PUBLISHED FOR 39 YEARS BY THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT UNTIL JUNE OF 1975 WHEN IT WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER THAT IT BE PUT ON A BREAK-EVEN BASIS.

THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE WAS THAT IT SHOULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING BY THE END OF THE PRESENT BIENNIUM, OR BE DISCONTINUED. THIS MANDATE HAS NOT BEEN MET.

SALARIES AND OPERATING COSTS WERE OUT OF PROPORTION WITH REVENUES.

PROMOTIONS WERE AIMED AT PLEASING A FEW RATHER THAN MAKING MONEY FROM MANY.

PAST POLICY WAS THAT THE MAGAZINE WAS A PROMOTIONAL TOOL OF THE STATE AND PREVIOUS STAFF MEMBERS BELIEVED THAT IT SHOULD BE FUNDED.

SUPPORT AND BACKING BY THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY WAS EXPECTED BUT NEVER HAS MATERIALIZED.

IN THE PAST 18 MONTHS MANY CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE. OPERATING COSTS HAVE BEEN CUT AND SO HAVE THE STAFF AND SALARIES. AND REVENUES ARE BUILDING. WHEN WE TOOK OVER, THERE WERE MORE THAN 16,000 NAMES ON THE HIGHWAY COMPUTER SUBSCRIBER LIST. IT TOOK A YEAR TO REALIZE THAT ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THOSE NAMES RECEIVED "COMPLIMENTARY" COPIES. IN JUNE OF 1976 ALL THE PEOPLE WHO RECEIVED FREE COPIES WERE GIVEN THE OPTION TO SUBSCRIBE, OR THEY WERE DROPPED FROM THE LIST. SUB-

CRIBER NUMBERS DROPPED BY 3,000 NAMES BETWEEN JULY AND SEPTEMBER 1976 BECAUSE OF THIS. THE NUMBERS ARE SLOWLY REBUILDING AND WE PRESENTLY HAVE 18,250 PAID SUBSCRIBERS. WE NEED ABOUT 7,000 MORE TO SEE THE BREAKEVEN POINT.

DUE TO THE PROBLEMS WE INHERITED: THE LARGE STAFF, THE GIANT DEFICIT, THE IMAGE THAT THE MAGAZINE WAS STRICTLY A HAND-OUT AND DID NOT HAVE TO BE PAID FOR, AND THE LACK OF TRUE FIGURES, IT HAS BEEN DIFFICULT TO HALT THE RAPID DOWNWARD TREND.

MANY OPERATING COSTS WERE ABSORBED BY THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT (FOR INSTANCE, COMPUTER COSTS WHICH VARIED BETWEEN \$10,000 AND \$28,000 PER YEAR) AND WERE NOT REFLECTED IN PAST YEARS' COST. WE CONTRACTED WITH A STUDENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, WHO IS MAJORING IN ECONOMICS TO ANALYZE OUR COST SITUATION. A COMPLETE FINANCIAL REPORT WAS NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL JANUARY 1977 OR AN APPROPRIATION FOR SALARIES ONLY WOULD HAVE BEEN REQUESTED IN THIS BUDGET.

THE TURNAROUND FROM RED TO BLACK HAS STARTED, AND REVENUES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THIS FISCAL HAVE ALREADY SURPASSED HIGHWAYS' BEST YEAR. WE PROJECT EARNINGS FOR THIS FISCAL TO BE AROUND \$160,000, WHICH IS \$48,000 MORE THAN EVER AT HIGHWAYS. TO DATE WE HAVE EARNED \$115,000.

IT IS HOPED THAT WITH THE ADDED REVENUES FROM SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE TO MORE EFFECTIVE AND CAREFULLY AIMED PROMOTIONS, AND A BUILD-UP OF ADVERTISING PAGES, THAT NEVADA MAGAZINE WILL BE FUNCTIONING JUST ON ITS REVENUES WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SALARIES THAT WE ARE NOW ASKING FROM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT'S BUDGET. THIS FUNDING REQUEST IS EXPLAINED IN THE MEMO FROM THE BUDGET DIVISION.

WE REGRET THAT YOUR MANDATE WAS NOT MET, BUT ARE CONFIDENT THAT AT THE END OF THIS BIENNIUM THAT THE MAGAZINE WILL BE COMPLETELY SELF-SUPPORTING.

