

Committee in Session at 8:34 am on Monday, March 5, 1979.

Senator Keith Ashworth in the Chair.

PRESENT: Chairman Keith Ashworth
Senator Clifton Young
Senator Rick Blakemore
Senator Wilbur Faiss
Senator Jim Kosinski

ABSENT: Vice-Chairman Joe Neal

GUESTS: Senator Norman Glaser, Northern Nevada Senatorial
District
Dr. Donald H. Baepler, Chancellor, University of
Nevada System
Mr. Robert Cashell, Chairman, Board of Regents
Mr. John McBride, Member, Board of Regents
Mr. John Tom Ross, Member, Board of Regents
Dr. William Berg, President, Northern Nevada
Community College
Dr. Jack Davis, President, Western Nevada Community
College
Dr. Paul Kreider, Interim President, Clark County
Community College

Chairman Ashworth opened the meeting by announcing the committee would be considering S.J.R. 12, S.J.R. 13, S.B. 199, S.B. 202 and S.B. 284.

Senator Norman Glaser, Northern Nevada Senatorial District, stated he was prime introducer of S.J.R. 12, S.J.R. 13, S.B. 199, and S.B. 202. Senator Glaser stated that these bills were introduced not in opposition to the universities but in favor of community colleges. He stated that at the conception of the community college system, the legislature had the concept that the community colleges would be a full partner with other fully matriculated universities.

As to S.J.R. 13, Senator Glaser stated that the Legislative Counsel Bureau has determined that a separate governing board for community colleges may be established without a constitutional amendment. (See Exhibit "A") However, he stated that S.J.R. 13 was introduced because it would take approximately five years for the legal procedure and by that time, the size of the community colleges would warrant an independent board. He stated that S.B. 199 would enact the separation by legislation rather than constitutional amendment. Senator Glaser said that there was justification for the separation, either now or in the future by constitutional amendment. Tadlock Associates, Incorporated had been retained by the legislative subcommittee studying the community colleges and Senator Glaser submitted Exhibit "B" (First

Report by Tadlock Associates) to the committee. He also submitted Exhibit "C" (Second Report by Tadlock Associated) to the committee. Senator Glaser noted that the First Report was suppressed and the Second Report resulted which precluded that the board should be separated.

Senator Glaser submitted the letter of support from Mr. William Wunderlich, Jr. for the record (Exhibit "D").

Senator Glaser stated that information had been obtained as to the cost of separating the boards and said that it would not be prohibitive. He further stated that there had been lack of cooperation on the part of the universities during the establishment of the community college at Elko; it was his belief that this was because community colleges are cost-effective. He noted salary differences for instructors; community college, approximately \$13,000 and university, over \$18,000. The figures were several years old and the difference currently, he assumed, would be greater. Senator Glaser stated that community colleges utilized part-time instructors which seemed to be an area of distress to university faculty. He concluded by stating that he did not believe the community college system could be included in the "ivory tower philosophy" of the universities and therefore proposed the legislation for separation.

Chairman Ashworth raised the question of competition between the community colleges and the universities for the freshman students. Senator Glaser responded that students taking required courses from the community colleges, at a lesser cost, tend to have a lower drop-out rate after transferring to a university. Senator Glaser also noted a problem of transferring credits from a community college to a university; however, the situation has improved.

Senator Glaser stated that S.B. 202 is a back-up bill in the event the committee does not decide to separate the boards to provide for adequate administration. Senator Glaser requested the insertion of the word "regional" before "campus" on Page 1, Line 11.

Senator Glaser stated that S.J.R. 12 proposes a constitutional amendment which provides for the appointment of University of Nevada Regents and Community College Trustees. He stated that many capable people are precluded from serving on these boards due to the expense involved in running for office. He said that S.J.R. 12 also contains the enabling legislation for separation of the boards at a later date.

On S.B. 202, Senator Faiss questioned the cost involved as to vice presidents' salaries. Senator Kosinski stated the staff presently exists as all campuses have an executive officer.

Senator Kosinski expressed concern as to how separation of the

systems would solve the problems that brought about the proposed pieces of legislation. He cited the articulation problem and questioned if the difficulties would increase with separation. Senator Glaser stated that the situation could only improve. Senator Kosinski questioned if Senator Glaser would support funding for community colleges by using a property tax base. Senator Glaser stated that Tadlock Associates, Incorporated recommended that a portion of the funds be obtained based on property taxes. However, he noted that there was unfairness to funding for one system through the general fund while another system would be funded by the community. He stated he would support such a measure. In that event, Senator Glaser suggested local advisory boards be established by law rather than by the Board of Regents.

