

MEMBERS PRESENT: Chairman Bremner
 Vice Chairman Hickey
 Mr. Bergevin
 Mr. Brady
 Mr. Coulter
 Mr. Glover
 Mrs. Hayes
 Mr. Horn
 Mr. Marvel
 Mr. Rhoads
 Mr. Robinson
 Mr. Vergiels
 Mrs. Westall

ALSO PRESENT: Bill Bible, Fiscal Analyst; Judy Matteucci, Deputy
 Fiscal Analyst; (SEE ATTACHED GUEST LIST)

Chairman Bremner called the meeting to order at 7:30 a.m.

Northern Nevada Community College

Mr. Ken Partridge, Vice Chancellor of the University of Nevada System, introduced Mr. William Berg, President of the Northern Nevada Community College who addressed the budget and stated that the budget developed for this biennium was developed to maintain status quo in Elko and to strengthen the offerings in the off campus areas as had been recommended by a number of accrediting teams that have visited the facilities. Mr. Berg asked the committee to reconsider a number of cuts that have been proposed in the Governor's recommended budget. He stated that there are four areas of concern: full time coordinator at Winnemucca, imposition of the new student-faculty ratio, equalization of professional salaries, and travel. EXHIBIT D.

Mr. Berg stated that the Governor's budget does not provide for the increased travel of his department nor does it provide for the increased cost of travel. He added that travel is kept to a minimum and the least expensive mode of travel is taken by those attending mandatory meetings.

Additionally Mr. Berg addressed a new program that has been offered at the college for the past two years, the diesel mechanics program. He stated that the program was funded in conjunction with CETA and all expenses have been paid by federal funds. He added that 81.6% of the students completing the program have been placed in the private sector. Mr. Berg stated that because the program is funded by CETA that only CETA students can enter the program; adding that they have appeared before the Board of Regents in an attempt to modify this to allow anyone to enter the program and have it added to the regular offerings of the college. He stated that CETA is anticipating a drastic cutback and will not be able to fund even 50% of this program, further adding that CETA is willing to leave the \$45,000 worth of equipment with the college and would like to be able to refer CETA students to the program, with CETA paying the tuition for the students.

Chairman Bremner asked for a breakdown of the in-state travel. Mr. Berg stated that \$9,000 of the total request is for in-state travel.

Mr. Hickey asked if the advisory board was fully attended and if any vacancies existed at this time. Mr. Berg stated that there are no vacancies at this time, attendance is good, and adding that there isn't any specific number of individuals that are required to serve on the Board; stating that there is representation from the 5 counties making up the 13 member board.

Chairman Bremner asked Mr. Cashell, Chairman of the Board of Regents, if some of the travel for the college was paid by the Board of Regents.

Mr. Cashell stated that very little, if any, was paid by his board. Mr. John Ross, University Regent, added that a car was purchased for the college by the Board. Mr. Cashell stated that Mr. Berg flies into Reno and catches a ride with him on his own aircraft to the meeting. He added that the costs of operating the private aircraft are not charged to the State.

Chairman Bremner asked how many students are being served in the Winnemucca area. Mr. Berg stated that there are presently 250 taking college credit classes and 150 taking community service credits.

Mr. Rhoads asked, of the four areas of concern in the budget, which areas would receive priority. Mr. Berg stated that all of the areas are important, however, he stated that the equalization of professional salaries, the diesel mechanic program and the full time coordinator position at Winnemucca are the most important.

Mr. Marvel asked if the college could get along with the 26 people that it had previously or would it need the full 29. Mr. Berg stated that they could get along with the 26.

Mr. Hickey directed a question to all of the community colleges, asking that they provide to the subcommittee, a statement of the cost per student per day.

Mr. Vergiels asked how the \$100,000 was cut from administration and put back in instruction. Mr. Berg stated that the information would be supplied.

Mr. Cashell commented that the LPN program at Winnemucca is a valuable program and should be maintained, as well as the diesel mechanic program.

Western Nevada Community College

Mr. Jack Davis, President of the Western Nevada Community College, addressed the budget and stated that the budget formula accepted and approved for the WNCC by the 1979 Legislature has worked well for the college, adding that he would like to maintain and implement the same formula for the next two years. EXHIBIT E. He stated that enrollment projections are to increase by 10% for each year of the upcoming biennium. He added that this appears to be low, stating that enrollment for last Spring increased by 19%. He stated that a major priority is the request for a 15% increase in faculty salaries for each year of the biennium. Mr. Davis stated that student fees are another priority, adding that the students don't want a fee increase, but if it does come about, they are willing to cooperate with such an increase. He added that the students expressed a desire to have any fee increases spread out over the biennium, one half the first year and one-half the second year.

Mr. Davis stated that a third area of priority is reflected on page 244 of the budget, the instructor-student ratio support that is provided by the Executive Budget. He stated that it will be difficult to provide the same services as in the past with the \$5,000 cut in professional salaries that has been proposed. He added that since no new programs have been budgeted for the next biennium, it was the intention of the college to expand the 2 year nursing program. He added that supplemental funds have been received from independent sources in the community to do this. However, with the \$5,000 cut proposed in the budget, the nursing program will not be started.

Mr. Vergiels asked what is the dollar amount that is needed to start the nursing program. Mr. Davis stated that \$35,000 is needed and added that

this would take care of the two nurses with Masters Degrees required by the State Nursing Board.

Mr. Marvel asked if this is the LPN program. Mr. Davis stated that this is not the LPN program, but is the 2 year nursing program which is in heavy demand by hospitals throughout the area of the school district. Mr. Marvel questioned the 11 to 1 student-instructor ratio, recommended in the Executive Budget, asking if it's realistic. Dr. Davis stated that it has been 10 to 1 in the past and that is what is required by the Nursing Board for their accreditation purposes, adding that he hopes that the 11 to 1 ratio will be acceptable to the Nursing Board and that the accreditation won't be affected by this figure. He stated that funds would be taken from another area of the budget to make the ratio 10 to 1 if the 11 to 1 ratio threatens the accreditation of the program.

Mr. Glover asked what the effect on the enrollment would be if the fees were increased all at once. Mr. Davis stated that, as a guess, the people that can least afford it will probably not be able to enroll, but overall he stated that it probably won't have much effect.

Mr. Glover asked if a study had ever been done on what types of students enroll and what their sources of income are. Mr. Davis stated that in 25% of the students at the lower income area, 60% are in the \$14,000 to \$21,000 and about 5 to 8% that are above the \$20,000 area. He stated that a study of their sources of income hasn't been done.

Mr. Brady asked for further information on the nursing program. Mr. Davis stated that this program will provide the nurses for the Carson area and Lyon County Hospital. Mr. Brady asked how responsive the community college is to the needs of the program. Mr. Davis stated that in the past the college has had great flexibility and has provided what the community has asked for. He added that without the additional \$5,000 for the program, the college is no longer able to provide this program to the community; adding that the flexibility of the college be removed by this budget cut.

Mr. Alastuey stated that there are fewer absolute dollars in the 81-82 governor recommendations than there are in the 80-81 work program put together by the adversity of the part-time -- full-time split. He added that the FTE instruction is there as per their recommended formula. However, the dollars are less because they are recommending a return to the basic 45-55 full-time--part-time split whereas, it nets out after full time factors are put back in for certain positions to 48-52. He added that right now it is about 57 - 43 full time -- part time; the cheaper teaching dollars is what makes it drop.

Dr. Robinson asked about the LPN programs. Mr. Davis stated that there is an LPN program in Carson and one in Lyon County. He added that one more year is needed and it is anticipated that there will be 15 people completing the program, ready to work as registered nurses. Mr. Robinson asked if it is necessary to have the same program as the UNR Campus. Mr. Davis stated that many of the people taking the courses at the community college levels are living here in this community and it would be prohibitive to these people to have to commute to Reno to complete the courses, adding that the program is 8 hours per day.

Mr. Hickey asked about the full time - part time equivalent mix. Mr. Davis stated that they are presently on a 47-53 mix and would be glad to go on the 45-55 in the future. Mr. Hickey asked that the mix be discussed in detail, with the subcommittee, going into both the proposed budget and the present budget.

Mr. Davis addressed the need for an additional counselor, stating that there are 3,100 people who need to have some kind of advice in their programs, with many people entering the work force for the first time in their lives. He added that the anticipated student load again reinforces the need for the additional counselor.

Mr. Davis commented that the increase in the custodial staff is needed for the first year of the biennium. However, he would be willing to forego the increase in the second year of the biennium. He added that the community college has an additional 30,000 square feet of building space that is required to be maintained during this biennium and three times the landscape to take care of. He stated that in the past these services have been contracted out but were not done satisfactorily, so it appears that hiring classified employees to take care of them is the only way to go.

Mr. Davis stated that the positions requested for the Admissions and Records Office are drastically needed because of the tremendous increase in students and data that needs to be assimilated and processed. He added that the request is for 2 classified positions and the Executive Budget has listed one.

He stated that the classified positions requested in the area of instruction are also needed to assist the pupils in instruction, adding that the Executive Budget has cut the positions back to below existing staff by the end of the biennium.

Mr. Davis stated that the utilities budgeted for the upcoming biennium appear to be insufficient, adding that it will be difficult to stay within the projected figures with the proposed rate increases from the local utility companies.

Mr. Glover asked if it would be feasible to have inmates assist with the landscaping needs at the college. Mr. Davis stated that this has been considered and they would be amenable to this. He added that it does bring with it some problems, stating that these type of workers can't do maintenance work, i.e. repair of sprinklers, etc. when it is needed, and the time schedule that they work on is sometimes difficult to work with and help supervise the duties performed by the inmates.

Mr. Hickey asked if the prison system involves the college in their education system. Mr. Davis stated that they are involved in the education system with the prison, they have a good relationship and have just recently graduated 22 people in the high school diploma and vocational training programs.

Mr. Horn asked for an explanation of the out-of-state travel budget, and why there is a necessity for \$17,000. Mr. Davis stated that this figure reflects a request of \$200 for each one of the professional staff and the \$5,000 figure is what is allotted to the department by the Executive Branch. Mr. Davis added that this is a low priority item.

Mr. Horn asked if the nursing program would be higher priority and stated that perhaps the funds for the nursing program could be taken from the travel budget and placed in the nursing program. Mr. Davis stated that this is agreeable to him.

Mr. Horn asked for comments on the \$100,000 figure in the administration budget. Mr. Davis deferred the question to Mr. Partridge who stated that in the work program there is a recap of the positions that were eliminated at Western Nevada Community College and Truckee Meadows Community College. He added that Mr. Bible has copies of the information.

Chairman Bremner asked about the funds allocated for the book acquisition for the work program; stating that funds allocated by the 1979 Legislature were not all work programmed. He asked what happened to the funds which were not used. Mr. Jim Eardley, President of the Truckee Meadows Community College, stated that the left over funds were placed in reserve in anticipation of not getting enough enrollment. He added that the funds have not been spent on books yet, but they may be expended for this purpose in the future.

Mr. Davis addressed the one-shot appropriation requests, stating that the Fallon facility needs \$202,087 to be completed and opened for use. He added that this particular item would have priority over all other items requested in the one-shots. He stated that the funds are needed to purchase equipment to activate the programs to be offered at the new facility. He added that an additional \$56,726 is needed to finish up the needs for the 20,000 square feet that has just opened in Carson City this last Spring. He stated that this is a lower priority item than the Fallon campus needs.

Mr. John Ross commented that it is unfortunate that equipping the building is not a part of the initial cost of the building in construction or operation. He added that the one-shot equipment requests are needed and are not covered by other budgeted areas.

Mr. Alastuey stated that the Executive Budget addresses only the basic operating component that was submitted initially by the university system. He added that the request for equipment was provided to them at a date later than the original figures.

Mr. Cashell stated that he did not believe the requests for equipment were turned in late. He added that the Legislature has in the past granted the funds for the University to build new buildings but now are not allowing the purchase of the equipment and books to start the programs in the new buildings. He stated that there are going to be vacant buildings as the Board of Regents just cannot accept the buildings if they cannot be used for what they were designed.

Mr. Glover asked whose fault it is that the operating amounts are not requested to begin these programs. Mr. Davis stated that this is a function of the Public Works Board but that they don't feel that they are the ones that need to equip the buildings that they build. Mr. Davis added that to lump equipment requests into the budget would make the figures appear to be out of line with prior years and they would probably be cut; hence, the items appear in the one-shot requests.

Chairman Bremner asked what the \$60,000 was spent for on the Fallon Center that was approved last time. Mr. Davis stated that this money was allocated for furniture and was spent for that purpose. He added that the equipment previously used was the school district's for the night programs and that the new facility has never had any equipment of its own.

Mr. John Ross stated that during the last legislature, there was a bill introduced for the acquisition of the equipment, however it was held back until the end of the session and just became lost in the shuffle. Mr. Vergiels asked for a copy of the bill.

Truckee Meadows Community College

Jim Eardley, President of the Truckee Meadows Community College, addressed the increase in salaries for the faculty and stated that he has a deep concern for the part time people on this increase schedule. He

added that there is a high cost for the part time people to come to teach at the college and with the minimum payment of \$150 per credit, some of the part time people are not returning to teach. He stated that his preference is to return to the \$300 and \$400 per credit mode of payment. Mr. Eardley's comments are contained in EXHIBIT B.

Mr. Vergiels asked if this is just based on academic credits. Mr. Eardley stated that it is just based on academic credits excluding community services courses, which are compensated on another salary schedule which is almost equivalent to the per credit method.

Mr. Eardley addressed other budget categories, stating that the district has proposed to maintain levels of staff as they have been in the last biennium. He stated that the Governor's Budget recommends cutting some staff; but Mr. Eardley stated that in order to maintain the level of services and programs, they would like to keep the level of staff as was employed in the last biennium.

Mr. Eardley stated that a method of improving the flexibility of the Truckee Meadows Community College is to move more into self sustaining classes that the citizens will pay for. He added that this is going to be the direction the college will be moving into in order to meet the demands of the citizens of the Reno and Sparks areas. He added that the majority of the students attend classes on a part time basis, attending classes either in an evening session or during half day sessions.

He stated that the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges has audited the school district and have made some outstanding recommendations. He added that some of the recommendations are such that they just cannot be met, emphasizing the library situation, stating that there is insufficient space to house the library and accomodate those using it.

Mr. Hickey asked for further information in the change of ratios. Mr. Eardley stated that a larger percentage of full time people are needed to take care of the people during the day time and during the hours that part time instructional help cannot be found. Mr. Hickey requested that further information and suggestions on the matter be presented to the subcommittee.

Mr. Vergiels asked what the student body reactions were to the proposed fee increases. Mr. Richard Harjo, President of the Student Body at Truckee Meadows Community College, stated that overall the student body is somewhat reserved on their attitude toward fee increases, however, he stated that the effect probably would be that the number of units that would be taken by the students would be decreased or dropped all together if the fees present too much financial pressure.

Mr. Coulter stated that perhaps there is no need for accreditation at the community college level, that it should be maintained at the university level only. Mr. Eardley stated that there are a number of reasons for accreditation at the community college level, adding that in the full time program students begin programs that are later transferable to the University system and without the accreditation, their units would not be transferable. He added that quality is better maintained through accreditation. Chairman Bremner stated that it is better that the community colleges are leaning more toward community service courses rather than present programs that are a duplication of what can be received at the University level.

Clark County Community College

Ms. Judith Eaton, President of the Clark County Community College District, addressed the budget and stated that the general overall purpose of the college is to work with people in the community with short term and sometimes multiple educational goals.

Ms. Eaton addressed the question of Mr. Coulter concerning accreditation stating that the lack of this would have a serious impact on the system in terms of the flexibility of students to transfer not only within the State of Nevada but also to institutions outside the state. Mr. Coulter asked who is it that comes in and accredits the facilities, are they professors, personnel from other community colleges or what. Ms. Eaton stated that the school accreditation system is self policing, the teams are made up of staff of other institutions, faculty members and administrators. She added that the teams just make recommendations, the schools are not bound by those recommendations but they do attempt to comply with them.

Ms. Eaton stated that a major priority of the facility in Clark County is to work toward decreasing the part time staffing and to increase where possible, full time staffing, stating that this is a long term goal, but a critical one. She directed the attention of the committee to page 27 of the handout distributed on February 9, 1981 and affixed to these minutes as EXHIBIT C, stating her concerns in the Executive Budget projections. She added that enrollments could decrease with the projected fee increases.