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NEVADA BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGY

(702) 784-6691

MACKAY SCHOOL OF MINES
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • RENO
RENO, NEVADA 89507

TO: Senate Finance Committee
Assembly Ways and Means Committee

3 Feb 77
4 Feb 77

FROM: John Schilling, Director
Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology

SUBJECT: STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET REQUEST, 1977-9
MINING COOPERATIVE FUND
(Agency no. 101-5000)

(This statement supplements the PROGRAM STATEMENT)

The Mining Cooperative Fund was set up in 1958 to provide basic information about Nevada geology and mineral resources, mainly as an aid to prospectors and mining companies in their search for new mineral deposits, but also to help others who need geologic information and base maps. The monies are used by the U. S. Geological Survey to finance special mineral, geological, and topographical mapping projects which are beyond the capability of the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology.

The USGS matches the appropriated funds, the State gets double return for its money. (Thirty-two other states have similar cooperative programs with the USGS). The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology selects and monitors the projects to meet the needs of State agencies, prospectors, mining companies, urban planners, etc. The results are published as maps and reports by NBMG and USGS.

Basic data from these maps and reports have lead to the discovery of a number of mines including the Carlin gold mine, the second largest in the United States. Mining is Nevada's second largest industry, and could grow substantially if encouraged, decreasing Nevada's dependence on gaming-tourism for jobs and taxes, as well as helping to alleviate the rapidly looming minerals (including fuels) shortage.

In recent years, an increasing number of the projects have been designed to help the urban planner --- to indicate such geologic problems as earthquakes, landslides, flash floods, poor foundation conditions, sources of sand and gravel, etc., etc. Local planning agencies find this information so useful that they are paying NBMG to do additional, more-detailed studies.

The increased funding (\$10,000 additional for FY 1977-8, \$20,000 for FY 1978-9) is requested to cover inflationary increases in costs --- the total output would remain at roughly the same level.

The present status, and future direction, of the program is discussed in the Program Statement. Because there is a need for many more projects than can be funded, and because priorities frequently change, projects are selected at the last possible moment. The following projects are in progress:

- 1- 5. Topographic quadrangle maps of Boulder City, Elko, NW Las Vegas, Pyramid Lake, Wadsworth.
- 6- 7. Slope steepness maps of W Elko and NE Las Vegas.
- 8-11. Reports (with geologic map) covering the geology and mineral resources of Lander, Pershing, northern Nye, and Elko Counties.

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12. Full-color geologic map (1:500,000-scale) of Nevada.
- 13-19. Geologic maps of Dun Glen (Pershing County), Cockalorum Wash (Nye County), Las Vegas SW, Las Vegas NW, Las Vegas NE (Clark County), Roberts Creek (Eureka County), and Walker Lake (Douglas, Lyon, Ormsby Counties) quadrangles.
20. Report on the radioactive age of Nevada rocks.
- 21-22. Gravity maps of the Caliente and Las Vegas quadrangles.
23. Aeromagnetic map of the Reno quadrangles.
- 24-27. Geologic hazards maps of the Carson City, New Empire, South Lake Tahoe, and Washoe City quadrangles.

COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT, 1973

Public Law 93-203

The CETA was signed into law in 1973 which established a flexible and decentralized system of federal, state and local manpower programs with states, cities and counties determining the kinds of programs and services that best serve their citizen needs. The legislation provides maximum flexibility in planning and operation of programs. Funding is appropriated annually by Congress and administered by the U.S. Department of Labor.

There are four (4) prime sponsors receiving CETA funds in Nevada and providing manpower services; these include:

1. The State
2. City of Las Vegas
3. Washoe County Board of Commissioners
4. Nevada State Inter-Tribal Council

Each prime sponsor is required to submit a comprehensive manpower plan covering the area to be served, the services to be provided, establish a planning council, and provide assurances that programs will be administered properly. Funding is provided annually by formula allocation based on unemployment, low income, and the previous year's funding level. The types of manpower activity provided under CETA includes classroom, occupational, vocational, and on-the-job training; subsidized employment which includes P.S.E. and work experience; manpower services which includes outreach, intake/assessment, orientation, counseling, job development, job placement and transportation; supportive services which includes health care and medical services, child care, residential support, assistance in securing bonds, family planning, and job restructuring. In FY-76, the State of Nevada received twenty-two million,

seven hundred fifty eight thousand, five hundred twenty dollars (\$22,758,520) from which fifteen thousand, twenty-four (15,024) individuals were served. From this total, two thousand six hundred twenty nine (2,629) CETA clients were placed in unsubsidized employment.