Senator Young expressed concern as to competitive problems that may exist under a separation.

Chairman Ashworth questioned cost difference between the community college system and the universities as to student enrollment. Senator Glaser stated that the universities receive approximately \$37 million with enrollment on a "full time equivalent" basis of approximately 13,500 students; the community colleges receive approximately \$9 million with enrollment of approximately 5,800 students.

Senator Young questioned the prevalent form of management in other states. Senator Glaser stated that he believed most states have a separate board of regents for their community college system and for their university system with a commission of higher education over both.

Dr. Donald H. Baepler, Chancellor, University of Nevada System, expressed difficulties in having different boards for the university system and the community college system. He further stated that articulation problems have been solved quickly in the State of Nevada. He stated that the future growth of the community college system may warrant a separate board; however, a proposal is being considered for a committee of the Regents, meeting independently of the Board, to study community college related problems. Dr. Baepler stated that he believed a severe fiscal impact would result from separation in the areas of computer services and facilities to handle business affairs. Dr. Baepler stated certain unavoidable instances where credits are not transferable, many resulting from external constraints imposed by the accrediting societies.

Chairman Ashworth questioned if students taking courses in the community colleges transfer to the university system seem to be better students. Dr. Baepler stated they have noted no significant difference in educational level of the students.

Senator Kosinski questioned if Dr. Baepler would be recommending a separate committee of the Regents to study university related problems in addition to the committee to study community college related problems. Dr. Baepler stated he would not because he believed the community colleges have a number of problems not shared by the universities. He stated that universities have national models to follow where community colleges do not. He recommended a community college coordinator be hired instead of a president to focus on issues. Senator Kosinski expressed concern that this recommendation is an attempt to alleviate political pressures presently on the system.

Chairman Ashworth asked who the coordinator would report to. Dr. Baepler replied it would be a staff person in the Chancellor's office working with community colleges.

Senator Kosinski expressed concern as to the separation of the community colleges into three different departments from a management standpoint. As to S.B. 202, Senator Kosinski read portions from the recommendations prepared by the legislative subcommittee studying community colleges. Senator Kosinski stated that he concurred with those findings and as a result, introduced S.B. 202. Dr. Baepler stated that the coordinator would be the factor bringing the three community college presidents together. Senator Kosinski asked if the coordinator would have any authority over the presidents. Dr. Baepler stated that he would not.

Vice-Chairman Neal arrived for the meeting.

Dr. Baepler addressed the issue of appointive versus elective members of the Board of Regents. He stated he could see no difference between the two methods of obtaining members of the Board, both work in his opinion.

As to S.B. 284, Dr. Baepler stated that the present term of office is better than a shorter term due to continuity reasons and conformity with the national model.

Senator Young questioned the norm in other states the size of Nevada as to appointive versus elective boards. Dr. Baepler stated the tendency was to appointive boards.

Mr. Robert Cashell, Chairman, Board of Regents, Mr. John McBride, member, Board of Regents and Mr. John Tom Ross, member, Board of Regents, addressed the committee.

Mr. Robert Cashell stated that from the members of the Board he had spoken with, he found no strong opposition or sentiments in favor of S.J.R. 12. He stated that a problem may exist in later years due to the expense of a campaign. He stated his opposition to separation by the community colleges.

Mr. John McBride also stated his opposition to separation by the community colleges. Mr. McBride expressed his concern with the problems of the community colleges and stated he believed the presidents of the community colleges should be on the same level as presidents of the universities. He further stated that he believed shortening the terms of the regents would succeed in making election to office even more costly. He expressed no position as to appointive or elective terms for regents.

Mr. John Tom Ross expressed his interest in the problems of the community colleges as his constituency represents a large portion of the attendance at the community college. He stated his support of having the presidents of the community colleges as equals to the presidents of universities. As to appointive versus elective methods of establishing the Boards of Regents, Mr. Ross stated that there are problems and advantages to both systems.

Mr. McBride stated that he did not believe the community colleges were being short-changed in the area of the budget. Senator Young expressed concern as to the extreme growth and if there should be some local support to establish a "breaking mechanism."

Chairman Ashworth read the letter from the Clark County Democratic Central Committee (Exhibit "E") to the committee.

