

MINUTES OF THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON
FINANCE

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE
February 26, 1981

The Senate Committee on Finance was called to order by Chairman Floyd R. Lamb, at 8:00 a.m., Thursday, February 26, 1981, in Room 231 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman
Senator James I. Gibson, Vice Chairman
Senator Eugene V. Echols
Senator Norman D. Glaser
Senator Thomas R.C. Wilson
Senator Lawrence E. Jacobsen
Senator Clifford E. McCorkle

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

(None)

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ronald W. Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst
Dan Miles, Deputy Fiscal Analyst
Tracy L. Dukic, Secretary

OTHERS PRESENT:

Howard Barrett, Chief, Budget Division
Ted Sanders, State Superintendent of Schools
Thomas Edwards, Chairman, Office of Commission on Post-Secondary Education
Jack Porter, Administrator, Department of Museums and History
William V. Wright, Las Vegas, Joint Board of Museums and History
Peter Bandurraga, Director, Nevada Historical Society
Scott Miller, Director, Nevada State Museum
Marvin Picollo, Nevada School Boards Association
Dillie M. Kelley, State Department of Education
Wendell K. Newman, State Department of Education
Doug Sever, State Department of Education
Joyce Woodhouse, Nevada State Education Association
Chuck Neely, Clark County School District
Richard Brown, Nevada Association of School Administrators
Jack Hawkins, Nevada School Boards Association
Ed Vogel, Las Vegas Review-Journal

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Floyd R. Lamb, who asked Mr. Sanders to complete his presentation of February 25, 1981.

Mr. Sanders proceeded to turn the presentation over to Dr. Marvin Picollo, Nevada School Boards Association.

Mr. Picollo told the committee that he wished to go on record as being of the opinion that the Nevada State Legislature has been very good to the Nevada school system.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

He also expressed the desire to successfully sit down and discuss the problems with education prior to the proposed meeting of educators scheduled for March 4th.

Dr. Picollo then directed the committee's attention to page 272 of the Governor's Budget Recommendations and told the committee that the formula the Governor has utilized to make his funding recommendations for the school system is actually making its funding appropriations on a county-by-county basis with some counties receiving a disproportionate amount of money based upon this formula. He further explained that the previous funding plans, the Wyoming and Peabody plans, funded the counties equally and that this should be their consideration in revising the funding formula.

Senator Lamb asked, if each county has a separate and distinct need from the other counties, how can one give proportionate shares of funding to each county.

Dr. Picollo responded that no one county should receive any greater proportion of dollars than any other county; otherwise, the budgets will end up in the courts to be determined for distribution.

He spoke about Special Education, saying that the State Hospitals are using State Law 91-42, that says that children must be placed within the least restricting environment, to place them into the public school system. He cited examples of this problem in Washoe County and Clark County. He emphasized to the committee that the Governor's recommendation for 14 additional special education units for each year of the biennium is not enough facilities to handle the problem developing in the school system. He especially emphasized the needs of the smaller counties; that they are overlooked because of the needs of the larger counties.

Dr. Picollo told the committee that they can expect even greater problems to develop because of the great cross-section of people moving into the counties, and with them, they are bringing children with learning disabilities which are bound to become the responsibility of the school system. He stressed that one ingredient that small counties have over larger counties is that the teachers can give the individual attention to Special Education students. He asked the committee members in their capacity as legislators to help him solve the problem.

Senator Lamb told the committee that he had received a call from an irate teacher about his comment regarding teachers feeling ashamed for passing students when they are educationally unprepared to do so. Senator Lamb further explained that this teacher had told him that she had opposed passing a student, but that the parents had overruled her and the child was graduated anyway.

Senator Wilson replied that the problems with the educational system should be discussed candidly. He said that he felt that the problem of illiteracy had only surfaced as a result of his learning that one-third of the entering freshmen population into college were requiring remedial English courses.

Senator Jacobsen told the committee that he would like to have representatives from the rural communities to speak at the meeting scheduled for March 4th.