Mrs. Judy Butler, President of the Student Body at the Clark County Community College, stated that student reactions to the fee increase at the community college are positive and receptive, however, there is a great concern that the education may become unavailable to those who cannot afford to attend because of the fees. She added that the University students are greatly opposed to fee increases and they do not want them no matter what the effect will be on the programs offered.

Ms. Eaton addressed the matter of student-teacher ratio and stated that if the projections are followed which are proposed in the governor's Executive Budget, there will be difficulty in opening the Henderson Center and in maintaining programs and services as currently offered.

Mr. Hickey asked if the subcommittee on prisons would study the possibility of allowing the prisons and the citizens of the community to utilize the library at the college instead of the state purchasing and stocking a library here and a library there.

Chairman Bremner asked what is encompassed in the research indirect cost revenue line item. Ms. Eaton stated that along with UNLV at Business Center South, they have agreed to an 8% indirect cost factor in the seeking of all grants from various sources. She added that a great deal of funds have been received through this line item, mostly coming from CETA or student financial aid money.

Ms. Eaton addressed the need for a maintenance and grounds person, stating that these positions were cut from the budget, but they are greatly needed at the facility. She added that they are seeking an augmentation and restoration of the area of the budget dealing with campus security, repairs and improvements and services, further stating that with the opening of the Henderson Center and the LRC facility that an additional 40,000 square feet will need maintenance and security services.

Ms. Eaton stressed the importance of having the budget restored in the student services area, dental hygiene and classified staff. She stated

additionally the book acquisition funds are of great importance, and wages and the classified staff for the Henderson Center as well as the operations and maintenance funds.

Mr. Hickey asked what the fee schedules are in the other community colleges. Ms. Eaton stated that within an area of the Western states, this particular statistic was not addressed by the accreditation committee, adding that she will provide the information to the committee.

Mr. Vergiels asked where the \$100,000 was cut from administration. Mr. Partridge stated that this cut was effectively made by eliminating positions on the staff, stating that he has provided the information showing contracts, terminal documentations, retirement documentations, new contracts, at Western Nevada Community College and Truckee Meadows Community College, to Mr. Bible, and the information is available to the committee. Ms. Eaton addressed the question on behalf of Clark County Community College, stating that there was a major shift in staff responsibilities and some position eliminations.

Mr. Robinson asked for an explanation of the Women in Management Program. Ms. Eaton stated that this program is a series of seminars through various other agencies for introducing women to topics associated with upper mobility executive training for women. She added that the program is slated to continue through a few more seminars and stated further that the College did not provide administrative staff to this program. Mr. Robinson further asked if the program is funded by state grant. Ms. Eaton stated that she would bring the specifics to the committee to show how the program is funded, however she added that she believes that there is no state money promoting the program.

Mr. Horn asked what the loss of one person would do to the dental hygiene program. Ms. Eaton stated that the loss of this person would destroy the accreditation, adding that Mr. Bible has the information. She stated that the program demands a supervising dentist, or in the alternative they could prevail upon the dentists in the community to provide the program with a certain number of hours per week to function as supervising dentists. Mr. Horn asked if the students involved in the program are asked to deposit their fees well in advance. Mr. Jerry Young, Clark Community College, stated that the students who register early in May are required to pay at that time, adding that some fees are required at the pretesting time to pay for testing to determine who is qualified to enter the program.

Mr. Alastuey stated that the information supplied to the Budget Division in the construction of the proposed budget, indicated that the position in the dental hygiene program could be funded at 3/4, full time equivalency, and it was suggested that \$34,000 be included among that full time component in the total salary dollars shown in the executive budget.

Ms. Eaton added that during the last legislative session that \$32,000 was appropriated for that position at .75, stating that there is no attempt to shift this from .75 but there is an interest in retaining the current salary which is \$34,000 plus the dollars accruing from salary increase.

Chairman Bremner asked for the reason behind the request for such a large increase in out-of-state travel. Ms. Eaton stated that the Board of Regents' parameters included a \$200 per professional FTE allotment for out-of-state travel and the dollar amount reflected in the budget is the result of the application of this formula.

Mr. Glover asked what types of travel are anticipated. Ms. Eaton stated that out-of-state travel is an important component of faculty development, adding that the funds are spent in the majority by faculty

on faculty and administrative approved trips, visits or activities primarily devoted to professional growth and to improvements of skills needed for instruction. He stated that trips in the past have been taken to San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Dallas, and Denver.

Mr. Brady asked if a person teaching at the community college can go on through the University system to acquire their doctorate without paying tuition or other costs. Ms. Eaton stated that the grant-in-aid program does provide tuition assistance for community college faculty usually, but not always, involved in graduate work, particularly in the case of UNLV. She added that this is not related to the out-of-state travel costs.

Mr. Vergiels asked that the presidents and administrative staff, of the community colleges provide to the committee, the funding source, the purposes of the trips, the destination and the dates that they were gone in the last two years.

Mr. Joe Fisher, Executive Director of Nevada State Education Association, addressed the committee on behalf of the teachers of the State of Nevada, and distributed a handout to the committee (EXHIBIT A). Mr. Fisher stressed the importance of increasing the appropriations above the executive budget recommendation with regard to faculty salaries. He stated that without maintaining or increasing the salaries, programs will be lost, in addition to teachers services declining.

Mr. Cashell commented that perhaps a special subcommittee should be appointed to work with the regents and faculty members on the student-faculty ratio, in an attempt to establish a formula that can be used from year to year in order to remove many of the uncertainties that are worked with from budget to budget, and to enable the projections to be more accurate. He commented that the Board of Regents is working on a master plan to set forth the general direction of the University System over the next five to ten years, which will be ready very shortly and will be provided to the subcommittee. Mr. Cashell stressed the need for 4-H in the State and the agriculture program. He added that the medical school is an expensive program and added that the program will be developed and made into the best program available. He stated, however, that it is expensive and is difficult for the state to maintain.

Mr. Horn asked if there is a way of working with the University system, to house the law library needed by the prison system, at the University and work out a book exchange system in order to save costs. Mr. Cashell stated that the school systems are willing to work with the prisons, in any way possible to establish a book exchange program.

DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL FUND

Mr. Ted Sanders, Superintendent of Public Instruction, introduced Mr. Doug Severs. Mr. Sanders handed out a copy of the Nevada Plan for Support of Public Education and discussed this handout for the committee. (EXHIBIT F). Mr. Sanders stated that the budgetary requests are based on the funding mechanisms established by the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. Severs, Director of Fiscal Services for the Department of Education, discussed an overview of the Nevada Plan, stating that the plan is spelled out in a formula that says that State financial aid equals school district basic support guarantee minus local available funds produced by mandatory taxes.

Mr. Severs stated that the requests are patterned after SB 204 which was passed by the last session of the Legislature.

Mr. Severs addressed the handout and stated that the most important percentages are located on page 8, adding that a request is being made to move from an expenditure for students of \$1,964 that is budgeted currently during 1980-81 to a 14.1 percent increase in overall expenditure per student to \$2,241 for the first year and a 9.3 percent increase in the second year to \$2,450.00. He added that the guaranteed basic support amount that is a joint responsibility of state and local school districts should be increased by 18.8 percent the first year and 10 percent the second year.

Mr. Vergiels asked what changes are being made in the net proceeds of mines. Mr. Alastuey stated that there are no changes in the net proceeds of mines from the governor, stating that these proceeds will be earmarked to help the counties in other jurisdictions who by virtue of lack of a sales tax base would be having problems.

Mr. Bergevin stated that there will be no change in the net proceeds of mines this year, adding that they will revert to the county of origin. He stated that a constitutional amendment is being drawn to take the net proceeds out of the ad valorem field and put them into a privileged form, but at this time there has been no decision as to whether these proceeds will go to the state treasury or stay in the county of origin.

Mr. Claude Perkins, Superintendent of the Clark County School District, addressed the committee and stated that this school district in particular has some unique situations and problems because it encompasses everything from two room school houses to a school which accommodates 3,000 students. The diversity of needs displayed in the Clark County School District presents unique and challenging instructional needs. Mr. Perkins stated that an overall increase of 20% is projected for 1981-82. He stated that in utilities alone, approximately \$9.58 per day per child is spent. He added that a 1% pay increase would cost \$1,345,044. He stated that costs in school supplies have increased drastically, and dealing with a district as large as the Clark County School District, presents major expenditures just to keep up with the cost of the school supplies. He stated that the budgetary requests are reasonable and accurate and have been brought before the committee with an attitude of concern and care that the best possible education be brought to the children in the district for the least possible increase in expenditures.

Mr. Ed Greer, Associate Superintendent for Business and Finance, commented that it is necessary to have a local revenue that gives a good growth pattern to meet the inflationary demands on the budget. He stated that it is difficult to project what the effect of the governor's budget recommendations will be on their programs, however, he added that having the cap placed on spending has been detrimental, so it is difficult to say which would be the worst.

Chairman Bremner stated that the subcommittee to handle the Distributive School Fund will be composed of Mr. Hickey, Mr. Vergiels, Mr. Glover, Mr. Coulter and Mr. Bergevin.

Mr. Leonard Dalton, Superintendent of the Washoe County School District, addressed the committee and stated that if adequate funding to keep up with inflation is not met, some small school districts could be totally destroyed. He stated that 3 main concerns of his district are (1) to increase the classroom space available by opening the six new schools and thus reducing the overcrowded conditions that exist at present; (2) to place the schools where the people are and prohibit the inner

city ghetto formations; (3) the matter of transition, adding that 59 out of 100 students move out of the district within the school year.

Mr. George Brighton, Associate Superintendent for Business and Finance, addressed the committee and stated that inflation; has greatly affected the present budgets. He added that they have experienced a 34% increase in fuel oil since September. He stated that overall, an 18.9 percent increase has been experienced in nonpeople costs. He stated that with the budget as proposed, it will be difficult to meet the inflationary costs on the nonpeople expenditures; further adding that teacher salary increases and other people oriented costs will suffer immeasurably if their requested funds are not appropriated.

Mr. Brighton stated that the 14% increase in salaries, if accomplished as stated, through a decrease in personnel, will jeopardize the services provided by the schools to the children in the communities. He added that the school districts are people oriented businesses, and achieving these salary increases through personnel cuts, will cause the districts to have to cut 6 experienced teachers at the high salary range or 9 ½ other employees at a lower salary range, adding that this will result in approximately 3 ½ classrooms that will not be functional.

Mr. Hickey asked that the district provide to the subcommittee, the types of services that are proposed to be cut back, alternatives that may be proposed, ideas and solutions that the district may have to assist the committee in arriving at a fair and equitable plan for the schools.

Mr. Dalton stated that everything done in the schools is either a program or a service; adding that services will probably be lost before programs will be in the eyes of the Board if the funds are insufficient.

Mr. Craig Blackham, Assistant Superintendent of Lyon County Schools, addressed the committee on behalf of rural counties stating that many of the rural counties have become bedroom communities for the larger populated areas, causing a population explosion in the school systems that has been difficult to deal with. He stated that extensive building programs have been implemented in Lyon County to accommodate the large influx of students, however, if the budget cuts proposed are adopted, it will be impossible to staff these new buildings and open them for operation. He added that with the cuts that have been imposed in the past, services have been cut back drastically and some programs have diminished during the last seven years. He stated that to reinstate the salary for the programs that have been cut since 1974 would take \$200,000 or more.

Chairman Bremner stated if the money is approved to study the Nevada Plan, the districts should be studied for possible consolidation of administrations for the small school districts in the rural areas.

Mr. Vergiels asked how many of the small districts have thought of the costs in terms of new buildings. Mr. Blackham stated that Douglas County has a new school and a decision has been made there to not open it. He added that Lyon County has two new schools and Lander County has a new facility. He commented there is a new school in Fernley and a new school in Dayton. He added that Carson City is no longer able to accept tuition students from Dayton, so Dayton had to build their own facility.

Mr. Robinson asked that each of the Superintendents provide to the subcommittee a list of their priorities in the areas where they would make reductions. Mr. Sanders stated that the information will be provided. A letter dated 2/11/81 from the Alumni Association is incorporated in the minutes as EXHIBIT G.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:55 a.m.

DATE: February 11, 1981

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

REPRESENTING:

JAMES FARDLEY
DAVID WILKINS
BILL BERG
JACK DAVIS
Joe Fisher
Joyce Woodhouse
Mark Stevens
Judy Butler
Richard B. Hays, Jr.
Dwight Nelson
Dorothy D. Gallagher
Dore R. McRide
Dale Johnston
Cesmond J. Murray
Julia Eaton
Leith Evans
Ron Martin
Mary Sue Ferrell
Wesley Murrell
Mitchell Landsberg
John Tom Ross
Jerry Young
Rubeen Jones
James Clapbrook
Asahi Higashi
SAM JON
Marvin Picot
Doug Sew
Claude G. Perkins
Ed Dreyer
Robert Talbot

Truckee Meadows Com College
" " " "
Northern Nevada Com College
WESTERN NEVADA Com Coll.
Nevada State Ed. Assoc.
Nevada State Ed. Assoc.
Budget Division
Clark County Comm. College (ASCC)
Truckee Meadows Com College
UP
Regent - U of N System
Regent - U of Nev System
Clark County Community College
Desert Research Institute
Clark County Com Coll
Clark County Com College
Western Nevada Community College
Western Nevada Community College
Nev State Journal
AP
Univ. of Nevada System
Clark County Community College
Business Center South
WESTERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
University System
NPI
New. School Board Assoc.
Nev. Dept. of Education
Clark Co. School
Clark Co School
Clark Co. School

DATE: 2/11/81 (pg 2)

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

GUEST LIST

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)

REPRESENTING:

x William Kelley
George H. Walton
DW Brighten
Edno Alexico
John Howben
Craig Blackham
Jim Carter
Dick Wright
Joe Fisher
Joyce Woodhouse
WENDELL NEWMAN
MARIE EGBERT
Michael Rask
Cliff Lawrence
Arlo Funk
J. G. Betts
Rick Kester
Joan Kenney

State Dept of Education
Washoe Co. Sch.
" " "
Churchill County Sch. Dist
New School Board
Lyon Co School District -
Churchill County School District
Washoe Co. School Dist.
Nevada State Education Assoc.
Nevada State Education Assoc.
STATE DEPT. OF ED.
New. Advisory Council for Voc Ed
New. Advisory Council for Voc-Tech Ed
Carson City Sch Dist
Mineral County Sch. Dist
Douglas County Sch. Dist.
Douglas County School District
Nev. State Bd. of Ed.

Exh A.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM FUNDING

Testimony Presented by:

Joseph E. Fisher, Executive Director
NEVADA STATE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Presented to:

Assembly Ways and Means Committee

February 10, 1981

EXHIBIT A

I am Joe Fisher, Executive Director of the Nevada State Education Association. The 5800 members of the NSEA range from kindergarten teachers to professors in the university system. The Association appreciates an opportunity to speak in support of increased appropriations for higher education.

The presentations before the committee to date have adequately documented that although Nevada has a relatively high personal income, we rank low in the amount of funds we allocated to higher education. It is clear from these comparisons that the University of Nevada budget receives a lower level of support than most state universities in both the west and throughout the entire U.S. Testimony by university system administrators has also shown that neither adequate funding of staff salary increases nor the maintenance of important program priorities can be funded if the Executive Budget prevails.

The Nevada Society of Professors, an affiliate of the NSEA, urges your support for increases in appropriation above the Executive Budget recommendations for improved faculty salaries and for maintaining the present 20-1 student/faculty ratio.

In support of those positions, we would make the following observations: During the decade 1970 to 1980, real faculty salaries at UNLV and UNR declined. Average salaries in current dollars increased by 89.6 percent, but the Consumer Price Index increased by 111.3 percent during the same period. When the rise in average salaries is corrected for this price level change, there is a net decline of 10.3 percent in real salaries, or a 1.1 percent average annual decrease in real salaries.

It is obvious that faculty salaries at UNLV and UNR have failed to increase as fast as prices during the period 1969-70 to 1979-80. There is also evidence that the same is true of community college faculty salaries.