Dr. William Berg, President, Northern Nevada Community College, Dr. Jack Davis, President, Western Nevada Community College and Dr. Paul Kreider, Interim President, Clark County Community College, addressed the committee.

Dr. Berg stated that he had conferred with members of his faculty and members of the advisory board. He spoke in opposition to the separation of the community colleges and supported Dr. Baepler's proposal regarding a coordinator.

Dr. Jack Davis concurred with the testimony of Dr. Berg. He stated that the community college is working very well with the Board of Regents and has been for the last two years.

Dr. Kreider stated that the problem of articulation has greatly improved. He concurred with the testimony of Dr. Berg and Dr. Davis.

Senator Kosinski questioned if the three presidents received an increase in pay when the old system was abolished. The presidents stated that they did.

Dr. Davis wished to state for the record that he had conferred with the two faculty senates. The Reno/Sparks faculty senate is opposed to the president and vice president combination; however, they wished consideration of a chancellor and vice chancellor's position. Dr. Davis stated they were in opposition to a separate board. He stated that the consensus of the south campus faculty

senate is in opposition to having a president and vice president combination and in opposition to a separate board.


Dr. Kreider stated that both the advisory board and the faculty senate prefer the present structure.

Senator Young questioned if the presidents agreed with Dr. Baepler as to possibly having separate boards in the future. The presidents indicated that they did agree.

Chairman Ashworth recessed the hearing until Thursday, March 8.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:55 am.

Respectfully submitted,



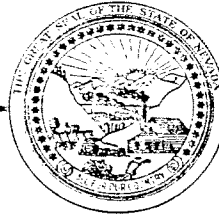
Roni Ronemus
Committee Secretary

Approved:

Chairman
Senator Keith Ashworth

STATE OF NEVADA
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710



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April 21, 1978

Senator Norman D. Glaser
Post Office Box 1
Halleck, Nevada 89824

LCO 48

Legislative authority to
establish governing board
for community colleges

Dear Senator Glaser:

You have requested the opinion of the Legislative Counsel as to whether the legislature may establish a separate governing board for community colleges without a constitutional amendment. A related question is whether, if such a board were established, the legislature could require that the University of Nevada accept the transfer of credits from the community colleges.

In 1967 this office issued an opinion holding that the legislature may provide by law for the establishment of community colleges.¹ In 1968 the legislature enacted a law establishing the Elko Community College pilot project. The board of trustees of the Elko County school district was designated to serve ex officio as the board of trustees of Elko Community College,² an arrangement which lasted until July 1, 1969, when the board of regents of the University of Nevada was substituted for the board of school trustees as the governing body.³

¹LCO-49, September 25, 1967 (on file in Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau).

²Session Laws of Nevada 1968, pp. 56-57.

³See Session Laws of Nevada 1969, p. 683.

Senator Norman D. Glaser
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In our 1967 opinion we stated that "(t)he power of the legislature to establish, or to authorize by law the establishment of, one or more community colleges embracing 2 years of instruction beyond the high school level is clearly established by section 5 of article 11 of the Nevada constitution * * *." That section provides:

Sec: 5. The legislature shall have power to establish [establish] Normal schools, and such different grades of schools, from the primary department to the University, as in their discretion they may deem necessary, and all Professors in said University, or Teachers in said Schools of whatever grade, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath as prescribed in Article Fifteenth of this Constitution. No Professor or Teacher who fails to comply with the provisions of any law framed in accordance with provisions of this Section, shall be entitled to receive any portion of the public monies set apart for school purposes. (emphasis added)

We noted that this section and sections 2 and 4 of article 11 "appear to provide for a complete educational system divided into three parts. The system of common schools is mandatory, to be controlled by the legislature. The state university is mandatory, to be controlled by a board of regents. Any other component is optional, to be controlled by the legislature if established." We concluded that community colleges are in the third, optional, category described in section 5.

In response to your current request we reaffirm our conclusion that community colleges fall into the optional category of educational institutions governed by the provisions of section 5 of article 11. Thus their establishment and operation are in the hands of the legislature, and the legislature may choose to keep them completely separate from the university and the board of regents.

Nothing in the constitution requires that community colleges be controlled by the regents or prohibits the establishment of a separate and independent governing body for community colleges. In fact, as we mentioned above, Elko Community College was governed by a board of trustees consisting of the local school district trustees until July 1, 1969. Legislative placement of the community colleges under the board of

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regents was a matter of legislative policy, not the result of any constitutional mandate.