Mr. Sanders replied and told the committee that Mr. Craig Blackam had been present yesterday to address this problem, but that he was unable to return today.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Senator Lamb told Mr. Sanders that he would like to have a representative cross-section from each and every School Board and local School that was interested in attending, including the Parents-Teachers Association, for the March 4th meeting.

Commission of Post-Secondary Education

Senator Lamb asked Mr. Merlin Anderson, Administrator, to present the budget for the Commission of Post-Secondary Education.

Mr. Anderson introduced Mr. Tom Edwards, Chairman of the Commission, and proceeded to present the budget. He gave the committee a brief overview of the Commission's growing problem with the State; that since the last biennium, there has been an overall growth of 76 schools in Nevada, 13 of these institutions have been phased out and 19 have been newly licensed and approved.

He told the committee that the staff for the Commission consists of three people, and their responsibilities include trying to protect the consumer and to demand that the licensed institutions only provide quality programs throughout the State.

Veterans' Administration

Mr. Anderson told the committee a little about the function of this program. He stated that formerly the Veteran's Administration reimbursed the State for this program. He said that as of the last biennium, the VA benefits for those individuals who participated in the military service during the Korean War were no longer eligible for educational benefits. He stated that the only individuals enjoying VA educational benefits presently are those individuals who had been active participants in the military during the Vietnam War. He also told the committee that the formula for VA benefits is not a negotiable formula with the Federal Government, and he also said that there will be a reduction in the funding of the VA benefit reimbursement to the State.

Senator Lamb emphasized to Mr. Anderson that they can no longer depend upon returning to the Interim Finance Committee for additional funding.

Mr. Barrett interjected a comment that as these budgets get tighter, there will be additional monies needed to continue operating some of the very necessary programs.

Senator Lamb posed the question of how is the State going to support the President's recommendations for less government spending if the Finance Committee has a "slush fund" for all of these agencies to return to and ask for more funding.

Mr. Barrett replied that there will be cutbacks made where it is feasible; otherwise, these different agencies will have to return to Interim Finance. He told the committee that one of the ideas they had for this particular agency to help generate more funds is to charge a licensing fee for the institutions applying for the VA benefit programs.

Mr. Anderson interjected a comment that they are expecting the need for licensing to go up based upon the impact of the MX missile program.

Mr. Anderson went on to explain that they have reduced the monitoring of institutions in the Las Vegas and Reno areas where they feel they can risk it in order to comply with the recommended cutbacks proposed for In-State Travel.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Senator Gibson offered the suggestion that since the bulk of In-State Travel has traditionally be centered about the Las Vegas area, why don't they move their office to Las Vegas.

Mr. Anderson replied that, in the past, this may have been true, but now, they are finding that there is such a great dispersal of schools throughtout the northern and southern parts of the State, that it is no longer an unbalanced situation.

Senator Echols asked Mr. Anderson to prepare a list of the seven-member board for the committee.

Mr. Anderson replied that he would provide the committee with a list of those individuals.

Senator Jacobsen asked if the Commission was very active.

Mr. Anderson replied that they are; that they are required to have at least four meetings a year. He told the committee that they currently have 1, 144 enrollees in private degree granting institutions around the State, which comprises 45% of the vocational enrollees in the State.

Senator Echols asked Mr. Anderson to explain what the advantages a private degree granting institution has over a community college or a university with vocational degree programs.

Mr. Anderson responded that the private institutions seem to respond better to the individual needs of the community.

Senator McCorkle asked if students who pay for their educations in these private institutions receive any reimbursement or compensation.

Mr. Anderson replied that these students do receive aid in the form of student loans and VA benefits.

Senator McCorkle asked Mr. Anderson what will happen if the tuition tax credit plan as proposed by President Reagan passes and what impact will that have on private schools.

Mr. Anderson replied that there will be a large impact on private schools, especially in light of the possible ramifications of the MX Missile and the large growth in population that we are presently experiencing in the State of Nevada.

Senator Glaser asked if the entrance requirements for private institutions were easier than they are for publicly funded schools.

Mr. Anderson replied that the requirements are not in any way easier; in fact, they are frequently more demanding and the students are more competitive.