The UNS Professional Compensation Committee considered the loss of faculty purchasing power in developing its recommendations for the next biennium. The Board of Regents at its May 9, 1980, meeting accepted and accommodated into the 1981-1983 Biennial Budget request some recommendations of the committee. The recommendations adopted are:

- 1) A separate appropriation to fund the difference between the increase in salary appropriated by the legislature for the 1979-

1981 biennium and the loss in purchasing power experienced by the faculty during this period. The 15.1 percent loss of purchasing power experienced by the faculty during this two-year period requires an appropriation of approximately \$6,000,000 in compensation.

2) An annual Consumer Price Index adjustment using the Western Regional All Urban Consumer Price Index on a calendar year basis. It is the consensus of economists that movement of this index will require increases of 12.0 percent for 1981-82 and 9.8 percent for 1982-83 for increases in the Consumer Price Index calendar years 1980 and 1981.

It is believed that these recommendations, if adopted by the legislature, will enable faculty to maintain purchasing power during inflation. The committee also recommended a merit, promotion and equity adjustment pool equal to 3.5 percent for each professional FTE position.

NSEA believes that several problems associated with trying to operate with such a high student/faculty ratio, especially given the changing makeup of the student body, support keeping the ratio at its present 20 to 1 level.

In addition, we recommend a study during the next biennium of possible changes in the ratio makeup.

We also recommend examining the way in which the number of authorized faculty is used in secondary formulas to calculate such things as the amount of operating funds, the number of graduate assistants, out-of-state travel funds, and the number of classified positions allowed.

One other point not directly related to student/faculty ratios at this time concerns library funding. The libraries of the two universities are not funded according to a formula and have been funded by the state in the past ten years based on such things as the cost of acquiring an arbitrary number of volumes or an inflationary increase over the previous year's allocation. Such methods perpetuate existing inadequacies, and libraries at both institutions are deficient especially when compared with other institutions with similar programs. There are several formulas created by academic librarians which relate need for staff and books to the type and level of programs offered. We suggest that these be examined and the most appropriate one be adopted so that this most important resource will be adequate to properly support the existing programs.

A final observation. The Association has special concern over a 25 percent increase in state fees for students. We are concerned about the funding burden for some of our citizens who are struggling to afford the American dream for their children. We are concerned for the teachers who, more than others, must go back to school to meet recertification standards or to keep up-to-date in their field. Operating on an already starvation budget, continuing higher education fees are a second indignity.

Expenditure of State and Local Government
For Institutions of Higher Education*
Per \$1,000 of Personal Income*
Fiscal Year 1978-79

<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>		<u>% of</u> <u>U.S.</u> <u>Average</u>
1.	Utah.....	\$34.83	198.6
2.	New Mexico.....	30.99	176.7
3.	Vermont.....	30.70	175.1
4.	Arizona.....	29.38	167.5
5.	Mississippi.....	27.52	156.9
6.	South Dakota.....	27.29	155.6
7.	Colorado.....	26.31	150.0
8.	Delaware.....	26.11	148.9
9.	Wisconsin.....	25.87	147.5
10.	Wyoming.....	25.68	146.4
11.	South Carolina.....	25.10	143.1
12.	Hawaii.....	24.91	142.1
13.	Alaska.....	24.79	141.3
14.	Alabama.....	24.28	138.4
15.	North Dakota.....	24.06	137.2
16.	North Carolina.....	23.99	136.8
17.	Iowa.....	23.84	135.9
18.	Washington.....	23.82	135.8
19.	Nebraska.....	23.22	132.4
20.	Kansas.....	23.14	132.0
21.	Oregon.....	23.09	131.7
22.	Kentucky.....	22.00	125.5
23.	Oklahoma.....	21.23	121.0
24.	West Virginia.....	20.78	118.5
25.	Michigan.....	19.75	112.6
26.	Idaho.....	19.61	111.8
27.	Minnesota.....	19.51	111.3
28.	Texas.....	19.40	110.6
29.	Louisiana.....	19.26	109.8
30.	Montana.....	19.01	108.4
31.	Virginia.....	18.92	107.9
32.	Indiana.....	18.23	103.9
33.	Maryland.....	18.09	103.1
34.	California.....	18.08	103.1
35.	Georgia.....	17.68	100.8
	UNITED STATES average.....	17.54	100.0
	U.S., excluding California..	17.47	99.6
36.	Tennessee.....	17.43	99.4
37.	Arkansas.....	17.32	98.7
38.	Rhode Island.....	17.30	98.7
39.	New Hampshire.....	15.64	89.2
40.	Maine.....	15.63	89.1
41.	Ohio.....	15.60	89.0
42.	Florida.....	14.65	83.6
43.	Nevada.....	14.47	82.5
44.	New York.....	13.61	77.6
45.	Missouri.....	13.51	77.0
46.	Illinois.....	12.94	73.8
47.	District of Columbia.....	11.15	63.6
48.	New Jersey.....	10.53	60.1
49.	Connecticut.....	9.24	52.7
50.	Pennsylvania.....	9.00	51.3
51.	Massachusetts.....	8.99	51.2

- * Institutions of higher education consist of publicly operated universities, colleges, junior colleges, and other schools beyond the high school level.
- * Expenditure of state and local government for institutions of higher education during the fiscal year 1978-79 (as compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce), divided by total personal income received by residents of the state during the calendar year 1978 (as compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce). The personal income figures used were the revised data for 1978 released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis in August 1980.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce; Security Pacific National Bank.

Table 1

Levels and Indexes of All-Ranks Salaries of UNS (UNR-UNLV) Faculty Members in Current Prices, 1967 Prices and Constant (1967) Weighted Prices (1969-70 = 100.0)

Year	Salaries In Current Prices		Salaries In 1967 Prices		Constant (69-70) Weighted Salaries in 1967 Prices		
	Average Salary	Index	Average Salary	Index	Average Salary	Index	
1969-70	12,706	100.0	11,540	100.0	11,540	100.0	
1970-71	13,585	106.9	11,416	98.9	11,146	96.6	
1971-72	14,324	112.7	11,617	100.7	11,138	96.5	
1972-73	14,894	117.2	11,618	100.7	10,950	94.9	
1973-74	15,584	122.6	11,155	96.7	10,716	92.9	
1974-75	16,408	129.1	10,572	91.6	9,979	86.5	
1975-76	17,963	141.4	10,808	93.7	10,296	89.2	
1976-77	19,328	152.1	10,994	95.3	10,454	90.6	
1977-78	20,679	162.8	11,029	95.6	10,461	90.6	
1978-79	22,108	174.0	10,774	94.4	10,130	87.8	
1979-80	24,087	189.6	10,356	89.7	9,628	83.4	
Average Annual Rate of Increase in Salaries in 1967 Prices							
1969-70 to 1979-80				-1.1			-1.8

Table 2

Shortfall in Purchasing Power of Average Academic and All-Ranks Salaries of UNS Faculty Members 1969-70 to 1979-80

Academic Rank	Salary		1979-80 Constant Purchasing Power	Shortfall in Salary Increases
	1969-70	1979-80		
Professor	\$16,959	\$29,291	\$35,834	\$6,543
Associate	13,098	23,103	27,676	4,573
Assistant	10,843	18,970	22,911	3,941
Instructor	8,872	17,206	18,747	1,541
All Ranks	12,706	24,087	26,848	2,761

Table 3

Levels and Indexes of All-Range Salaries of Community College Faculty Members in Current Prices and 1967 Prices (1976-77 = 100.0)

Year	Salaries In Current Prices		Salaries in 1967 Prices	
	Average Salary	Index	Average Salary	Index
1976-77	\$14,314	100.0	\$8,142	100.0
1977-78	16,349	114.2	8,719	107.1
1978-79	16,867	117.8	8,220	101.0
1979-80	18,053	126.1	7,761	95.3
Average Annual Rate of Increase in Salaries in 1967 Prices				
1976-77 to 1979-80				-1.6

Statement on Biennium Budget Request of

The Truckee Meadows Community College

1981-1983

Prepared by

V. James Eardley

President

February, 1981

EXHIBIT B



February 2, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
Members of the Senate Finance Committee

SUBJECT: 1981-83 Budget Request for Truckee Meadows Community College

Truckee Meadows Community College's 1981-83 biennial budget request respectfully submitted for your consideration totals \$10,119,181 for the 1981-83 biennium (\$4,648,877 for 1981-82 and \$5,470,304 for 1982-83).

The request for TMCC was constructed by the college during the period January to May 1980, reviewed by the Board of Regents and adjusted downward with final approval by the Board in August 1980. As submitted to the State Budget Office, the budget was based on the enrollments, student faculty ratios, and instructional faculty as shown in Attachment #1.

Following submission of the biennial budget request, TMCC conducted Fall 1980 registration. 1,624 FTE students had been projected for 1980-81 and at the conclusion of fall registration, 1,870 FTE students had actually enrolled and were attending classes. Spring registration has just been completed and enrollment exceeds fall. Based on the Fall 1980 actual enrollment, which exceeded the projection for 1982-83, the 1981-83 enrollment projections were revised and submitted to the State Budget Office (see Attachment #1 for revised projections). Recognizing the economic trends at the time and the financial implications on the State, TMCC did not request a budget increase corresponding to the enrollment increase.

TMCC believes that the 1981-83 biennial budget request is an austere request that emphasizes only the most critical concerns of the college.

1. No new professional staff have been requested except teaching faculty.
2. 9.50 new classified staff have been requested in 1981-82 and 3.50 new classified were requested in 1982-83. All new classified requested are directly related to services needed to support the college's six day per week, 15 hour per day operation and the increased student population.
3. Salary increases and operating increases requested reflect needs generated by inflation.

P.O. Box 3479
Reno, Nevada 89505

7000 El Rancho Drive
Sparks, Nevada 89431

An Institution Of The University Of Nevada System

Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
 Members of the Senate Finance Committee
 February 2, 1981

4. The budget request for 1981-82 (\$4.65 million) is \$1.1 million, 31.4%, more than 1980-81. Excluding salary increases it is \$781,000, 22.1%, more than 1980-81. At the same time, enrollment will increase 26.2%.

The 1982-83 budget (\$5.47 million) is \$821,000, 17.7%, more than 1981-82. Excluding salary increases it is \$156,000, 3.4%, more than 1981-82 while enrollment increases 9.8%. The budget request is cost effective.

As an urban institution charged with providing technical occupational education, the current 1979-81 student faculty ratio of 24:1, excluding nursing, was of primary concern. The biennial budget request is based on a 20:1 student faculty ratio with the understanding and approval of the Board that an 18:1 ratio would be sought by 1983-84.

Secondly, the mix of full-time and part-time instructors was addressed with a 55% full-time, 45% part-time mix requested in instruction.

The Governors Commission on the Future of Nevada supports the improvement of Nevada community colleges by stating in its report published in December, 1980, page 73:

- "a. Encourage the improvement of occupational programs geared towards the needs of the community.
- b. Encourage the expansion of University parallel courses and programs."

The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges in its report of April 16, 1980, evaluating TMCC states as a recommendation, "Continued effort should be directed toward the modification of the current student faculty ratios to provide funding for the more costly advanced programs coming on line." The report also states "Though the college has made progress in reducing the heavy reliance on part-time faculty, further progress is needed. Academic coordination and quality control are very difficult to manage with extensive use of part-time faculty."

The Executive Budget places TMCC in a very tenuous position for 1981-82 and 1982-83. The college is being asked to serve more students than it presently serves with less instructional faculty and support service staff than currently exists. The major problem with the recommendation remains the student faculty ratio. The Governor's recommendation for TMCC's instructional budget is based upon a 26.4:1 student faculty ratio for all programs except Nursing at 11:1 and Dental Assisting at 14:1. The current 1980-81 ratios are 24:1, 10:1 and 24:1 respectively. The instructional workload policy at TMCC is 15 credits (5 classes) per semester per full-time instructor. Based on that load, to meet the recommended student faculty ratio each full-time instructor must average 26.4 students per class. Most occupational or technical classes cannot function with 26 plus students per class. In many cases, welding being an example, there are not enough student stations available in a classroom or lab to handle 26 students per class. Also, in technical "hands-on" skill classes an instructor could not adequately instruct 26 students per class session. It is impossible to understand why TMCC, considering its occupational mission, should be budgeted at the highest student-faculty ratio in the University of Nevada System.

Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
 Members of the Senate Finance Committee
 February 2, 1981

The total instructional budget recommended for TMCC is formula based starting with projected enrollment, FTE's. The student faculty ratio is first applied to generate the number of FTE faculty. An inverse relationship exists between student faculty ratio and FTE faculty, the larger the student faculty ratio the smaller the number of full-time instructional faculty generated. All of the instructional budget is next derived from the number of FTE faculty.

Classified are budgeted at a ratio of one classified position for every 6.6 FTE faculty positions. Wages money is based on \$350 per FTE faculty plus 1% for 1981-1982 and \$375 for 1982-1983. Operating dollars are recommended at \$1,800 per FTE faculty in 1981-1982 and \$1,900 in 1982-1983. Consequently, TMCC's total instructional budget is penalized because of the unreasonably high student faculty ratio.

Priorities:

1. Establish TMCC's student faculty ratio at the same level as UNR, UNLV, WNCB and NNCC: 22:1 for all programs except Nursing and Dental Assistant. The additional cost to achieve the ratio while maintaining a 55% full-time, 45% part-time mix is:

1981-82	\$302,500
1982-83	\$380,000

2. Adjust the classified employees in instruction based on the formula application used for UNR and UNLV, 5.5 faculty per classified. The cost would be:

1981-82	\$ 76,600
1982-83	\$ 90,200

3. Adjust the wages and operating categories of the instructional budget based on the formula application. The cost would be:

1981-82	\$ 38,800
1982-83	\$ 43,300

The total cost to adjust TMCC's instructional budget to an appropriate level would be:

1981-82	\$417,900
1982-83	<u>\$513,500</u>
TOTAL	\$931,400

The operation and maintenance of plant budgets, as recommended by the Governor, are another area of concern. TMCC currently has 17 classified employees in this area including janitorial, grounds maintenance and general college services, all of whom are fully scheduled. The Executive Budget recommends only 11 classified, a reduction of six positions.

Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
 Members of the Senate Finance Committee
 February 2, 1981

Priority:

Restore the six positions that have been cut from the O & M Plant budget.
 The additional cost would be:

1981-82	\$ 95,300
1982-83	<u>\$105,000</u>
TOTAL	\$200,300

To further compound the problem of reducing classified staff at TMCC, the funding recommended for classified salary increases for the biennium is based upon a 3% salary savings each year. TMCC will be unable to reduce existing classified staff by six plus positions and also leave funded positions unfilled so as to realize the 3% savings.

Priority:

Provide funding sufficient to cover 100% of actual classified salary increases. The additional cost would be:

1981-82	\$ 32,300
1982-83	<u>\$ 36,200</u>
TOTAL	\$ 68,500

The remaining concern with the Governor's recommendation is in the area of revenue. TMCC's registration fees have been increased by four dollars per credit in the recommendation. This is a 31% increase in registration fee. TMCC has never experienced a fee increase of this magnitude and is concerned that it may well have a negative effect on enrollment growth thus creating a shortfall in revenue.