Thus it is our opinion that the legislature may establish a separate governing board for community colleges, just as it could (and did) establish the colleges themselves, without a constitutional amendment.

On the other question, that of transferability of credits from a community college to the University of Nevada, our 1967 opinion concluded that credits earned in community colleges would be transferable "only under such conditions as the board of regents may prescribe." We said:

The supreme court of Nevada has made clear in King v. Board of Regents, 65 Nev. 533 at 569, 200 P.2d 221 (1948), that "it was the intention of the framers of the constitution to vest exclusive executive and administrative control of the university in a board of regents." The matter of accepting or not accepting credits from another institution is an integral part of the administration of a university; it could not be prescribed by the legislature without invading the exclusive domain of the board of regents. So long as the community college is sufficient unto itself, granting no degree or its own limited degrees, it would remain subject only to the control of the legislature, as indicated in the first paragraph of this opinion. If, however, the community college desires to enable those of its students who have completed its 2-year academic course to pursue their education directly to a university degree, that 2-year academic course must meet the approval of the board of regents for transfer of credit.

We believe this to be a valid statement of the law today under article 11 of the Nevada constitution. The legislature may remove governance of the community colleges from among the duties of the board of regents, but it does not have the power to require the regents to accept community college credits at the university.

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If you need further information on this subject, please
let us know.

Very truly yours,

FRANK W. DAYKIN
Legislative Counsel

By Janet Wilson
Janet Wilson
Deputy Legislative Counsel

JW:ke

In TAI's estimation, the current system has several weaknesses:

- No one person has the responsibility for coordinating community college planning, programing, budgeting, or information gathering.
- Without a coordinated effort, the community college interests may not be as well represented within the university system as those of the university campuses, which report to the University Chancellor and the University Board of Regents.
- No mechanism beyond political pressure exists for introducing local community interests and needs into the decision-making processes--a special characteristic of the community college whose very name implies responsiveness to the local area it serves.

Two similar state systems in the West, those of Hawaii and Alaska, are prime examples that a state university system seldom affords either the climate or the mechanism for the community colleges to operate as full partners with the university in the postsecondary educational effort of the state. They are seen rather as minor divisions of the university system despite the number of citizens they serve. Further, although the roles and missions of the university and the community colleges are complementary, they have major differences requiring a different educational focus from that traditionally espoused by university personnel. The result is that educational issues are constantly thrown into the political arena for resolution by the community colleges or their communities because their interests understandably tend to be subordinated to the interests of the university. TAI found strong evidence of such activities in the state currently.

In TAI's experience across the country, community colleges flourish where

1. Local citizen control can be exercised to assure that the local college is responsive to local needs

2. There is a community college officer at the state level whose prime responsibilities are the promotion of community college interests with a state board and the legislature, and the assurance of orderly and defensible community college development through common data base collection and joint decision-making among the campuses.

TAI Recommendation

TAI recommends that the state not rely solely on the good faith and intent of the present university and community college officers to make the current system work. Personnel change rapidly in higher education and other officers may not be so understanding of the role and needs of the community college system. What is currently lacking is an organizational structure which undergirds the community colleges and provides the long term stability which reliance on individuals cannot provide the state.

The most obvious solution, and in TAI's opinion the best long term solution, would require major changes in the system and a constitutional amendment. This solution would be the creation of a separate state level community college board with a state chancellor to serve as their executive officer. The local colleges would exist as autonomous units controlled by local boards of trustees and local presidents operating within policies, guidelines, and funding established by the state board. The State of Washington provides a good model for such a system which balances local and state control.

A modification of this system, and perhaps the best interim solution, could be accomplished within the present structure. It would require the following:

1. The appointment or election of local boards of trustees for each community college district to work with the local president to set local policy on educational and operational matters.
2. The appointment of a substructure of the state Board of Regents to convene as a state community college board, considering only community college affairs, and reporting their recommendations for action to the Board of Regents for final approval.
3. The appointment of a state level officer, with full cabinet rank on the Chancellor's staff, to coordinate and promote the community college program at the state level.

In TAI's opinion, this latter position is critical to the long term financial and programmatic health of the system. To rely on the three community college presidents to operate voluntarily as a coordinating agency is to ask them to subordinate their prime charge--development of the best possible local program--to the development of the best possible state-wide program. The failure of a similar "troika" system in the Seattle Community College District should provide Nevada with a serious warning about embarking in this direction.