Nevada Department of Museums and History

Mr. Jack Porter and Mr. William V. Wright were asked to make the budget presentation for this department. The presentation began with a brief overview of the Department as presented by Mr. William V. Wright, a member of the joint Board of Museums and History.

Mr. Wright began by telling the committee that they are to be congratulated for their wisdom in funding the newly constructed museum in Southern Nevada. He told them that along with the money appropriated last session for the museum's construction, the museum staff had rasied approximately \$2.5 million dollars in matching funds. He expressed the wish that the committee would continue to support the new museum after its completion.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Operation of the Department of Museums and History

Mr. Wright said that the museum has, in the past, been divided up into separate boards for each function the museum oversees. He told the committee that they are now proposing to consolidate all of these boards into a joint board comprised of 11 individuals instead of the seven who comprise the Joint Board membership. He told the committee that the addition of these four individuals into the Joint Board will result in a maximum expense of \$2,000 for each year of the biennium, and that this \$2,000 includes all expenses for these four individuals.

Historical Preservation

Mr. Wright emphatically requested of the committee to allow them to foster the Historical Preservation Society under their wing. He told them that, due to the Governor's cutbacks, this organization is facing extinction if they are not rescued. He stressed to the committee the need for the work that this organization is doing.

Mr. Wright told the committee that the Carson City Museum has reached its maximum financial viability, and the only monies needed for this program will be the expenses incurred in preparing the recently purchased warehouse.

Virginia and Truckee Railroad Museum

Mr. Wright said that the acquisition of the original pieces from the Virginia and Truckee Railroad collection continues to be a problem, although they currently have approximately 25 cars from the original line. He told them that their greatest problem is finding the craftsmen, machinery and funding for their restoration.

Senator Glaser asked where the funds come from for the restoration work.

Mr. Porter replied that it was coming from the Fleischmann Foundation.

Senator Lamb interjected a comment that the Fleischmann Foundation is running out of funds.

Mr. Porter replied that he is aware of that.

Senator Glaser asked if it would be permissible, if available, to have prison inmate crews who are skilled enough to do the restoration work on the V&T Restoration Project.

Mr. Wright replied that that would be feasible, and also, the money coming from the Fleischmann Foundation has been kept in a savings account and drawing interest, only, at a concurrent rate of inflation.

Mr. Wright went on to explain that the Museum in Southern Nevada will be one of the first buildings in Nevada used to store artifacts that is a humidity controlled building. He told the committee that they are expecting completion of the Museum in 1982.

Senator Jacobsen asked Mr. Wright about his feelings with regard to combining the Comstock Historic Commission under the auspices of the Joint Board.

Mr. Wright replied that he would be highly in favor of such a change.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Nevada Historical Society

Dr. Peter Bandurraga, the Director, gave a brief introduction to the committee and open the discussion for questions and comments.

Senator Gibson asked if there would have to be a close-out of any of the currently staffed positions.

Dr. Bandurraga replied that there will be a loss of one position, a custodial staff member. He told the committee that this change will necessitate their going to contract services. He also said that they will now close down a few hours on Monday morning each week in order to do the maintenance required.

Senator Glaser inquired into the In-State Travel expense.

Dr. Bandurraga stated that this expense was incurred by providing trained staff members to local schools who lecture classes and instruct teachers on the Museum's historical information.

Mr. Wright interjected a comment that he feels the museum administration has been reduced to bankers in that they have been responsible for the investment of the funds which have been donated to the museum program in the last several years. He told the committee that he does not feel that this function should be the responsibility of the museum's administrative staff, nor should the income earned off these investments automatically revert to the General Fund.

Mr. Barrett interjected a comment that the Legislature should get together with the Museum staff and draft legislation to this effect.

Senator Echols replied that the committee will make arrangements for them to get together and draft the legislation.

Nevada State Museum

Mr. Scott Miller, Director, presented the budget for the Nevada State Museum. He informed the committee that the chronology of the pages in the budget are out of sequence; that pages 317 and 318 are reversed, and he asked the committee to first reference page 318.