As an example, a 10% decrease in students compared to the projection for 1981-82 and 1982-83 would have the effect of eliminating funding for four existing full-time faculty members. The total additional funding required to implement all of the above recommendations is:

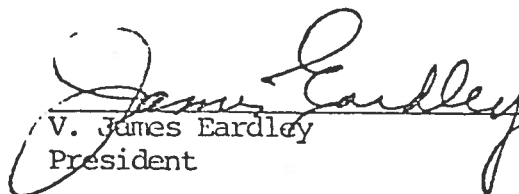
1981-82	\$ 545,500
1982-83	<u>\$ 654,700</u>
TOTAL	\$1,200,200

Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
 Members of the Senate Finance Committee
 February 2, 1981

Priority:

Increase student fees at a lesser rate than four dollars per credit. The additional funding required for four alternatives is:

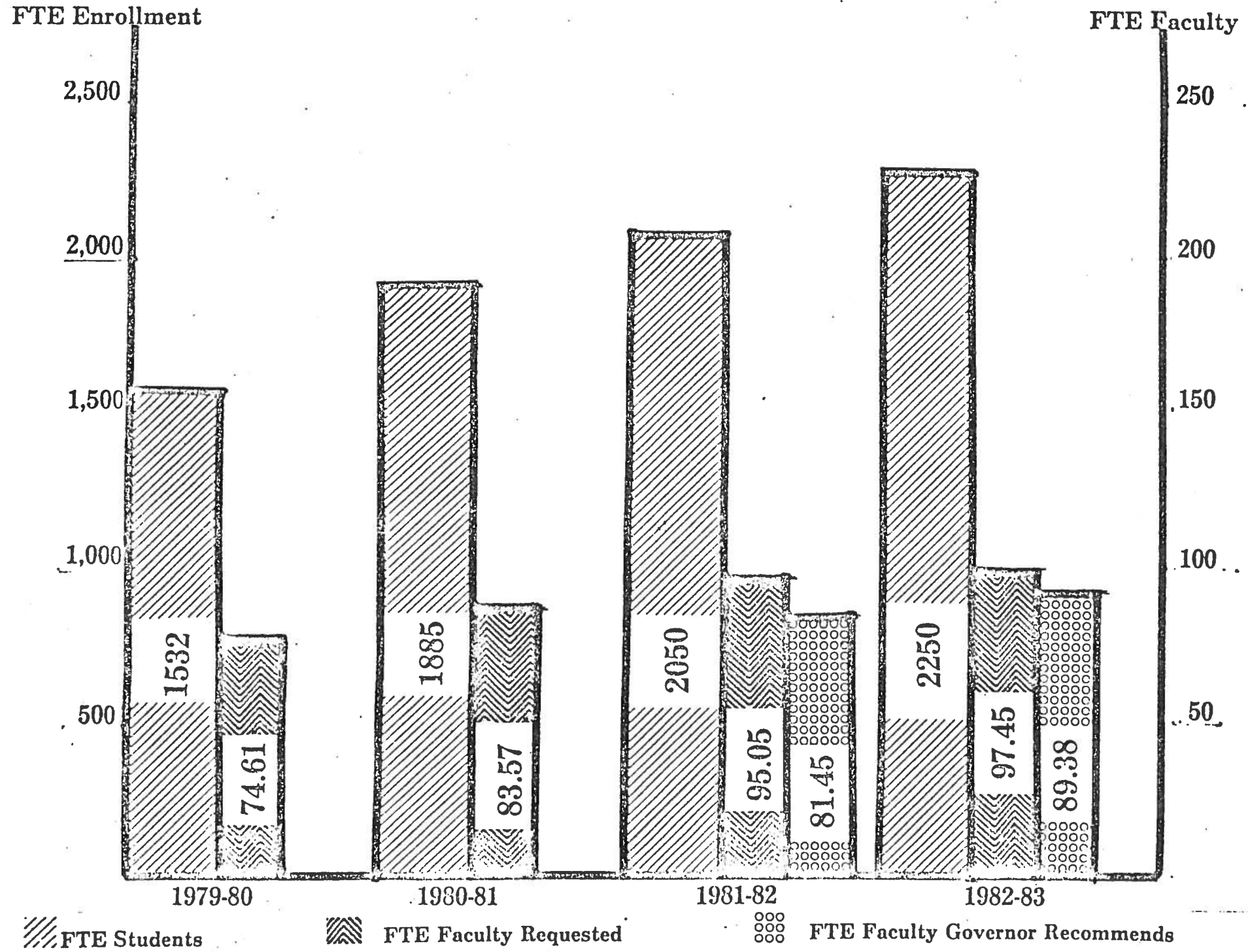
	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>Total 1981-83</u>
a. No fee increase	\$233,085	\$255,825	\$488,910
b. One dollar fee increase (8% increase)	\$175,275	\$192,375	\$367,650
c. Two dollar fee increase (15% increase)	\$117,465	\$128,925	\$246,390
d. Three dollar fee increase (23% increase)	\$ 59,655	\$ 65,475	\$125,130


 V. James Eardley
 President

bb

Attachment

Truckee Meadows Community College Enrollment and Faculty





truckee meadows community college

February 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
Members of the Senate Finance Committee

SUBJECT: Truckee Meadows Community College, 1981-83 Budget Priorities

Truckee Meadows Community College's 1981-83 Biennial Budget request is an austere one and is necessary to support the continued growth in community college education for Reno-Sparks-Washoe County residents. As compared to the Governor's Executive Budget recommendation, the following are priorities for TMCC:

	Addt'l. Funding Req'd.	
	1981-82	1982-83
1. FULL TIME FACULTY SALARY INCREASES - 15% increases requested each year to offset inflation.	58,700	209,000
2. PART TIME FACULTY SALARY INCREASES - salary schedule has not changed since 1972, needed to offset inflation. Requesting \$300/credit 1981-82 and \$400/credit 1982-83.	30,000	120,000
3. NEW INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY AND INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT - TMCC's FTE enrollment growth has exceeded all projections. Fall 1980 is 20.6% larger than Fall 1979, Spring 1981 is 30% larger than Spring 1980. At least the current STUDENT-FACULTY ratio must be maintained with a 55% full time 45% part time mix and support staff adequate to staff the 15 hour per day schedule.	139,000	295,400
4. RESTORATION OF JANITORIAL AND GROUNDS CLASSIFIED STAFF - 35% of the classified staff have been cut, 6 of 17 existing. All 17 are currently fully scheduled in janitorial, grounds maintenance and general college services.	95,300	105,000
	<hr/>	
TOTAL	323,000	729,400

P.O. Box 3479
Reno, Nevada 89505

7000 El Rancho Drive
Sparks, Nevada 89431

An Institution Of The University Of Nevada System

Members of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee
 Members of the Senate Finance Committee
 February 5, 1981

Impacting the total budget and priorities is the effect of student fee increases and the revenue shortfall that may exist whether or not fees are raised.

The following additional state funds would be required for the four alternatives:

	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
a. No fee increase	233,085	255,825
b. One dollar fee increase (8%)	175,275	192,375
c. Two dollar increase (15%)	117,465	128,925
d. Three dollar increase (23%)	59,655	65,475


 V. J. EARDLEY
 President

VJE:gl

TRUCKEE MEADOWS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
<u>Full-Time Equivalent Students</u>				
1. Actual	1,532	1,885		
2. Initial Projections		1,624	1,800	1,850
3. Revised Projections		1,885	2,050	2,250
<u>Full-Time Equivalent Faculty</u>				
1. Actual	74.61	83.57		
2. TMCC Request			95.05	97.45
3. Executive Budget Recommendation			81.45	89.38
<u>Student-Faculty Ratio</u>				
1. Actual	20.53	22.56		
2. TMCC Request				
a. Initial		19.43	18.94	18.98
b. Revised		22.56	21.57	23.09
3. Executive Budget Recommendation			25.17	25.17
<u>State Appropriation</u> (Including Classified Sal. Adj.)	\$2,395,136	\$3,044,794	\$3,172,586	\$3,660,740
1. Dollar Difference		\$ 649,658	\$ 127,792	\$ 488,154
2. Percent Increase		27.1%	4.2%	15.4%
<u>Reserve for Salary Increases</u>			\$ 314,028	\$ 533,007

Statement on Biennium Budget Request of

The Clark County Community College

1981-1983

Prepared by

Judith Eaton

President

February, 1981

EXHIBIT C

INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE

1. All Programs (1979-81)

Course work, certificate programs, and/or degree programs are offered by Clark County Community College in the following areas: Accounting, Accounting Income Tax Preparation, Banking and Finance, Bookkeeping, Business Management, Casino Management Technology, Credit Union Specialization, Data Processing, Food Service Technology, Hotel Technology, Marketing/Merchandising/Retail Management, Office Administration, Real Estate, Records Management, Savings and Loan, Slots Management, Word Processing, Administration of Justice, Child Development, English, Fine Arts/Communications, Fire Science, Occupational Health Safety, Social Science, Dental Hygiene, Emergency Medical Technician, Leisure Service/Recreation, Physical Education, Licensed Practical Nursing, Respiratory Therapy, Automotive Technology, Drafting Technology, Electronics Technology, Graphic Arts Technology, and Welding Technology.

II. <u>Instructional Staffing</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
FTE Full-time Professional:	78.46	84.46
FTE Part-time Professional:	76.32	81.41
FTE Classified:	25.80	27.48
III. <u>Enrollment</u>	<u>Fall 1979</u>	<u>Fall 1980</u>
Classes offered:	724	686
Students served:	13,899	16,579
Locations served:	25	29
IV. <u>Productivity</u>		
Student/Faculty Ratio:	24:1	26:1
Average Class Size:	20	26
Total Sections Offered	724	686
Total Sections Cancelled	43	44

CCCC FTE ENROLLMENT AND STATE GENERAL FUND SUPPORT

Academic Year	FTE	Gen. Fund\$/FTE Student
1975-76	2740	\$1052
1976-77	2467	1386
1977-78	2714	1229
1978-79	3028	1195
1979-80	3033	1358
1980-81 (estimates)	3623	1242
1981-82 (estimates)*		
Executive Budget	3800	\$1340
Request	3800	1891

Executive Budget	3913	\$1302
Request	3913	1836
1982-83 (estimates)*		
Executive Budget	4013	\$1475
Request	4013	2133

Executive Budget	4226	\$1401
Request	4226	2026
*The first enrollment figure is the projected FTE upon which the Executive Budget is based. The second enrollment figure is the adjusted FTE calculated by the Chancellor's Office.		

CCCC HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENT AND STATE GENERAL FUND SUPPORT

Academic Year	Headcount	Gen. Fund\$/Headcount Student
1975-76	7040	\$ 409
1976-77	7273	470
1977-78	7893	423
1978-79	8825	410
1979-80	9086	453
1980-81 (estimates)	9950	450
1981-82 (estimates)*		
Executive Budget	10,740	\$ 474
Request	10,740	669

Executive Budget	10,500	\$ 485
Request	10,500	684
1982-83 (estimates)*		
Executive Budget	11,600	\$ 510
Request	11,600	738

Executive Budget	11,000	\$ 538
Request	11,000	778
*The first enrollment figure is derived by increasing the previous year's headcount figure by 8%. The second enrollment figure is CCCC administration's judgment regarding probable headcount enrollment.		

COMPARATIVE COMMUNITY COLLEGE DATA

Compiled by:
Clark County Community College
February, 1981

516

The following data compare Clark County Community College (CCCC) to a national sample of 184 community colleges in 36 states (10 of which are in the west). Sixty-two of the colleges are "peer institutions" having credit and noncredit student enrollments of from 5000 to 15,000 students. The study was prepared by the National Association of College and University Business Officers with additional support from the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges and the American Council on Education. [Cf. Nathan Dickmeyer, Comparative Financial Statistics for Community and Junior Colleges, 1978-79 (Washington, D.C.: NACUBO, April, 1980).]

DOLLARS PER FTE

The median institution in 1978-79 received \$1,797 for each credit FTE student from local, state, and/or federal appropriations.

CCCC Budget

<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
\$1195 (3028 FTE)	\$1358 (3033 FTE)	\$1242 (3623 FTE)	\$1340 (3800 FTE) --Exec.Budget--	\$1475 (4013 FTE)
			\$1891 (3800 FTE) --Request	\$2133 (4013 FTE)
			-----	-----
			\$1302 (3913 FTE) --Exec.Budget--	\$1401 (4226 FTE)
			\$1836 (3913 FTE) --Request	\$2026 (4226 FTE)

REGISTRATION FEES

The median institution in 1978-79 received approximately 16% of its current fund revenues from tuition and fees.

CCCC Budget

<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
\$ 850,000 (19.2%)	\$ 862,415 (17%)	\$ 911,120 (16.4%)	\$1,379,500 (21.2%) --Exec.Budget--	\$1,454,583 (19.6%)
			\$ 894,075 (11%) --Request	\$ 955,900 (10%)

EXPENDITURES

The median institution in 1978-79 spent 61% of its budget on instruction, research, public service, and academic support.

CCCC Budget

<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
\$2,735,014 (61.8%)	\$3,278,251 (64.5%)	\$3,618,948 (65.4%)	\$3,799,306 (58.3%) --Exec. Budget--	\$4,153,958 (56%)
			\$4,699,922 (57.5%) --Request	--\$6,362,792 (66.5%)

STUDENT/FACULTY RATIO

The median institution had in 1978-79 a credit FTE student to credit instruction FTE faculty ratio of 19:1.

CCCC Budget

<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
20.1:1 (3028/150.85)	19.6:1 (3033/154.78)	21.8:1 (3623/165.87)	22.8:1 (3800/166.80) --Exec. Bud.--	22.8:1 (4013/176.06)
			21:1 (3800/180.93) --Request	--21.5:1 (4013/186.16)
			23.5:1 (3913/166.80) --Exec. Bud.--	24:1 (4226/176.06)
			21.6:1 (3913/180.93) --Request	--22.7 (4226/186.26)

STUDENT/STUDENT SERVICES PERSONNEL RATIO

The median institution in 1978-79 had a credit FTE student to nonfaculty (professional and classified) student services personnel ratio of 110:1.

CCCC Budget

<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
118.7:1 (3028/25.5)	114.5:1 (3033/26.5)	136.7:1 (3623/26.5)	124.6:1 (3800/30.5) --Exec. Bud.--	131.6:1 (4013/30.5)
			98.7:1 (3800/38.5) --Request	-- 99.1:1 (4013/40.5)
			128.3:1 (3913/30.5) --Exec. Bud.--	138.6:1 (4226/30.5)
			101.6:1 (3913/38.5) --Request	--104.3:1 (4226/40.5)

ONE-SHOT EQUIPMENT REQUESTS
Clark County Community College

Data Processing Equipment	\$ 14,500
Science Equipment	18,038
Electronic Equipment	42,780
Art Equipment	2,034
Word Processing Equipment	11,690
Department of Dental Hygiene Equipment	31,922
Department of Social Sciences Equipment	2,850
Communications Equipment	3,950
Automotive Equipment	55,797
Henderson Campus Equipment	28,570
Registrar's Office Equipment	8,900
Operation and Maintenance of Plant Equipment	12,395
Learning Resources Center Equipment	26,900
Audio Visual Equipment	<u>37,500</u>
TOTAL	\$311,450

FACILITIES UTILIZATION

Clark County Community College

The below-listed activities took place on campus during calendar year 1980. These activities brought a total of 68,975 persons to the campus that were unrelated to the institution program.

Planetarium Programs	9410	
Sport Car Club of America Auto Cross	860	monthly
Dental Clinic Patients	2359	
Student Services Movies	1900	
Insurance License Testing	650	monthly
U.S. Postal Service Testing	320	quarterly
Silver State Kennel Club Dog Show	23,000	April & October
EMT Refresher Training	300	April & October
Dental Seminars	255	February & June
Displaced Homemakers Meetings	230	
Commission on Post-Secondary Education	80	December & January
NSEA Workshop	180	February
Gizel Institute	85	February
Association of Physical Plant Administrators--Roofing Seminar	65	March
Pre-Business Workshops	40	March
Retail Clerks Seminar	40	March
Clark County School District Drama Festival	500	April
Humanitarian Seminar	30	April
Porsche Auto Club	450	May, June & July
Low Riders Club	185	May
Boy Scout Leaders Training	135	May & November
Small Business Seminar	60	May
State Education Committee Meeting	15	May
Association for Preservation of Clark County	80	June
Sound, Inc., Seminar	85	September
Health Fair	435	October
North Las Vegas Fair	25,000	October
Theater Presentations	2,100	
Marine Corps Officer Selection Committee	30	November
MX Seminar	45	November
LV/County Consortium Hearings	60	DecemberDecember
TOTAL	68,975	

IMPLICATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BUDGET

Clark County Community College
February, 1981

Enrollment Projections: The Executive Budget is based upon projected FTE enrollments of 3800 and 4013, respectively. Actual enrollment data for 1980-81 has lead the Chancellor's Office to adjust these figures upward--3913 and 4226, respectively. Based upon dollars of State appropriation provided for each FTE student, CCCC receives \$151,469 and \$314,227, respectively, less in State funding during the biennium because of these enrollment differences.