Failing to appoint such an officer will mean that the chancellor must undertake this role along with direction of the university--a mixture of interests for which most university chancellors have little background and limited interest.

In TAI's experience nationally, the organization of the system is a much more serious planning problem than is the question of which facilities or programs should be placed where. It is the system and its structure which can provide long term stability and economies, and allow the campus professionals to do the jobs for which they are hired--to deliver educational services to their local communities.

Important too in TAI's estimation is the development of a local tax support program which would give the colleges three balanced revenue sources: state funds, tuition, and local funds. Establishing such a local base, however, means that extra care must be taken to deliver services to the widely dispersed rural population which could resist taxing for which they saw no direct return.

The District Level Organization

The state is currently operating three distinct community college districts, each of which has a major campus to serve as its nucleus. Each campus also acts as the center for a number of outreach programs, providing services to the small population centers in their district.

TAI commends this system. It follows the national trend of expanding community college services beyond the campus boundary. It further allows the system to make use of local facilities already available through public and private schools, store fronts, churches, etc. rather than building new facilities for college use only.

It is the Montana model toward which TAI is most inclined to recommend for the State of Nevada. The model provides:

- Local governance and control, within state guidelines
- Balanced budgeting, local and state funds, and tuition
- Community college coordination and advocacy
- Decision making based upon need and programs
- Less competition among higher education institutions.

In TAI's experience, successful community colleges tend to occur where

1. Local citizen involvement fosters a local college responsive to local needs
2. There is a community college officer at the state level whose prime responsibilities are the promotion of community college interests and the assurance of orderly and defensible community college development through common data base collection and joint decision making among the campuses.

TAI Recommendations

In the event the Board of Regents elect to maintain the existing organizational structure, then the best present solution to the problems outlined above is to make the current structure work more effectively for the community colleges. The following additions to the current governance system which TAI proposes should help assure that the community colleges get the attention they deserve from the central administrative office of the university system. These changes should also help create a climate where community colleges can establish their own identity, their own patterns of staffing, budgeting, and instruction, and their own philosophy of education--consistent with the state constitution.

In the interest of efficiency and economy, however, the community colleges and the universities should continue operating under a central administrative office. Promoting the special interests of the community colleges can be accomplished by adding these units to the current system.

1. The continuance of appointing local advisory boards for each community college district with representation of each service area including the nuclear campus, adjunct campus, centers, and satellites. However, TAI would urge the Board of Regents to strongly consider the establishment of district community college Boards of Trustees similar to those of the State of Montana.
2. The appointment of a Board of Regents Committee for Community Colleges modeled on the Regents Investment Advisory Board. The Regents Committee for Community Colleges would handle the community college portion of each Regents agenda and submit recommendations for final approval to the full Board of Regents.
3. The appointment of a full-time staff officer reporting to the Chancellor with specific responsibility for coordinating community college matters.

TAI believes this last recommendation is critical to the financial and programmatic health of the system. To rely on the three community college presidents to operate voluntarily as a coordinating agency is to ask them to subordinate their primary charge--developing the best possible local program--to the development of the best possible statewide program.

TAI recommends that as the population of Nevada and community colleges grows, the state should not rely solely on the good faith of the present university and community college officers to make the current system work. Personnel change rapidly in higher education and other officers may not be so understanding of the role and needs of the community college system. When the population of the state increases to the point where even this augmented organizational system is unsatisfactory, then Nevada should consider designing a state level community college board. In the event that such a board is

established, TAI recommends that district tax support programs be considered to provide the community colleges with three balanced revenue sources: state funds, tuition, and district funds.

The District Level Organization

The state is currently operating three distinct community college districts, each of which has a major campus to serve as its nucleus. Each campus also acts as the center for a number of outreach programs, providing services to the small population centers in their district.

TAI commends this system. It follows the national trend of expanding community college services beyond the campus boundary. It further allows the system to make use of local facilities already available through public and private schools, store fronts, churches, etc. rather than building new facilities for college use only.

W. F. WUNDERLICH, JR.

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February 21, 1979

Honorable Robert List
Governor of the State of Nevada
State Capitol Bldg.
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Governor List:

We are writing you concerning the Nevada Community College and its role in education and our political system. As we have conferred with you before concerning this matter, it is very apparent again that the community college is the political football.