He told the committee that there will be a deletion of 2.5 positions, and this will be achieved by eliminating a support staff secretary and a janitorial position. He said that there is an increase in the Exhibits Program and in In-State Travel. He said that in order to save expense, when the new museum in Southern Nevada opens in 1982, they will be utilizing the shop facilities here in Carson City to effectuate any additions or repairs to the Museum that need to be taken care of.

Senator McCorkle asked what the duties of the Museum's Historian are, and if that position might be an extraneous duplication of services.

Mr. Miller replied that this person is in charge of maintaining and logging the whereabouts of a particular artifact from the time it enters the museum until it is shipped elsewhere, performing restoration work on artifacts, determining the origin of the artifact and its final placement in the museum.

Lost City Museum

Mr. Wright told the committee that the Lost City Museum falls within the jurisdiction of the Nevada State Museum; therefore, the presentation of this budget was also delivered by Mr. Scott Miller, Director of the Nevada State Museum.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Mr. Miller first addressed the Exhibits Budget and told the committee that they are attempting to pick up an additional \$1,500 and some new equipment to develop different exhibits.

Senator Gibson asked if they had resolved the salary problem that existed.

Mr. Miller told him that that problem has been remedied.

Senator Gibson asked Mr. Miller if he was aware of any need for legislation to continue the Lost City Museum program; that he should use this opportunity to explain the needed legislation. He also asked Mr. Miller about the hours of operation of the Lost City Museum.

Mr. Miller told him that there is a staff of four people who run the Museum and that it is difficult, with such a small staff, to keep the Museum open seven days a week. He also said that there are three acres of land to be maintained in addition to the regular operating duties that the staff performs; therefore, they have worked out a schedule of operation for five days per week. He said that they are implementing experiments with staffing the workload in hopes that they will find a way to keep the Museum open seven days a week.

Senator Gibson asked if the inventory had been completed yet.

Mr. Miller indicated that it was 60-65% completed.

Mr. Wright told the committee that they require a weekly update on the progress of the inventory.

Mr. Miller told the committee that they have set up a docent council to work at the Lost City Museum.

Mr. Wright said that the salary problem that Senator Gibson previously referred to had been solved by using a portion of donated funds to compensate for the difference in salary.

Senator Lamb asked if the curator of the Lost City Museum is an unclassified employee.

Mr. Miller replied that she is.

Senator Lamb asked if it would be necessary to change the law in order to incorporate her into the classified salary program.

Mr. Barrett replied that it would be necessary.

Mr. Miller interjected a comment about the purpose of Senate Bill 100 being proposed to solve this salary classification problem, but that it had not.

Nevada State Museum - Las Vegas

Mr. Wright had formerly given the presentation of this budget to the committee and opened the discussion for questions and comments from the committee.

Senator Gibson asked if the branch of the Nevada State Museum in Las Vegas needed to be funded in all capacities prior to its projected completion date in 1982.

Mr. Barrett replied that the only funding that would be necessary now would be for some equipment and for a building custodian.

Senator Gibson concluded that they did not need funding for the Museum staff for the first year of the biennium.

Mr. Porter replied that they did not.

Virginia and Truckee Railroad Museum

This budget was also presented by Scott Miller, Director of the Nevada State Museum. He told the committee about the general progress of the project and its needs for the future. He told them that there is a requirement for a general craftsman/helper. He said that this position is needed badly because of the specialized skill it takes to make the necessary restoration of the trains themselves. He also told the committee that they have acquired 18.5 acres of useable land which they hope to turn into a park area, and they will need one janitorial position for the maintenance and upkeep of this acreage. He told them that they are presently only open three days a week..Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Wright informed the committee that they are holding a Special Legislators Day on May 2nd and that they hoped the committee would be sure to attend the festivities.

Senator Wilson asked Mr. Miller what the requirement was for the special equipment request.

Mr. Miller told him that they are in need of a tractor in order to manuever the heavy train equipment and the trains themselves around the area as well as being of assistance in maintaining the 18.5 acres of parkland.