Registration Fee Increase: The 30% proposed increase in registration fees (from \$13/credit hour to \$17/credit hour) accounts for approximately \$500,000 of the CCCC biennium budget. Such a fee increase can lead to reduced enrollment and, consequently, to less revenue.

Instruction: There is a net biennium gain of 2 FTE full-time instructional positions in the Executive Budget. The Board of Regents' parameters of 60:40 and 20:1 call for 40 FTE instructional positions over the biennium. Enrollment projections of 3800 FTE and 4013 FTE mean that conservatively CCCC will serve approximately 10,500 students (FY '82) and 11,000 students (FY '83), or 1050 additional students will be served over the biennium with the addition of only two new, full-time faculty. More liberal estimates place the new students to be served by only two new positions at closer to 2000 students.

The supervising dentist's salary in Dental Hygiene has also been reduced by \$25,286 (from \$45,600 to \$20,314).

In addition, the Executive Budget uses an average classified salary in the Instructional area of \$9977 and \$10,187, respectively. The actual average classified salary in Instruction for 1981-82 is \$11,761. This difference produces a loss to CCCC of \$49,051 and \$56,259, respectively. These losses are in addition to the 3% classified salary savings incorporated into the Executive Budget.

Library: Book acquisitions in the Executive Budget are retained at their present level (\$42,047) which is \$212,429 less than our request over the biennium. These funds are needed to move us from the current 25,000 volumes to 45,000 which is still considerably less than the 60,000 volumes recommended by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

Student Services: The currently funded position of Director has been eliminated (\$23,030).

Financial Aid: Wages for College's work-study match are eliminated (FY '82: \$46,044; FY '83: \$50,648). This is a 20% match with federal funds for needy students.

Business Manager: This position has been eliminated, but Business Center South was not funded to provide the level of service CCCC requires as it shifts to a multi-campus operation.

Research/Development Officer: This position has been eliminated. We are seeking two-year funding to assist with non-state financing of the College with the intent that the office will be self-sustaining by 1983-84.

Implications of the Executive Budget

Henderson: Full-time instructional staff are not provided, and an additional maintenance person (1.0 FTE) and grounds person (.5) are needed (\$13,647 per year).

Operations and Maintenance--Cheyenne and Henderson:

The following expenditure levels are needed to meet total CCCC operational needs; operations and maintenance costs for Henderson are anticipated to be \$145,799 and \$151,734, respectively. (Additions to the Executive Budget are in parentheses.)

	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
Campus Security	\$199,584 (\$110,784)	\$199,584 (\$101,899)
Repairs & Improvements	85,200 (7,360)	101,100 (15,476)
Services	308,246 (5,206)	394,554 (15,090)
	<u>\$593,030 (\$123,350)</u>	<u>\$695,238 (\$132,465)</u>

PRIORITIESFISCAL IMPACT

	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
1. Restoration of:		
Director of Student Services	\$ 23,030	\$ 23,030
Dentist (Dental Hygiene)	25,286	25,286
Instructional Classified Staff	49,051	56,259
Salary Adjustment		
Book Acquisition	105,466	106,963
Wages	46,044	50,648
Henderson Operations & Maintenance	13,647	13,647
(1.5 FTE)		
2. Cheyenne/Henderson Operations & Maintenance (total institutional)	123,350	132,465
3. Instructional Staff (Full-Time):		
In addition to the System top priority of improved salaries, the College's priority is that of additional full-time staff. We seek to approach the 60:40 (FT:PT) ratio and the 20:1 student/faculty ratio established by the Board of Regents. Average full-time salary is \$20,314/FTE.		
4. Research/Development Officer	24,832	24,832
5. Business Manager	24,832	24,832
6. Operating costs for Nos. 4 and 5 above	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
TOTALS	\$445,538	\$467,962
Plus \$20,314/FTE Instruction Position		

NORTHERN NEVADA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Areas of Concern Within Governor's Recommended Budget

1. Winnemucca Coordinator
2. Eliminated Instructional Positions
3. Equalization of Professional Salaries
4. Travel Funds
5. New Programs

I. Winnemucca Coordinator

Enrollment at the Winnemucca Center will exceed 300 college credit students plus community service, adult basic, and high school completion students. To date we have attempted to serve this public with part-time instructors, a part-time coordinator, and an administrator from Elko who visited the Center as the demand arose. We feel Winnemucca rates a professional full-time coordinator who could also teach a class or two.

	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
	\$20,256	\$22,000

II. Eliminated Instructional Positions

The imposition of the new student-instructor ratio results in the elimination of 1.7 positions (roughly one full- and one part-time), and yet we are expected to serve more students.

Full-time	22,400	26,000
Part-time	<u>8,250</u>	<u>9,000</u>
	30,650	35,000

III. Equalization of Professional Salaries

On numerous occasions this past year we appeared before the Board of Regents to discuss inequities we felt existed between salaries at NNCC and the other community colleges. These inequities have arisen as a result of a common set of criteria for initial placement on the salary schedule but a lack of funds to do so.

25,000	25,000
--------	--------

IV. Travel Funds

The President and faculty senate chairman attend all Regents meetings. The President is also expected to attend monthly Chancellor's cabinet meetings. In addition, representatives from NNCC must attend System meetings. All meetings are held in Reno and Las Vegas. The governor's budget does not make provision for the increased travel nor the increased cost of such travel.

5,000	5,000
-------	-------

EXHIBIT D

V. New Programs

- A. Diesel - for two years NNCC has offered the only diesel mechanics program in the state. The program is currently funded by CETA. We are seeking state funding of this program because CETA funding limits enrollment to CETA students, and CETA has also indicated an inability to continue with the program after this year. They will, however, allow us to retain all of the equipment for the program (\$45,000).

	47,800	53,130
--	--------	--------

- B. Off-Campus LPN Program - NNCC is currently offering this program in Ely in an attempt to meet a critical nursing shortage. The program is partially financed by CETA. We would like to establish such a program to be offered in a rotating fashion between Ely and Winnemucca. If this is not possible, we would like to offer a class in Ely in 1981-82 funded 50% by CETA.

	37,000	42,000
--	--------	--------

Ely 1981-82	18,500	-0-
-------------	--------	-----

Exhibit E

**THIS EXHIBIT IS MISSING FROM BOTH THE ORIGINAL
MINUTES AND THE MICROFICHE.**

F/

NEVADA PLAN FOR SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
1981-1983 BIENNIAL REQUEST



NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Ted Sanders
Superintendent of Public Instruction

February 1, 1981

EXHIBIT F

NEVADA PLAN FOR SUPPORT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Nevada Plan	1
Elements in Nevada Plan	3
Major Factors in Proposal to Fund Nevada Plan	7
Nevada Plan Allocations	13
Basic Support Guarantee Per Pupil By County	14
Special Education Units By County	15
Distributive School Fund Impact	16
Public Law 81-874 Funds	17
Historical Overview	18
Appendix	
Base Data Used to Calculate Basic Support	19
Allocations/Support Levels Expressed Per Pupil	22
Basic Support Guarantees By County	24
Special Education Units	25
First Month Enrollments.	27
Teacher Salaries	28
Expenditures of Local School Districts	30

THE NEVADA PLAN

The Nevada Plan is the current means used to finance public education for seventeen county school districts in the State of Nevada. It is a minimum foundation program which attempts to satisfy three main objectives. First, a state system of public education. Second, a reasonably equal education opportunity. Third, education as a social right of each child in a manner which cannot be a function of the wealth of his parents or neighbors.

The Nevada Plan was adopted by the Legislature in 1967, which declared, "that the proper objective of State financial aid to public education is to ensure each Nevada child a reasonably equal educational opportunity". The Nevada Plan, as amended, provides this equal educational opportunity and can be expressed in a formula partially on a per pupil basis and partially on a per program basis as: "State financial aid equals school district basic support guarantee minus local available funds produced by mandatory taxes."

That is, each school district is assigned a basic support guarantee per pupil and the total amount of the dollars needed to provide this guarantee is a joint responsibility of the local school districts and the State. Additionally, a plan to provide state aid for special education program units was incorporated in the Nevada Plan in 1973. Following the passage of a major tax reform package passed by the 1979 session of the Legislature, 30 cents of assessed valuation was included in the guarantee for the 1979-80 fiscal year which was reduced to 20 cents of assessed valuation in 1980-81 due to a reduction in state revenues to the General Fund. After the guarantee is established, state financial aid is determined by deducting local revenue, the 1¢ local school support tax. To complete the major resources available to a local school district, those outside of the basic support guarantee include the 60¢ capped levy on assessed valuation, revenue from the motor vehicle privilege tax, and Public Law 81-874 (Federal Impaction) monies.

In calculating basic support guarantees, "pupils" refers to the count of pupils enrolled in grades one to twelve and in ungraded special education classes on the last day of the first school month of the school year, plus 6/10 of the count of pupils enrolled in Kindergarten on the last day of the first school month of the school year, plus 1/4 of the A.D.A. (Average Daily Attendance) of classes within the high school diploma program.

The State Distributive School Fund is the fund established to make quarterly apportionments to local school districts through the Nevada Plan and is funded by General Fund appropriation, 1¢ sales tax on out-of-state sales, federal mineral land lease income, interest from the Permanent School Fund and investments, federal slot tax rebates, and any state receipts of federal revenue sharing.

To illustrate the components of the basic support guarantee and the major district resources outside the guarantee, following is an example of the calculations made for a quarterly apportionment to a local school district:

DISTRICT EXAMPLE
CALCULATIONS AND COMPONENTS OF NEVADA PLAN

Line 1	Weighted Enrollment	X,XXX
2	Times: Basic Support Guarantee Per Pupil	\$ X,XXX
3	Equals: Basic Support for Pupils	<u>\$ X,XXX,XXX</u>
4	Plus: Special Education Support	XXX,XXX
5	Plus: Assessed Valuation x .003 (30 cents)	X,XXX,XXX
6	Equals: Total Basic Support Guarantee	<u>\$ X,XXX,XXX</u>
7	Less: Local Funds Available	
8	1¢ Local School Support Tax	X,XXX,XXX
9	Equals: State Responsibility	<u>\$ X,XXX,XXX</u>

MAJOR DISTRICT RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO A LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT:

Basic Support:

Total Guarantee (from Line 6 above)	\$ X,XXX,XXX
-------------------------------------	--------------

Outside Basic Support:

50¢ Capped Levy on Assessed Valuation	X,XXX,XXX
Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax	XXX,XXX
P.L. 81-874 (Federal Impaction)	<u>XXX,XXX</u>

Total Major Resources	<u>\$ X,XXX,XXX</u>
-----------------------	---------------------

Note: State financial aid, or the amount payable from the Distributive School Fund, is illustrated in the calculations on Line 9. Although 20¢ of assessed valuation is currently guaranteed from the Distributive School Fund during 1980-81, and a capped 60¢ is levied locally, 30¢ of assessed valuation and a capped 50¢ is shown in the illustration.

ELEMENTS OF THE NEVADA PLAN

A. ENROLLMENT

Net enrollment is the count of pupils enrolled in the public schools on the last day of the first school month of the school year for which apportionments are calculated. The count includes pupils enrolled in grades one to twelve and in ungraded special education classes, 6/10 of the pupils in kindergarten, and 1/4 of the A.D.A. (Average Daily Attendance) of classes in the high school diploma program.

In addition, a local school district is guaranteed the count taken in the immediate preceding school year if the count made in the current school year is of a lesser number.

B. BASIC SUPPORT

Basic support represents that portion of the State guarantee consisting of equalized basic support, transportation, and a wealth equalization factor. Each local school district basic support guarantee is unique to the district and is determined by the State Department of Education.

(1) Equalized Basic Support.

This part of the basic support guarantee is established for each district by applying a district ratio to the state-wide per pupil monetary amount established as equalized basic support. The ratios for each district are determined as follows:

Teacher allocations are determined from counts of pupils in each school attendance area within a local school district in accordance with tables adopted by the State Board of Education. The tables allow for increased teacher allocations in school attendance areas where pupil population is sparse and for a lesser number of teacher allocations in densely populated areas. This is based on the premise that where pupil population is sparse, group service units must be maintained for small numbers of pupils, while in more densely populated areas, group service units can be maintained more efficiently by serving larger numbers of pupils in a group.

In addition to teacher allocations, each district is granted allocations for other certified staff on the basis of pupil enrollment area within a school attendance area. Like teacher allocations, this is also determined from tables adopted by the State Board of Education and similar consideration for granting additional allocations to sparsely populated areas is included in the calculations.

Once the teacher and other certified staff allocations are determined, pre-established monetary amounts are applied to pupil counts for kindergarten (weighted at .6), elementary and secondary pupils, and total certified employee allocations (teacher and other certified staff combined), which makes possible the determination of a weighted monetary value per pupil for each local school district.

A statewide monetary value per pupil is established by adding the values for all districts and dividing the total by the statewide enrollment. The statewide monetary value per pupil is assigned a ratio value of 1.000 and each district is assigned a ratio value equivalent to their monetary value per pupil as compared to the statewide total.

The charts included in the appendix of this proposal serve to illustrate the calculations involved in determining each local school district ratio to the state average.

(2) Transportation.

The basic support guarantee includes an allowance for transportation from expenditure records of the local school districts for the last two completed school years. Expenditures for transportation equipment acquisition and replacements for both of the years are tabulated and divided by two to yield an average annual rate for the two years. Expenditures for salaries and operating expenses for the most recent year are added to the average annual rate for equipment acquisition and replacement to give a total amount of transportation expenditures eligible for support calculation. This total for each district is divided by the enrollment for the most recent year giving the rate of expenditures per pupil for transportation. Eighty-five percent of this rate of expenditures per pupil becomes part of the basic support rate for the first year of the biennium which is increased by a pre-determined inflationary rate for the second year of the biennium.

(3) Wealth Equalization.

Major district resources available to local school districts consist of guaranteed basic support, property taxes, Public Law 81-874 entitlements (Federal Impaction), and motor vehicle privilege taxes. A review of local school district expenditures in past years has indicated that resources for the support of public schools have not been adequate in some school districts because of their ability to generate local wealth. Because some districts have less assessed valuation per pupil than others, the educational opportunities in such districts could be of lesser quantity and quality than in more wealthy districts.

Additional apportionments per pupil for wealth equalization are provided in the basic support guarantee to assist those districts whose total projections of revenue, when increased by the allocations for equalized support and transportation contained in the biennial request, are less than expenditure projections for each year of the biennium.

C. GUARANTEED AD VALOREM

Nevada Revised Statutes were revised during the 1979 Legislature to guarantee 30 cents of assessed valuation to local school districts during the biennium with a provision that, if state revenues did not accrue to the State General Fund as expected during 1979-80, the guarantee would be reduced to 20¢ for Fiscal Year 1980-81. Revenue did not accrue at a rate that would have guaranteed 30¢ in 1980-81, therefore, the guarantee was reduced to 20¢ by the State Board of Examiners in accordance with the law.

The guarantee was made as a result of a major tax reform effort developed and passed by the Legislature. Under the tax reform package, the across-the-board tax rate of \$5.00 per \$100 assessed valuation was reduced to \$3.64. The state gave up its claim of 25¢ for the general fund and 11¢ for the state assistance for the medically indigent fund. The remaining reduction came about by providing state funding of the 70¢ mandatory levy, which previously counted as local revenue to substitute for state aid in the basic support guarantee, and by guaranteeing state funding for 30¢ of the previous 80¢ optional local levy. The remaining 50¢ local levy was subject to a revenue cap to limit its use. During 1980-81, the capping formula is applied to the 60¢ levy as a result of the aforementioned reduction made by the State Board of Examiners from 30¢ to 20¢ as part of the state guarantee from the Distributive School Fund. This action increased the maximum local levy from 50¢ to 60¢.

D. SPECIAL EDUCATION UNITS

The Nevada Plan recognizes that many pupils are unable to make satisfactory progress in regular graded programs of instruction. When such pupils are identified, local school districts must make provisions as necessary to provide special instructional services for them. Upon establishment and operation of such programs, local school districts are reimbursed on a unit basis for the number of units operated up to the limit authorized by law.

The unit is assigned a monetary value per unit which is reimbursed to the local school district as a result of a final report filed with the State Department of Education indicating the number of units operated during the school year.