When the community college system was established 12 years ago, the purpose and intent was to co-ordinate the K thru 12 and University educational systems. There was a need to fill the gap in education, as all other states in the union had already done. The community college was established as a school of work. A place where students can learn to go out and earn a living, upgrade, or change their job qualifications. It is to help students to be taxpayers instead of "taxeaters".

At the time the community college was established, it was felt that there should only be three main campuses and their satellite campuses to serve the people on a geographical and population basis. Elko is a main campus and is presently serving satellite campuses in Ely, Eureka, Austin, Battle Mountain, Winnemucca, McDermott, Mountain City, Owyhee, Carlin, and Wells (one community nearly 200 miles away from the main campus). This is being done effectively and economically without extra capital investments by utilizing school buildings already paid for by the taxpayer and again without having to hire a new administrative staff to make the system work. The other two main campuses are doing likewise.

The community college system has tried to hold down the administrative costs and use the money available to teach students. The administrators and instructors in our community colleges are dedicated in helping students, through counseling and guidance, to find their spot in life and train them to go out in the world and earn a living.

Our community college doors are open to everyone and anyone that has the ambition to better themselves (open door policy). The colleges are functioning with a

Honorable Robert List
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minimum of administrative staff. They are not intent on building an empire of figureheads at the cost to the taxpayer. They are also willing to use buildings and facilities already constructed for education that are only being used 180 days out of the year. In areas where there are crowded conditions, I'm sure buildings can be constructed and used with the co-operation of the local school districts.

Since the last session of legislature, the community college has continued to grow beside itself after the decisions made by the legislature and the board of regents. When the regents and the governor "cut off the head" of the community college, there first proposal was for another study. Also, the legislative committee was established to do an investigation into the community college system. However, money spent for both the study and the committee would have covered the cost of the community college president's function with considerable more efficiency and accomplishment. All the information compiled these last two years in studies could be verified by what was already in the community college files in the office of the president.

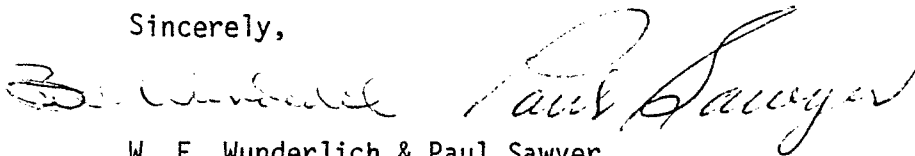
Unfortunately, during these last two years the administration function for the community college has deteriorated. Not because of the administrators, but because of the system. Each campus president became an "errand boy" for the board of regents. While they were out satisfying the whims of the regents, their staff members had to fill-in during their absence. As a consequence, these staff members were not able to contribute their full time to the student's education. This is defeating the total concept of the community college. If this trend continues the community college will be in the same boat as the university system and there would be no need for separation because the community college will then become Junior Colleges.

The community college should be a separate system from the University. This was the recommendation of the Little Report 12 years ago and the present Tadlock Report. The two systems are not compatible in philosophy of education or administrative function.

The community college system has to be separated from the university board of regents and allowed to function in its own area--"the world of work". Please give these people the help they need! With your advice and guidance the separation of the two systems could be augmented at a tremendous benefit to education and the taxpayers in the State of Nevada.

Thank you for giving this situation your utmost and immediate consideration.

Sincerely,



W. F. Wunderlich & Paul Sawyer

cc: Norman Glaser ✓
Dean Rhoads
John Marvel



Clark County Democratic Central Committee

MARGUERITE SEGRETTI
CHAIRMAN

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

AILENE STEPHENS
SECRETARY



FEB 26 1979

February 22, 1979

Senator Keith Ashworth, Chairman
Senate Human Resources & Facilities
Nevada State Senate
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Keith;

The Legislative Action Committee of Clark County Democratic Central Committee in considering current bills before your committee, has the following recommendations:

A DO PASS recommendation on Senate bills:

S.B. 198 an act relating to the state fire marshal

(SB 198)

S [REDACTED]

(SB 202)

S [REDACTED]

It is hoped that your committee will give serious consideration to this recommendation.

Sincerely,

Marguerite C Segretti, Chairman
Beverly Carlino, Chairman Legislative Action Committee
2025 Paradise Road
Las Vegas, NV 89104
Phone 732-8833

MCS:as