Senator Jacobsen reminded the committee and Mr. Miller that they had previously had this discussion, and it was suggested that the Museum use other governmental resources to acquire this equipment. He said that at that time, he had personally contacted the National Guard located in Carson City, and they had volunteered to loan some of their equipment.

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Senator Gibson told the committee members that he was concerned about recessing the Legislature without coming to terms with the problem of putting a financial lid on the Title 19 Program. He told them he had checked into the problem and found that the Legislature does not have the authority to raise the standards for eligibility or to lower the payment schedule, but that they might consider making the Title 19 Program a yearly appropriation instead of placing the funds into a Federal program. He said that this might prevent any of those particular agencies involved in the Title 19 Program from continually returning to Interim Finance for special appropriations.

Senator Lamb told the committee that an even more drastic safeguard would be to eliminate Interim Finance altogether and placing safeguards on the money appropriated for special uses.

Senator Gibson then addressed the issue of salary classifications and told the committee that they should continue to review them.

Senator Echols asked Mr. Barrett if there was not a way to screen the petty appropriations that plague the Interim Finance session prior to their presentation before the committee.

Senator Gibson interjected a comment that this would enable agencies to go ahead and change the classification of positions without the committee's approval just as an example of what chaos might occur.

Mr. Sparks told the committee that currently if a request before Interim Finance is not considered within 45 days of its presentation, it is automatically approved and there is legislation in the Assembly to change this.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Senator Lamb then called the committee's attention to the approval of the following budgets:

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee

Senator Gibson asked about the future of this program.

Mr. Barrett replied that he has not seen the Coordinating Committee listed as part of the President's proposed programs for cutbacks.

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO ELIMINATE THIS AGENCY.

THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY SENATOR ECHOLS.

Senator McCorkle interrupted the vote to make the observation that until they are sure of the future of this program they should not perfunctorily eliminate it.

Senator Lamb told him that they are being pressed to make changes.

THE MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

State Comprehensive Employment and Training Office

Senator Gibson asked Mr. Barrett what the future of this program will be.

Mr. Barrett replied that he is aware that CETA Programs II and IV are going to be eliminated, but that CETA Program I is going to remain in the President's budget.

SENATOR MCCORKLE MOVED THAT THE AGENCY BE ELIMINATED.

THE MOTION WAS SECONDED BY SENATOR JACOBSEN.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Senator McCorkle interjected a comment that the last time the committee attempted to quash this program, they were told by Mr. McCracken that they would be losing \$22 million dollars in Federal labor funds and that they would be subjecting themselves to Federal blackmail.

Office of Community Services

SENATOR GLASER MOVED THAT THE BUDGET BE APPROVED.

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO SECOND THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Weatherization - Office of Community Services

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED THAT THE BUDGET BE APPROVED.

SENATOR GIBSON MOVED TO SECOND THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Community Services Agency - Weatherization

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR MCCORKLE MOVED TO SECOND THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Community Development - Office of Community Services

Senator McCorkle asked if the committee felt this agency was necessary.

Senator Lamb responded that he has never felt it was.

Senator Gibson concurred in Senator Lamb's observation.

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO ELIMINATE THIS AGENCY.

SENATOR MCCORKLE SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Crisis Intervention - Office of Community Services

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR WILSON SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Attorney General Special Litigation Account

SENATOR GLASER MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR JACOBSEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Private Detective

SENATOR GLASER MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR WILSON SECONDED THE MOTION.

The motion was withdrawn until further information could be provided on the service now provided by the Attorney General's Office.

Office of Extradition Coordinator

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR GLASER MOVED TO SECOND THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Anti-Trust

SENATOR GIBSON MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO SECOND THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED WITH THE EXCEPTION OF
SENATOR MCCORKLE'S DISSENTING VOTE.

SENATOR MCCORKLE ASKED TO RECONSIDER THE
VOTE.

SENATORS ECHOLS, GLASER, JACOBSEN, LAMB
VOTED FOR RECONSIDERATION.

SENATOR ECHOLS MOVED THAT THE BUDGET BE
ELIMINATED AT THE END OF THE CURRENT FISCAL
YEAR.