A "Special Education Program Unit" is defined by law as meaning an organized instructional unit which includes full-time services of certificated personnel providing a program of instruction in accordance with minimum standards prescribed by the State Board of Education.

The number of units established for each local school district is based on one unit for a pre-determined amount of regular teacher allocations, except that each district is guaranteed a minimum of two units.

Unused allocations of special education program units are reallocated to other school districts by the State Department of Education after giving first priority to special education programs with statewide implications.

MAJOR FACTORS IN PROPOSAL TO FUND THE NEVADA PLAN

A. ENROLLMENT

A conservative estimate of 1.3% increase is projected for each year of the biennium. This percentage allows for increases in the first month enrollment as well as allowances for the Adult High School Diploma program and Nevada Revised Statute 387.1233, Section 2, which guarantees any school district the first month enrollment of the immediate preceding school year if the current year is less than the count taken the previous year. The projection for first month enrollment was established at 1.25% based on the last three years as follows:

FIRST MONTH ENROLLMENT

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>% of Increase</u>
1978-79 (Actual)	142,609.8	1.81
1979-80 (Actual)	144,093.6	1.04
1980-81 (Estimated)	145,411.0	<u>.91</u>
		3.76 ÷ 3 = 1.25%

B. BASIC SUPPORT

The amount of increase contained in this request was established by making an extensive and detailed review of revenue and expenditure projections for the biennial period. Projected expenditures for fiscal years 1981-82 and 1982-83, were compiled for each local school district and compared to actual expenditures for a seven year period, inclusive of fiscal years 1974-75 through 1978-79, estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1979-80, and budgeted expenditures for 1980-81. Inflationary trends and growth were reviewed to establish the projections by individual district. Revenue data for the same period was collected and examined to determine growth in major resources such as assessed valuations, motor vehicle privilege taxes, and Public Law 81-874 (Federal Impaction), and other sources of revenue.

It was determined, after making a thorough analysis of

the data, that the following statewide increase was necessary to fulfill local school district needs during the biennial period:

STATEWIDE BASIC SUPPORT GUARANTEE INCREASE
(Expressed Per Pupil)

<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>% of Increase</u>	<u>1982-83</u>	<u>% of Increase</u>
\$ 1,332	\$ 1,583	18.8	\$ 1,742	10.0

The request of 18.8% and 10.0% in basic support guarantee for the biennium would serve to fund the following projected increases in expenditures on a statewide basis:

STATEWIDE EXPENDITURES
(Expressed Per Pupil)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>% of Increase</u>
1978-79 (Actual)	\$ 1,698	12.9
1979-80 (Actual)	1,848	8.8
1980-81 (Budgeted)	1,964	6.3
1981-82 (Projected)	2,241	14.1
1982-83 (Projected)	2,450	9.3

The 18.8% and 10.0% increase can be attributed to two main factors:

- (1) The state is experiencing only a slight increase in the enrollment growth rate. In most cases, the slight growth cannot be directly equated to reductions in staff. While some districts have reduced staff in response to enrollment decline, others with only slight decreases are not able to reduce staff, therefore, the demands for higher salaries, operating costs, capital programs, and other costs contribute greatly to the high percentage request for increases in basic support.
- (2) Certain revenues are not materializing as projected. The restrictions placed on property tax levies coupled

with demands for services, the economy contributing only slight increases in motor vehicle tax, and reductions to annual allocations of Public Law 81-874 (Federal Impaction) revenues, are the major factors contributing to restrained revenue growth and result in a greater percentage request for basic growth.

It is well to note that if the federal government had provided revenue sharing monies to the state, and if the special "trigger" apportionment of \$21 per pupil would have been approved by the State Board of Examiners, the request for basic support would constitute a 17% increase in basic support instead of 18.8% for fiscal year 1981-82. Currently, Federal Revenue Sharing funds are not authorized for states during Fiscal Year 1981.

(a) Equalized Basic Support.

The review of expenditure and revenue projections indicated that an increase of 16.8% was necessary in equalized basic support in the first year and 9.8% increase in the second year of the biennium. Equalized basic support is calculated by determining the total need and deducting the amounts established for transportation and wealth equalization as follows:

CALCULATION OF EQUALIZED BASIC SUPPORT
(Expressed Per Pupil)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Basic Support	\$ 1,332	\$ 1,583	\$ 1,742
Less: Transportation	(56)	(88)	(101)
Wealth Equalization	(5)	(11)	(12)
Equalized Support	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,484	\$ 1,629
Percent of Increase		16.8%	9.8%

(b) Transportation.

In previous years, expenditure records of the school districts were tabulated for each of the last two completed school years. Expenditures for equipment acquisition/replacement for both years were averaged to determine an annual rate.

Expenditures for salaries and operating expenses were tabulated for the most current year and added to the rate to determine the total amount of transportation expenditures eligible for support calculation. Eighty-five percent of this rate of expenditures became part of the basic support rate for the ensuing two years.

The amount of \$56 was approved as part of the statewide basic support guarantee for fiscal year 1980-81, however, as explained above, was derived from actual costs incurred during fiscal years 1976-77 and 1977-78. A review of expenditures and support for a five-year period revealed that the support rate was equivalent to approximately 70% of actual costs incurred during the year funded, or some 15% less than 85% as indicated. The discrepancy was caused by determining the support rate from past completed expenditures without consideration for inflationary increases. To more realistically establish the support rate at 85%, the same formula was used but increased by 15% as follows:

CALCULATION OF TRANSPORTATION
(Expressed Per Pupil)

Base Expenditures	\$ 90	1981-82 Amount	\$ 88
Inflationary Increase (15%)	14	Inflationary Increase (15%)	13
Sub-Total	\$ 104		
Support Rate @ 85%	x .85	1982-83 Amount	\$101

(c) Wealth Equalization.

For those districts, where local wealth availability is substantially less than others, or where the basic components of the Nevada Plan do not address specific needs, a special per pupil allocation is included as part of basic support. The allocation is calculated for those districts whose total projections of revenue, when increased by the allocations for equalized support and transportation contained in this request, are less than planned expenditures. Any district whose revenue projections are equivalent to projected expenditures for the same year, or whose revenue projections exceed expenditure projections, will not be granted an allocation.

This method will be one of "leveling up" less wealthy districts to an increased support level without reducing their medium or more wealthy counterparts, and should place the less wealthy districts in a position of providing the same educational opportunities as afforded by wealthier districts.

C. GUARANTEED AD VALOREM

This proposal, in consideration of the existing tax laws passed by the 1979 Legislature, contains a request for continued guaranteed support of 30¢ of assessed valuation for both years of the biennium. Revenue projections of school districts included the application of the current cap formula for the 50¢ local levy on projected assessed valuations.

D. SPECIAL EDUCATION UNITS

By survey of the local school districts, this proposal includes a request for 60 additional units in the first year of the biennium, and 15 units to be reserved and granted at the discretion of the State Board of Education, and 40 additional units in the second year of the biennium and 25 units to be reserved and granted at the discretion of the State Board of Education.

The request provides for 1 special education unit for every 8.2 teacher allocations in 1981-82, and 1 special education unit for every 7.8 teacher allocations in 1982-83.

In addition, this proposal contains a request to increase the support per unit by \$1,500 from the current rate of \$18,000 to \$19,500 which represents the projected average salary of a special education teacher including increments.

The number of requested units is as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION UNITS

	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
Allocated Units	723	790	830
Discretionary Units	<u>7</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>25</u>
Total Units	730	805	855

E. P.L. 81-874 ENTITLEMENTS

Because of the impending threat to Public Law 81-874 entitlements (Federal Impaction Funds), this proposal also

includes a request to provide a separate appropriation to guarantee each school district the amount of funds budgeted in Fiscal Year 1980-81 for this purpose. Revenue projections used in determining the amount of need for the biennial period included estimates of continuing funding of this source of funds. Under the proposal, should the federal government terminate or reduce P.L. 81-874 monies, each school district would be assured of receiving the same amount that was included in local school district budgets during the Fiscal Year 1980-81 for each year of the biennial period.

The amount of this source of funds was established at \$4,147,912 for the 1980-81 fiscal period.

NEVADA PLAN ALLOCATIONS - 1981/83 BIENNIAL REQUEST
AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1981

	<u>Estimate</u> 1980/81	<u>Request</u> 1981/82	<u>Request</u> 1982/83
Enrollment*	145,847	147,670	149,515
Adult Diploma Program	<u>820</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>870</u>
Total Enrollment	146,667	148,510	150,385
Basic Support			
1. Equalized Basic Support			
146,667 pupils @ \$1,271	\$186,413,757		
148,510 pupils @ \$1,484		\$220,388,840	
150,385 pupils @ \$1,629			\$244,977,165
2. Transportation @ 85% of Expenditure Rate			
146,667 pupils @ \$56	8,213,352		
148,510 pupils @ \$88		13,068,880	
150,385 pupils @ \$101			15,188,885
3. Wealth. Equalization			
146,667 pupils @ \$5	733,335		
148,510 pupils @ \$11		1,633,610	
150,385 pupils @ \$12			1,804,620
4. Guaranteed Ad Valorem			
\$6,894,753,571 @ .002	13,789,507		
\$8,252,367,904 @ .003		24,757,104	
\$9,719,161,782 @ .003			29,157,485
5. Special Education Units			
730 units @ \$18,000	13,140,000		
805 units @ \$19,500		15,697,500	
855 units @ \$19,500			<u>16,672,500</u>
SUB-TOTAL	\$222,289,951	\$275,545,934	\$307,800,655
DEDUCT: Local Funds Available			
1¢ Local School School Tax	(<u>59,534,590</u>)	(<u>73,121,072</u>)	(<u>84,198,444</u>)
STATE RESPONSIBILITY	<u>\$162,755,361</u>	<u>\$202,424,862</u>	<u>\$223,602,211</u>
MAJOR DISTRICT RESOURCES			
Basic Support	\$222,289,951	\$275,545,934	\$307,800,655
Outside Basic Support:			
50¢ & 60¢ Capped Ad Valorem**	32,146,167	32,216,507	38,275,382
Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax	8,490,701	9,670,521	11,010,136
P.L. 81-874 (Impaction)	<u>4,147,912</u>	<u>4,146,408</u>	<u>4,351,176</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES	<u>\$267,074,731</u>	<u>\$321,579,370</u>	<u>\$361,437,349</u>

* Estimated @ 1.3% increase each year

** 1980/81 (60¢) capped levy, 1981/82 and 1982/83 (50¢) capped levy

2/1/81

BASIC SUPPORT GUARANTEE PER PUPIL BY COUNTY

<u>School District</u>	<u>Approved 1980-81</u>	<u>Requested 1981-82</u>	<u>Requested 1982-83</u>
Carson City	\$1,305	\$1,593	\$1,715
Churchill	1,315	1,581	1,763
Clark	1,309	1,557	1,713
Douglas	1,268	1,550	1,710
Elko	1,419	1,657	1,844
Esmeralda	2,456	3,170	3,520
Eureka	2,755	2,819	3,129
Humboldt	1,451	1,734	1,895
Lander	1,399	1,599	1,744
Lincoln	1,810	2,177	2,414
Lyon	1,444	1,750	1,924
Mineral	1,426	1,773	1,969
Nye	1,640	1,912	2,110
Pershing	1,322	1,688	1,888
Storey	1,890	2,466	2,547
Washoe	1,309	1,538	1,692
White Pine	<u>1,637</u>	<u>1,895</u>	<u>2,091</u>
State Average	\$1,332	\$1,583	\$1,742

The state average is calculated by multiplying the weighted enrollment in each school district by the basic guarantee per pupil, adding the seventeen results and dividing by the total weighted enrollment. The state average is the figure used in the formula to calculate the total statewide need.

2/1/81

14.

SPECIAL EDUCATION UNITS BY COUNTY

County	Actual 1980-81		Requested 1981-82		Requested 1982-83	
	# Units	X \$18,000	# Units	X \$19,500	# Units	X \$19,500
Carson City	29	\$ 522,000	30	\$ 585,000	31	\$ 604,500
Churchill	14	252,000	14	273,000	15	292,500
Clark	421	7,578,000	465	9,067,500	489	9,535,500
Douglas	16	288,000	17	331,500	18	351,000
Elko	19	342,000	22	429,000	23	448,500
Esmeralda	2	36,000	2	39,000	2	39,000
Eureka	2	36,000	2	39,000	2	39,000
Humboldt	10	180,000	12	234,000	12	234,000
Lander	5	90,000	6	117,000	7	136,500
Lincoln	6	108,000	7	136,500	7	136,500
Lyon	12	216,000	14	273,000	15	292,500
Mineral	7	126,000	7	136,500	7	136,500
Nye	10	180,000	12	234,000	13	253,500
Pershing	3	54,000	4	78,000	4	78,000
Storey	2	36,000	2	39,000	2	39,000
Washoe	155	2,790,000	164	3,198,000	173	3,373,500
White Pine	<u>10</u>	<u>180,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>195,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>195,000</u>
	723	\$13,014,000	790	\$15,405,000	830	\$16,185,000
State Dept.	<u>7</u>	<u>126,000</u>	<u>15*</u>	<u>292,500</u>	<u>25*</u>	<u>487,500</u>
Totals	730	\$13,140,000	805	\$15,697,500	855	\$16,672,500

* To be granted at the discretion of the State Board of Education

2/1/81

15.

NEVADA PLAN
DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL FUND REQUEST
AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1981

DISTRIBUTIVE SCHOOL FUND REVENUE

	<u>Actual for 1979/80</u>	<u>Work Program 1980/81</u>	<u>Agency Request 1981/82</u>	<u>Agency Request 1982/83</u>
Regular Appropriations	\$131,391,063	\$140,458,456	\$171,648,582	\$187,877,541
Balance Forwarded from Old Year	-0-	7,035,263	-0-	-0-
Balance Forwarded to New Year	(7,035,263)	-0-	-0-	-0-
Mineral Land Taxes	6,939,325	7,000,000	8,750,000	10,940,000
Investment Income	1,672,597	1,700,000	1,603,480	1,731,750
Federal Slot Tax Credit	11,333,577	12,760,000	13,780,800	14,883,260
Revenue Sharing	5,964,408	2,950,000	-0-	-0-
O/S School Support Tax	<u>4,526,215</u>	<u>4,750,000</u>	<u>6,642,000</u>	<u>8,169,660</u>
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$161,827,185	\$176,653,719	\$202,424,862	\$223,602,211
AID TO SCHOOLS	<u>154,791,922</u>	<u>162,755,361</u>	<u>202,424,862</u>	<u>223,602,211</u>
REVERSION	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ 13,898,358	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>
LESS: Emergency Financial Assistance		(\$ <u>4,329,562</u>)		
ESTIMATED BALANCE		<u>\$ 9,568,796</u>		

STATE APPROPRIATION REQUIRED:

Regular Appropriation	\$171,648,582	\$187,877,541
P.L. 81-874 Appropriation (Guarantee)	<u>4,147,912</u>	<u>4,147,912</u>
	<u>\$175,796,494</u>	<u>\$192,025,453</u>

2/1/81

16.