Funding and management for the different programs is accomplished through different Titles of the Act:

Title I provides an extensive package including: training, public service employment, work experience, and various employment-related services.

Title II--The main use of Title II funds is to provide public service employment for those in areas where large numbers of people are unemployed.

Title III sets up programs for special groups singled out by Congress as especially needy: Indians, Migrant Farm Workers, Disadvantaged Youth, Offenders, Older Worker, People with English-speaking difficulty, and others.

Title IV--The Job Corps program, a National Contract, provides training for young persons who need and can benefit from a program which teaches them to become more responsive, employable, and productive citizens; through the development of National, State and county resources.

Title V--created a national policy-making commission, finally,

Title VI--was added in 1974 to create additional public service jobs for the rising levels of unemployment caused by the 1974-75 recession.

Section 107 of the Act requires the State to establish a Manpower Services Council and staffing. Staffing for the State Comprehensive Employment and Training Office includes five (5) professionals and two (2) supportive positions. There are no vacancies in the existing staff nor are there any new positions requested. The council membership includes the prime sponsors, general public, business, labor, client groups, Nevada Employment Security Department and the State Department of Education.

The council responsibilities include:

- 1) reviewing state agency and prime sponsors plans and modifications and commenting on the provision of the services;
- 2) making recommendations on improving the coordination and effectiveness of manpower services within the State;
- 3) monitor the operation of the programs conducted by each prime sponsor and
- 4) make an Annual Report to the Governor.

In addition, to providing staff and support services to the council the Act also requires the provision of additional State Manpower Services which includes:

- i) Assurance of state agencies cooperation with prime sponsors;
- ii) Development of methods of sharing resources to eliminate duplication of services and meet needs in an economical manner;
- iii) Coordination of Wagner/Peyser Act services (Nevada Employment Service) with prime sponsors to assure full manpower assistance to eligible applicants;
- iv) Provide financial assistance for special programs to meet the needs of rural areas;
- v) Development and publication of current labor market information;
- vi) Provide technical assistance to prime sponsors in developing and implementing its programs under the Act;

- vii) Develop special model training and employment programs and related services for youth, offenders, and other special groups;
- viii) Administer the Vocational Education CETA flow through grants used to provide Vocational Education services to clients.

CETA FUNDING

7/1/75-9/30/76

Statewide

<u>TITLE I</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u># SERVED</u>	<u>TITLE II</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u># SERVED</u>
Clark County	\$ 4,487,497.00	3,809	Clark County	\$ 1,235,165.00	806
Washoe County	1,219,678.00	1,749	Washoe County	1,081,700.00	445
Balance of State	1,247,808.00	998	Balance of State	<u>1,911,297.00</u>	<u>687</u>
Special Grant	678,044.00	1,058			
	<u>\$ 7,633,027.00</u>	<u>7,614</u>		<u>\$ 4,228,162.00</u>	<u>1,938</u>
<u>TITLE III</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u># SERVED</u>	<u>TITLE IV</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u>#SERVED</u>
Clark County	\$ 1,025,342.00	1,786	Statewide	\$72,500.00	105
Washoe County	428,333.00	557			
Balance of State	183,580.00	371			
Special Grant	136,037.00	151			
Inter Tribal Council	586,027.00	373			
	<u>\$ 2,359,319.00</u>	<u>3,238</u>			
<u>TITLE VI</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u># SERVED</u>	<u>Statewide Totals</u>		
Clark County	\$ 4,879,565.00	1,215	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DOLLARS</u>	<u># SERVED</u>
Washoe County	804,877.00	332	I	\$ 7,633,027.00	7,614
Balance of State	2,781,070.00	582	II	4,228,162.00	1,938
	<u>\$ 8,465,512.00</u>	<u>2,129</u>	III	2,359,319.00	3,238
			IV	72,500.00	105
			VI	<u>8,465,512.00</u>	<u>2,129</u>
			Grand Total	<u>22,758,520.00</u>	<u>15,024</u>

Persons Placed In Unsubsidized Employment
During Fiscal Year 1976 By CETA Programs

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>TITLE I</u>	747	786	1,533
<u>TITLE II</u>	98	57	155
<u>TITLE III</u>			
Migrant	51	63	114
Indian	73	148	221
<u>TITLE IV</u>	122	13	135
<u>TITLE VI</u>	<u>275</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>471</u>
	1,366	1,263	2,629

BG/bc

1-19-77