SENATOR JACOBSEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Secretary of State

Senator Lamb questioned the position of Corporate Filing Coordinator.

Senator Gibson replied that the Secretary of State felt the position should be salaried at \$22,000 per year instead of \$16,000 per year.

Mr. Barrett interjected a comment that that is what the Personnel Division had classified the position and the Secretary of State disagreed.

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR GLASER SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

State Treasurer

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET WITH AN ADDITION OF \$7,000 THE FIRST YEAR AND \$7,500 THE SECOND YEAR OF THE BIENNIUM FOR MICROFILMING OF RECORDS AND \$1,200 FOR A MICROFILM READER.

SENATOR GIBSON SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

Department of General Services - Director's Office

SENATOR JACOBSEN MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR GLASER SECONDED THE MOTION.

Senator Gibson raised the comment questioning the validity of a new position being requested by the agency.

SENATOR MCCORKLE MOVED THAT THE NEW POSITION REQUESTED BE DELETED.

SENATOR JACOBSEN SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

In light of this, Mr. Ronald Sparks, Chief Fiscal Analyst, requested permission from the committee to remove the associated equipment and travel expenses provided for this position and also to make any future adjustments in other budgets where positions might be removed.

Senator Lamb granted him that permission.

Purchasing Division

SENATOR GIBSON MOVED TO APPROVE THE BUDGET.

SENATOR ECHOLS SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

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Senator Echols raised the question of whether or not to kill Assembly Joint Resolution 12 in light of the fact that this proposed amendment provides for the same legislation as Assembly* Joint Resolution 10.

*Senate

Senate Committee on Finance
February 26, 1981

Senator Lamb gave Senator Echols permission to poll the committee.

Senator Wilson asked for a clarification of the duplicity of these two bills.

Senator Jacobsen noted that it is premature to make such a request.

Senator Gibson asked Mr. Barrett if he had received any information from the President as to the continuation of the Community Health Service Program.

Mr. Barrett replied that he had not received any such information.

Senator Echols volunteered that he had consulted with Senator Paul Laxalt's aide just the day before, and he was told that this program is one of 38 programs that are being placed into the block grant status, with 75% funding level.

Senator Glaser said that he was prepared to second the motion as he was not pleased with the amendment when it was presented. He also told the committee that he felt they should endorse the block grant program, but he stated that they should give the Community Health Service Program top priority when they do.

The committee advised Senator Echols to go back and seek rewording of the amendment.

Senator Echols agreed to do so.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:17 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by:


Tracy L. Burke, Secretary

APPROVED BY:


Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Chairman

DATED: Mar 5/1981

SENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on FINANCE, Room 231.
Day (See Below), Date (See Below), Time 8:00 a.m.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1981

- A. B. 34 - Exempts persons who fill elective public offices from disqualification for allowances under public employees' retirement system.
- S. B. 56 - Allows certain persons to obtain benefits from Public Employees' Retirement System while employed during legislative session.
- S. B. 113 - Removes conflicting and duplicative statutory provisions respecting purchase of service credit under Public Employees' Retirement System.
- S. B. 198 - Creates process for competitive bidding to provide services proposed by Department of Human Resources.
- S. B. 206 - Makes appropriation to develop computerized tracking and accounting system for clients of Nevada Mental Health Institute.
- S. B. 207 - Makes appropriation for development of computerized system of filing and retrieval for Division of Water Resources of State Department of Conservation & Natural Resources.
- A. B. 78 - Authorizes certain uses for park bonds and relaxes the requirement for local matching.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1981

State Department of Education (except Distributive School Fund) (Pg. 261-305)
(Ted Sanders)

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1981

Distributive School Fund (Pg. 270 - Ted Sanders)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1981

1. Commission of Postsecondary Education (Pg. 306 - Merlin Anderson)
2. Nevada Department of Museums and History (Pg. 312 - Jack Porter)
3. Nevada Historical Society (Pg. 314)
4. Nevada State Museum (Pg. 316 - Scott Miller)
5. Lost City Museum (Pg. 319)
6. Nevada State Museum - Las Vegas (Pg. 322)
7. Virginia and Truckee Railroad Museum (Pg. 806)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1981