NEVADA PLAN
P.L. 81-874 BUDGETED AMOUNTS BY COUNTY
FOR THE PERIOD FROM JULY 1, 1980 TO JUNE 30, 1981

<u>County</u>	<u>1980-81</u>
Carson City	\$ 75,000
Churchill	260,269
Clark	2,500,000
Douglas	55,000
Elko	180,000
Esmeralda	6,000
Eureka	-0-
Humboldt	149,000
Lander	90,000
Lincoln	-0-
Lyon	92,000
Mineral	377,643
Nye	40,000
Pershing	18,000
Storey	-0-
Washoe	285,000
White Pine	<u>20,000</u>
Totals	\$4,147,912

ENROLLMENT, BASIC SUPPORT, SPECIAL EDUCATION
HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

<u>Year</u>	<u>Weighted Enrollment</u>	<u>Guaranteed Basic Support</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Special Education</u>
1973-74	132,001	\$ 710	8.1%	\$ 6,000,100
1974-75	133,278	738	3.9%	6,206,000
1975-76	135,736	864	17.7%	8,096,000
1976-77	137,744	(1) 918	6.3%	8,800,000
1977-78	140,335	1,035	12.7%	10,560,000
1978-79	142,610	(2) 1,159	12.0%	11,088,000
1979-80	144,087	1,252	8.0%	12,420,000
1980-81	145,753(3)	1,332	6.4%	13,140,000
1981-82	147,228(4)	1,583	18.8%	15,697,500
1982-83	149,068(4)	1,742	10.0%	16,672,500

- (1) Statutory average is \$903. "Trigger" amount adds \$14.70 per enrollee.
(2) Statutory average is \$1,131. "Trigger" amount adds \$27.96 per enrollee.
(3) Actual
(4) Projected

TEACHER ALLOTMENT TABLES, RELATED ALLOCATIONS, AND VALUES

I. Teacher Units

For Elementary Pupils

Enrollment			Number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher	
From	-	To		Extremes	
3	-	12	1	3	12
13	-	27	2	6.5	13.5
28	-	44	3	9.3	14.9
45	-	66	4	11.2	16.5
67	-	90	5	13.2	18
91	-	120	6	15	20
121	-	152	7	17.2	22
153	-	192	8	19	24
193	-	4,800	divide by 26, but not less than 9	21.5	26
4,801	-	14,400	divide by 25		25
14,401	or more		divide by 24		24

For Secondary Pupils

Enrollment			Number of Teachers	Pupil/Teacher	
From	-	To		Extremes	
Not more than 45			5	-	9
46	-	54	6	7.6	9
55	-	77	7	7.9	11
78	-	104	8	9.8	13
105	-	135	9	11.7	15
136	-	170	10	13.6	17
171	-	209	11	15.5	19
210	-	252	12	17.5	21
253	-	3,200	divide by 22, but not less than 12		22
3,201 or-more			divide by 21		21

II. Special Education Program Units -

For 1981-82, one for every 8.2 teacher allocations
 For 1982-83, one for every 7.8 teacher allocations

III. Other Certified Staff Allocations -

For districts of less than 600 enrollment, one for every 5
 teacher allocations
 For districts of 600-1200 enrollment, one for every 4
 teacher allocations
 For districts of more than 1200 enrollment, one for every 3
 teacher allocations

ENROLLMENTS, TEACHER/PUPIL ALLOCATIONS, AND RELATED COMPARISONS

1980-81

COUNTIES	Weighted Enrollment 1980-81	Elementary Teacher Allotment	Secondary Teacher Allotment	Total Teacher Allotments	Other Cert. Employee Allotments	Total Employee Allotments	Ave. Enroll. Per Teacher Allotments	Ave. Enroll. Other Cert. Allotments	Ave. Enroll. Per Total Teach. & Cert. Emp. All.
Carson City	5,768	106.9	135.8	242	81	323	23.8	71.2	17.9
Churchill	2,782	62.7	52.4	115	38	153	24.2	73.2	18.2
Clark	86,338	1,800.6	1,991.4	3,792	1,264	5,056	22.8	68.3	17.1
Douglas	3,503	89.0	54.0	143	48	191	24.5	73.0	18.3
Elko	3,884	93.7	88.1	182	61	243	21.3	63.7	16.0
Esmeralda	121	10.0	-	10	2	12	12.1	60.5	10.1
Eureka	207	8.0	8.0	16	3	19	12.9	69.0	10.9
Humboldt	2,005	52.2	43.8	96	32	128	20.9	62.7	15.7
Lander	1,096	26.4	24.9	51	13	64	21.5	84.3	17.1
Lincoln	928	30.0	28.0	58	15	73	16.0	61.9	12.7
Lyon	2,608	62.4	52.5	115	38	153	22.7	68.6	17.0
Mineral	1,291	29.8	26.6	56	19	75	23.1	67.9	17.2
Nye	1,932	49.6	50.8	100	33	133	19.3	58.5	14.5
Pershing	688	16.5	13.9	30	8	38	22.9	86.0	18.1
Storey	216	6.0	9.0	15	3	18	14.4	72.0	12.0
Washoe	30,787	623.9	715.2	1,339	446	1,785	23.0	69.0	17.2
White Pine	1,648	37.4	41.0	78	26	104	21.1	63.4	15.8
Totals	145,802 ¹	3,105.1	3,335.4	6,438	2,130	8,568	22.6	68.5	17.0

Note ¹ - Does not include adjustments for transferred students.

SUPPORT VALUES FROM TEACHER AND OTHER CERTIFICATED EMPLOYEE ALLOTMENTS AND FROM
PUPIL ENROLLMENTS; SUPPORT VALUES PER PUPIL; RATIOS OF SUPPORT VALUES

1st Month
1980-81

COUNTIES	Pupils Total Wtd. Enrollment	Total Tchr. & other Cert. Emp. Allot.	\$11,900 x Cert. Emp. Allotments	\$136 x Elem. Enroll. (K.x.6)	\$190 x Secondary Enrollment	Total Support Value	Total Value Per Pupil	Ratio to Lowest P/P Value	Ratio to Wtd. State Value P/P
Carson City	5,768	323	\$ 3,843,700	\$ 378,080	\$ 567,720	\$ 4,789,500	\$ 830	1.034	.964
Churchill	2,782	153	1,820,700	221,680	218,880	2,261,260	813	1.012	.944
Clark	86,338	5,056	60,166,400	6,032,144	7,976,960	74,175,504	859	1.070	.998
Douglas	3,503	191	2,272,900	314,704	225,910	2,813,514	803	1.000	.933
Elko	3,884	243	2,891,700	286,008	338,390	3,516,098	905	1.127	1.051
Esmeralda	121	12	142,800	16,456	-	159,256	1,316	1.639	1.528
Eureka	207	19	226,100	16,048	16,910	259,058	1,251	1.558	1.453
Humboldt	2,005	128	1,523,200	151,368	169,480	1,844,048	920	1.146	1.069
Lander	1,096	64	761,600	85,680	88,540	935,820	854	1.064	.992
Lincoln	928	73	868,700	74,120	72,770	1,015,590	1,094	1.362	1.271
Lyon	2,608	153	1,820,700	208,760	203,870	2,233,330	856	1.066	.994
Mineral	1,291	75	892,500	95,880	111,340	1,099,720	852	1.061	.990
Nye	1,932	133	1,582,700	134,912	178,600	1,896,212	981	1.222	1.139
Pershing	688	38	452,200	51,952	58,140	562,292	817	1.017	.949
Storey	216	18	214,200	14,416	20,900	249,516	1,155	1.438	1.341
Washoe	30,787	1,785	21,241,500	2,131,664	2,871,470	26,244,634	852	1.061	.990
White Pine	1,648	104	1,237,600	112,744	155,610	1,505,954	914	1.138	1.062
Totals	145,802 ¹	8,568	\$101,959,200	\$10,326,616	\$13,275,490	\$125,561,306	\$ 861	1.072	1.000

21.

Note¹ - Does not include adjustments for transferred students.

NEVADA PLAN ALLOCATIONS / SUPPORT LEVELS

FISCAL YEAR: 1981-82

Districts	Guaranteed Support									Resources Outside of Basic Support				Total Resources P/P
	Basic Support					Assessed Valuation	Special Education			60¢ Prop. Tax	Motor Vehicle Tax	P.L. 81-874	Total District Resources	
	Ratio to St. Aver.	For Equalized Support	For Trans- port.	For Equal. Wealth	Total Support P/P		# of Unit Allot.	Amount @ \$19,500 per Unit	P/P Value					
Carson City	.964	\$1,431	72	90	\$1,593	\$174	30	\$ 585,000	\$100	\$ 187	61	13	\$261	\$2,128
Churchill	.944	1,401	157	23	1,581	90	14	273,000	94	124	64	90	278	2,043
Clark	.998	1,481	76		1,557	139	465	9,067,500	105	190	60	29	279	2,080
Douglas	.933	1,385	165		1,550	455	17	331,500	94	378	110	16	504	2,603
Elko	1.051	1,560	97		1,657	153	22	429,000	117	250	99	49	398	2,325
Esmeralda	1.528	2,268	766	136	3,170	550	2	39,000	325	844	199	52	1,095	5,140
Eureka	1.453	2,156	663		2,819	740	2	39,000	170	1,161	152	-0-	1,313	5,042
Humboldt	1.069	1,586	131	17	1,734	203	12	234,000	124	261	101	83	445	2,506
Lander	.992	1,472	111	16	1,599	160	6	117,000	115	243	92	98	433	2,307
Lincoln	1.271	1,886	129	162	2,177	117	7	136,500	150	181	63	-0-	244	2,688
Lyon	.994	1,475	209	66	1,750	148	14	273,000	100	208	71	36	315	2,313
Mineral	.990	1,469	144	160	1,773	70	7	136,500	103	120	42	280	442	2,388
Nye	1.139	1,690	222		1,912	264	12	234,000	117	348	84	24	456	2,749
Pershing	.949	1,408	137	143	1,688	237	4	78,000	114	314	121	26	461	2,500
Storey	1.341	1,990	179	297	2,466	614	2	39,000	177	450	42	-0-	492	3,749
Washoe	.990	1,469	69		1,538	244	164	3,198,000	102	283	73	9	365	2,249
White Pine	1.062	1,576	153	166	1,895	88	10	195,000	116	146	74	12	232	2,331
State Average P/P	1.000	\$1,484	88	11	\$1,583	\$173	790	\$15,405,000	\$105	\$220	67	29	\$316	\$2,177
							15	292,500	SDE					
							805	\$15,697,500	\$107					

State of Nevada
 Department of Education
 Fiscal Services Division

NEVADA PLAN ALLOCATIONS / SUPPORT LEVELS

FISCAL YEAR: 1982-83

Districts	Guaranteed Support					Resources Outside of Basic Support				Total Resources P/P				
	Ratio to St. Aver.	For Equalized Support	For Trans- port.	For Equal. Wealth	Total Support P/P	Assessed Valuation	# of Unit Allot.	Amount @ \$19,500 per Unit	P/P Value		50¢ Prop. Tax	Motor Vehicle Tax	P.L. 81-874	Total District Resources
Carson City	.964	\$1,570	83	56	\$1,709	\$217	31	\$ 604,500	\$104	\$220	62	13	\$ 295	\$2,325
Churchill	.944	1,538	181	44	1,763	99	15	292,500	101	135	74	90	299	2,262
Clark	.998	1,626	87		1,713	161	489	9,535,500	109	221	68	29	318	2,301
Douglas	.933	1,520	190		1,710	562	18	351,000	100	426	118	16	560	2,932
Elko	1.051	1,712	112	20	1,844	159	23	448,500	123	266	115	49	430	2,556
Esmeralda	1.528	2,489	881	301	3,671	621	2	39,000	325	1,025	208	52	1,285	5,902
Eureka	1.453	2,367	762		3,129	741	2	39,000	159	1,178	162	-0-	1,340	5,369
Humboldt	1.069	1,741	151	66	1,895	229	12	234,000	122	291	119	83	493	2,739
Lander	.992	1,616	128		1,744	171	7	136,500	125	248	114	98	460	2,500
Lincoln	1.271	2,070	148	216	2,434	133	7	136,500	148	204	66	-0-	270	2,985
Lyon	.994	1,619	240	59	1,918	166	15	292,500	106	214	83	36	333	2,523
Mineral	.990	1,613	166	204	1,983	76	7	136,500	103	128	47	280	455	2,617
Nye	1.139	1,855	255		2,110	277	13	253,500	110	366	97	24	487	2,984
Pershing	.949	1,546	158	184	1,888	246	4	78,000	114	328	146	26	500	2,748
Storey	1.341	2,184	206	78	2,468	771	2	39,000	170	553	42	-0-	595	4,004
Washoe	.990	1,613	79		1,692	293	173	3,373,500	107	352	88	9	449	2,541
White Pine	1.062	1,730	176	196	2,102	86	10	195,000	111	150	80	12	242	2,541
State Average P/P	1.000	\$1,629	101	12	\$1,742	\$203	830	\$16,185,000	\$109	\$258	76	29	\$363	\$2,417
							25	487,500	SDE					
							855	\$16,672,500	\$112					

BASIC SUPPORT GUARANTEED AMOUNTS BY COUNTY
 COMPARISON OF PREVIOUS 5 YEARS WITH REQUESTS
 (EXPRESSED PER PUPIL)

School District	Approved By Legislature - Previous 5 Years					Department of Education Request		Governor's Recommendation	
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981 (est.)	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1983
Carson City	\$ 922	\$1,026	\$1,147	\$1,227	\$1,305	\$1,593	\$1,715	\$1,477	\$1,618
Churchill	906	1,025	1,148	1,237	1,315	1,581	1,763	1,431	1,581
Clark	911	1,022	1,144	1,232	1,309	1,557	1,713	1,423	1,567
Douglas	903	1,020	1,143	1,190	1,268	1,550	1,710	1,425	1,574
Elko	961	1,105	1,237	1,333	1,419	1,657	1,844	1,516	1,671
Esmeralda	1,799	1,954	2,191	2,299	2,456	3,170	3,520	3,237	3,598
Eureka	1,503	1,763	1,976	2,576	2,755	2,819	3,129	2,625	2,917
Humboldt	1,000	1,152	1,289	1,363	1,451	1,734	1,895	1,591	1,736
Lander	971	1,087	1,217	1,314	1,399	1,599	1,744	1,450	1,599
Lincoln	1,372	1,461	1,631	1,708	1,810	2,177	2,414	1,971	2,210
Lyon	941	1,087	1,217	1,361	1,444	1,750	1,924	1,587	1,740
Mineral	918	1,044	1,169	1,344	1,426	1,773	1,969	1,641	1,838
Nye	1,193	1,378	1,523	1,539	1,640	1,912	2,110	1,760	1,944
Pershing	947	1,039	1,163	1,241	1,322	1,688	1,888	1,633	1,828
Storey	1,449	1,654	1,852	1,777	1,890	2,466	2,547	2,212	2,430
Washoe	888	1,007	1,128	1,230	1,309	1,538	1,692	1,406	1,547
White Pine	974	1,141	1,276	1,542	1,637	1,895	2,091	1,782	1,977
Totals	\$ 918	\$1,035	\$1,159	\$1,252	\$1,331	\$1,583	\$1,742	\$1,449	\$1,596
24. Percent of Increase		12.8% ⁽¹⁾	12.0% ⁽²⁾	8.0%	6.3%	18.8%	10.0%	8.9%	10.1%

Note 1 - Includes \$14.70 per pupil "Trigger" apportionment
 Note 2 - Includes \$27.97 per pupil "Trigger" apportionment

AUTHORIZED SPECIAL EDUCATION UNITS BY COUNTY
COMPARISON OF PREVIOUS 5 YEARS WITH REQUEST

School District	Approved By Legislature - Previous 5 Years					Department of Education Request		Governor's Recommendation	
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1983
Carson City	21	23	24	27	29	30	31	28	28
Churchill	11	11	12	13	14	14	15	13	14
Clark	315	348	366	398	421	465	489	438	446
Douglas	10	11	12	15	16	17	18	16	17
Elko	17	17	18	18	19	22	23	21	21
Esmeralda	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Eureka	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Humboldt	8	8	9	9	10	12	12	11	11
Lander	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	6	6
Lincoln	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7
Lyon	10	11	11	11	12	14	15	13	14
Mineral	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	6	7
Nye	7	8	8	9	10	12	13	12	12
Pershing	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3
Storey	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Washoe	120	132	138	147	155	164	173	155	157
White Pine	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	9
Sub-Totals	550	600	630	682	723	790	830	744	758
Units reserved for statewide application as needed				8	7	15	25		
Totals	550	600	630	690	730	805	855	744	758
Percent of Increase		9.1%	5.0%	9.5%	5.8%	10.3%	6.2%	1.9%	1.9%

25.

AUTHORIZED SPECIAL EDUCATION AMOUNTS BY COUNTY
COMPARISON OF PREVIOUS 5 YEARS WITH REQUEST

School District	Approved By Legislature - 5 Previous Years					Department of Education Request		Governor's Recommendation	
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1982	FY 1983
Carson City	\$ 336,000	\$ 404,800	\$ 422,400	\$ 496,000	\$ 522,000	\$ 585,000	\$ 604,500	\$ 546,000	\$ 546,000
Churchill	176,000	193,600	211,200	234,000	252,000	273,000	292,500	253,500	273,000
Clark	5,040,000	6,124,800	6,441,600	7,164,000	7,578,000	9,067,500	9,535,500	8,541,000	8,697,000
Douglas	160,000	193,600	211,200	270,000	288,000	331,500	351,000	312,000	331,500
Elko	272,000	299,200	316,800	324,000	342,000	429,000	448,500	409,500	409,500
Esmeralda	16,000	17,600	17,600	36,000	36,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Eureka	32,000	35,200	35,200	36,000	36,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Humboldt	128,000	140,800	158,400	162,000	180,000	234,000	234,000	214,500	214,500
Lander	64,000	70,400	70,400	72,000	90,000	117,000	136,500	117,000	117,000
Lincoln	80,000	88,000	88,000	108,000	108,000	136,500	136,500	136,500	136,500
Lyon	160,000	193,600	193,600	198,000	216,000	273,000	292,500	253,500	273,000
Mineral	96,000	105,600	105,600	108,000	126,000	136,500	136,500	117,000	136,500
Nye	112,000	140,800	140,800	162,000	180,000	234,000	253,500	234,000	234,000
Pershing	48,000	52,800	52,800	54,000	54,000	78,000	78,000	58,500	58,500
Storey	16,000	17,600	17,600	36,000	36,000	39,000	39,000	39,000	39,000
Washoe	1,920,000	2,323,200	2,428,800	2,646,000	2,790,000	3,198,000	3,373,500	3,022,500	3,061,500
White Pine	144,000	158,400	176,000	180,000	180,000	195,000	195,000	175,500	175,500
Sub-Totals	\$8,800,000	\$10,560,000	\$11,088,000	\$12,276,000	\$13,014,000	\$15,405,000	\$16,185,000	\$14,508,000	\$14,781,000
Reserved for Statewide application as needed				144,000	126,000	292,500	487,500		
Totals	\$8,800,000	\$10,560,000	\$11,088,000	\$12,420,000	\$13,140,000	\$15,697,500	\$16,672,500	\$14,508,000	\$14,781,000
Percent of Increase		20%	5.0%	12.0%	5.8%	19.5%	6.2%	10.4%	1.9%
Value Per Unit	\$ 16,000	\$ 17,600	\$ 17,600	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,500	\$ 19,500

NET WEIGHTED ENROLLMENTS AND PERCENTAGES OF CHANGE
NEVADA SCHOOL DISTRICTS

School District	1975-76	% of Change	1976-77	% of Change	1977-78	% of Change	1978-79	% of Change	1979-80	% of Change	1980-81	% of Change
Carson City	5,579.4	1.93%	5,603.2	0.43%	5,913.2	5.53%	6,052.8	2.36%	5,822.4	(3.81)%	5,768.0	(0.93)%
Churchill	2,784.6	(0.52)	2,717.2	(2.42)	2,743.0	0.95	2,913.8	6.23	2,900.8	(0.45)	2,782.0	(4.10)
Clark	78,809.6	2.33	80,646.2	2.33	82,119.6	1.83	84,000.4	2.29	85,219.0	1.45	86,344.8	1.32
Douglas	2,567.2	6.00	2,720.0	5.95	2,995.4	10.13	3,308.8	10.46	3,425.6	3.53	3,464.2	1.13
Elko	3,798.8	0.06	3,649.6	(3.93)	3,566.6	(2.27)	3,503.4	(1.77)	3,654.2	4.30	3,870.0	5.91
Esmeralda	123.0	1.99	121.4	(1.30)	114.8	(5.44)	113.0	(1.57)	115.6	2.30	119.6	3.46
Eureka	251.8	11.42	201.2	(20.10)	178.2	(11.43)	173.0	(2.92)	198.0	14.45	207.0	4.55
Humboldt	1,652.2	(4.81)	1,685.4	2.01	1,624.4	(3.62)	1,749.0	7.67	1,804.8	3.19	1,989.6	10.24
Lander	858.2	7.92	863.0	0.56	848.0	(1.74)	874.6	3.14	920.4	5.24	1,096.4	19.12
Lincoln	782.6	7.29	767.2	(1.97)	853.2	11.21	891.0	4.43	889.0	(0.22)	928.0	4.39
Lyon	2,435.8	(1.93)	2,364.6	(2.92)	2,351.4	(0.56)	2,416.8	2.78	2,577.6	6.65	2,608.0	1.18
Mineral	1,523.8	(3.43)	1,417.4	(6.98)	1,361.4	(3.95)	1,323.8	(2.76)	1,350.6	2.02	1,296.0	(4.04)
Nye	1,402.2	4.83	1,358.8	(3.10)	1,437.4	5.78	1,585.2	10.28	1,690.2	6.62	1,932.2	14.32
Pershing	681.8	1.04	682.6	0.12	686.8	0.62	683.6	(0.47)	688.2	0.67	688.0	(0.03)
Storey	141.0	5.22	155.0	9.93	158.4	2.19	187.2	18.18	211.8	13.14	216.2	2.08
Washoe	30,180.0	1.69	30,868.8	2.28	31,180.6	1.01	31,119.2	(0.20)	31,001.6	(0.38)	30,781.8	(0.71)
White Pine	2,164.0	(5.05)	1,924.2	(11.08)	1,944.6	1.06	1,714.2	(11.85)	1,623.8	(5.27)	1,661.6	2.33
Totals	135,736.0	1.84%	137,745.8	1.48%	140,077.0	1.69%	142,609.8	1.81%	144,093.6	1.04%	145,753.4	1.15

AVERAGE CONTRACT SALARIES OF CERTIFIED PERSONNEL, NEVADA SCHOOL DISTRICTS
AS REPORTED OCTOBER 1979

School District	Elementary Teachers		Secondary Teachers		Spec. Educ. Teachers		Vocational Teachers		*Pupil/Sch. Serv. Pers.		Principals and Asst. Principals	
	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary
Carson City	113	\$16,471	115	\$15,766	34	\$14,697	11	\$16,091	21	\$16,995	14	\$25,719
Churchill	75	14,758	51	15,243	14	13,683	9	16,246	13	16,032	7	24,899
Clark	1,731	16,716	1,740	16,799	414	15,825	70	18,285	347	18,967	158	29,186
Douglas**	94	13,548	50	14,251	13	12,399	3	15,309	17	14,560	12	25,590
Elko	92	15,914	87	15,854	17	14,557	14	15,536	13	17,463	11	27,214
Esmeralda	6	13,401	-	-	1	13,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eureka	6	14,433	9	13,044	1	10,600	1	12,600	-	-	1	20,700
Humboldt	47	15,776	37	14,163	8	13,414	4	17,234	9	17,596	6	26,811
Lander	25	14,137	24	12,779	4	12,043	-	-	4	16,152	4	24,422
Lincoln	23	14,699	22	14,572	5	13,259	6	13,972	3	16,905	5	25,734
Lyon	64	14,675	55	15,661	11	12,834	7	15,308	13	16,012	9	27,923
Mineral	32	14,779	29	14,190	6	12,925	3	13,869	5	16,818	6	23,306
Nye	38	16,117	44	14,681	11	13,732	5	14,774	3	18,799	5	29,060
Pershing	17	14,002	17	14,805	4	10,162	1	12,170	3	15,014	2	25,803
Storey	8	13,004	7	12,800	2	13,067	-	-	-	-	1	22,800
Washoe	701	16,009	693	16,311	154	14,674	10	16,384	118	18,525	76	30,810
White Pine	43	16,346	33	17,532	8	15,075	7	16,094	7	16,824	3	24,941
Totals	3,115	\$16,222	3,013	\$16,370	707	\$15,154	151	\$16,843	576	\$18,390	320	\$28,710

* Librarians, Counselors, Nurses

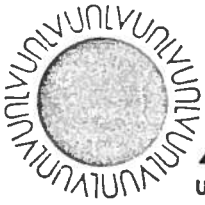
AVERAGE CONTRACT SALARIES OF CERTIFIED PERSONNEL, NEVADA SCHOOL DISTRICTS (continued)
AS REPORTED OCTOBER 1979

School District	Supervisory Personnel		Asst. Supt. and Directors		Superintendents		Total Non-Teaching Personnel		Total Teaching Personnel		Grand Total Cert. Personnel	
	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary	No.	Average Salary
Carson City	6	\$20,316	3	\$32,293	1	\$40,660	45	\$21,697	273	\$15,938	318	\$16,753
Churchill	2	26,647	1	30,083	1	35,945	24	20,918	149	14,913	173	15,746
Clark	32	30,760	13	36,230	1	47,000	551	23,040	3,955	16,687	4,506	17,464
Douglas**	-	-	3	31,911	1	39,000	33	20,889	160	13,707	193	14,935
Elko	3	31,305	1	34,391	1	37,105	29	23,855	210	15,754	239	16,737
Esmeralda	-	-	-	-	1	30,776	1	30,776	7	13,401	8	15,573
Eureka	-	-	-	-	1	27,500	2	24,100	17	13,364	19	14,494
Humboldt+	-	-	-	-	1	36,800	16	22,252	96	15,018	112	16,051
Lander	-	-	-	-	1	28,000	9	21,144	53	13,364	62	14,493
Lincoln	1	21,475	-	-	1	35,000	10	23,586	56	14,443	66	15,828
Lyon	2	28,702	1	33,206	1	35,456	26	22,520	137	14,956	163	16,162
Mineral	1	22,800	-	-	1	33,731	13	21,574	70	14,337	83	15,470
Nye	1	29,060	-	-	1	34,560	10	26,531	98	15,136	108	16,191
Pershing	-	-	-	-	1	28,922	6	20,928	39	13,911	45	14,847
Storey	-	-	-	-	1	26,000	2	24,400	17	12,927	19	14,135
Washoe	11	32,024	11	35,196	1	47,500	217	24,490	1,558	16,014	1,775	17,050
White Pine	2	23,025	1	28,400	1	31,030	14	21,291	91	16,645	105	17,264
Totals	61	\$29,221	34	\$34,613	17	\$34,999	1,008	\$23,149	6,986	\$16,191	7,994	\$17,069

29. **Contract negotiations were not complete at the time of this report, therefore, 1978-79 salary information was reported for the majority of personnel.

EXPENDITURES OF LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS
(EXPRESSED PER PUPIL)

Counties	Actual 1975-76	Actual 1976-77	Actual 1977-78	Actual 1978-79	Actual 1979-80	Budgeted 1980-81	Projected 1981-82	Projected 1982-83
Carson City	\$1,183	\$1,282	\$1,442	\$1,679	\$1,835	\$1,960	\$2,331	\$2,520
Churchill	1,215	1,304	1,389	1,501	1,852	1,972	2,151	2,382
Clark	1,189	1,269	1,412	1,592	1,729	1,852	2,114	2,313
Douglas	1,403	1,439	1,680	1,890	2,118	2,256	2,486	2,755
Elko	1,484	1,537	1,850	2,041	2,186	2,087	2,468	2,723
Esmeralda	3,501	3,496	4,918	5,761	5,330	4,779	6,210	6,845
Eureka	3,814	3,937	4,946	5,150	4,660	4,926	4,641	4,795
Humboldt	1,511	1,560	1,843	2,004	2,074	2,135	2,599	2,797
Lander	1,924	1,926	2,241	2,205	2,341	1,905	2,594	2,762
Lincoln	2,056	2,149	2,319	2,643	2,826	2,597	3,248	3,555
Lyon	1,325	1,418	1,691	1,916	2,039	2,266	2,502	2,726
Mineral	1,494	1,597	1,819	1,994	2,068	2,300	2,680	2,941
Nye	1,838	2,042	2,510	2,701	2,773	2,353	2,830	2,900
Pershing	1,733	1,906	2,091	2,288	2,552	2,584	3,067	3,373
Storey	2,839	2,613	2,961	3,140	2,897	3,635	4,486	4,727
Washoe	1,211	1,316	1,524	1,730	1,897	2,058	2,306	2,531
White Pine	1,313	1,495	1,615	2,093	2,323	2,410	2,533	2,755
Totals	\$1,246	\$1,331	\$1,504	\$1,698	\$1,848	\$1,964	\$2,241	\$2,450
Percent of Increase	14.4%	6.8%	13.0%	12.9%	8.8%	6.3%	14.1%	9.3%



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • LAS VEGAS • 4505 MARYLAND PARKWAY • LAS VEGAS 89154 • (702) 739-3622

February 11, 1981

Assemblyman Roger Bremner
Chairman of Ways and Means Committee
State of Nevada
Legislature Building - Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

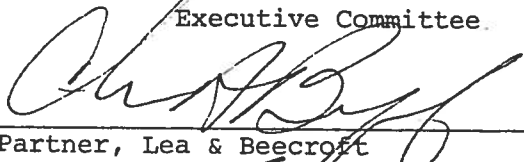
Dear Assemblyman Roger Bremner:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Governor List. As a long-time friend of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, we are counting on you and your committee to have a much more rational approach to achieving any financial cut-backs that are actually necessary, instead of cutting-back the two entities that are capable of bringing in unlimited additional funding for the University.

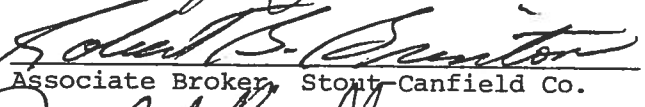
Sincerely,

UNLV Alumni Association
Board of Directors
Executive Committee

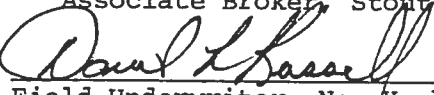
Chris Beecroft, President


Partner, Lea & Beecroft

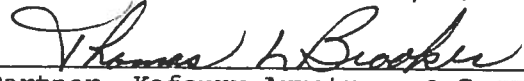
Robert Brinton, 1st Vice President


Associate Broker, Stout-Canfield Co.

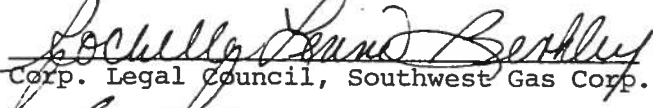
Dan Russell, 2nd Vice President


Field Underwriter, New York Life Ins. Co.

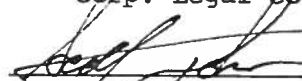
Tom Brooker, Treasurer


Partner, Kafoury Armstrong & Company

Rochelle Levine Berkley, Secretary


Corp. Legal Council, Southwest Gas Corp.

Scott Johnson, Member at Large


Account Executive, Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.

William B. Terry, Past President

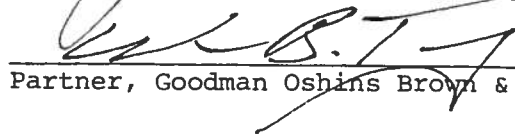
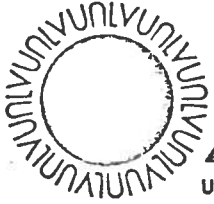

Partner, Goodman Oshins Brown & Singer Chartered

EXHIBIT G



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA • LAS VEGAS • 4505 MARYLAND PARKWAY • LAS VEGAS 89154 • (702) 739-3622

February 10, 1981

Dear Governor List,

The UNLV Alumni Association Board of Directors, by and through its Executive Committee, and on behalf of the ten thousand alumni of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, strongly recommends that you increase rather than cut back the budgets of the Offices of Alumni Relations and Financial Development. These are two offices that, in the future, will increase the margin of excellence of the University through private financial aid without burdening the taxpayers.

Cutting back funds to these two offices is tantamount to stepping over a dollar, looking for a penny.

Respectfully,

UNLV Alumni Association
Board of Directors
Executive Committee

Chris Beecroft, President *Chris Beecroft*
Partner, Lea & Beecroft

Robert Brinton, 1st Vice President *Robert B. Brinton*
Associate Broker, Stout-Canfield Co.

Dan Russell, 2nd Vice President *Dan Russell*
Field Underwriter, New York Life Ins. Co.

Tom Brooker, Treasurer *Thomas L. Brooker*
Partner, Kafoury, Armstrong & Company

Rochelle Levine Berkley, Secretary *Rochelle Levine Berkley*
Corp. Legal Council, Southwest Gas Corp.

Scott Johnson, Member at Large *Scott Johnson*
Account Executive, Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.

William B. Terry, Past President *W. B. Terry*
Partner, Goodman Oshins Brown & Singer Chartered

cc: Floyd Lamb
Roger Bremner ✓