1. Nevada State Library (Pg. 324 - Joe Anderson)
2. Library Center for Cooperative Library Services (Pg. 328 - Joe Anderson)
3. Archives (Pg. 330 - Joe Anderson)
4. Library Service Improvement Program (Pg. 332 - Joe Anderson)

ATTENDANCE ROSTER FORM

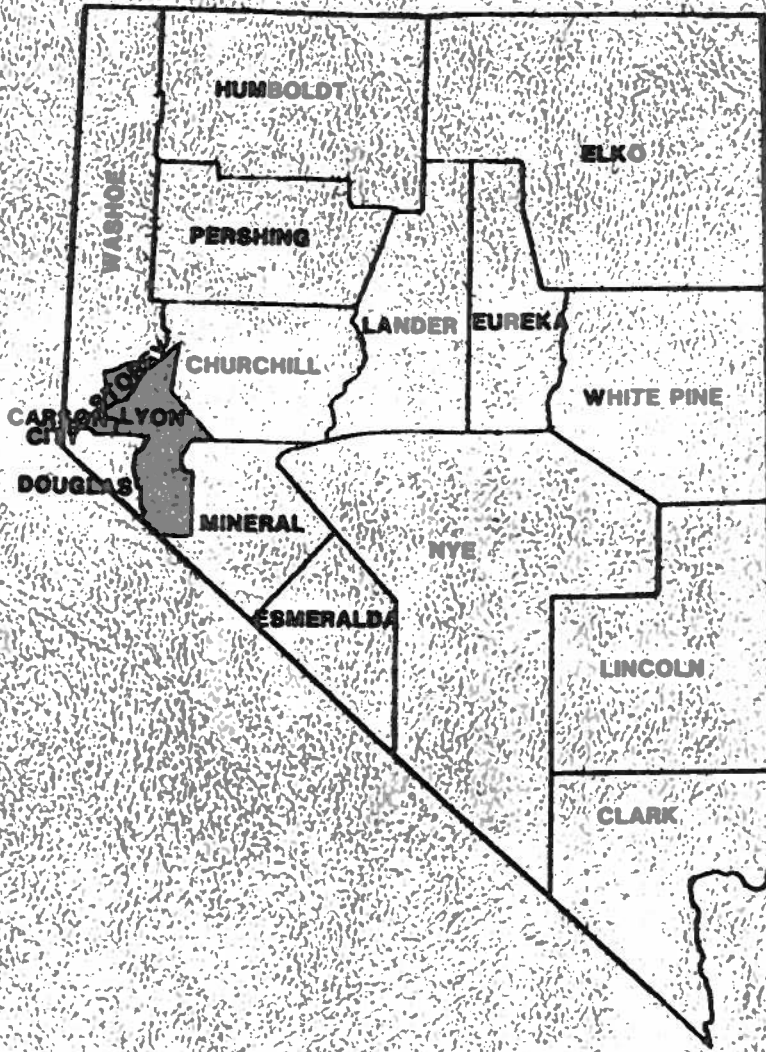
COMMITTEE MEETINGS

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

DATE: February 26, 1981

PLEASE PRINT NAME	PLEASE PRINT ORGANIZATION & ADDRESS	PLEASE PRINT TELEPHONE
<i>Maxim Piro</i>	<i>Nev. School Bds Assoc</i>	
<i>TED SANDERS</i>	<i>STATE DEPT OF EDUC</i>	<i>885-5700</i>
<i>X DILLIE M. KELLEY</i>	<i>STATE DEPT. OF EDUC</i>	<i>885-5700-EX272</i>
<i>WENDELL K. NEWMAN</i>	<i>STATE DEPT OF EDUC.</i>	<i>885-5700</i>
<i>MORLIN ANDERSON</i>	<i>COMM. ON POSTSECONDARY EDUC.</i>	<i>885-5690</i>
<i>DOUG SEYER</i>	<i>STATE DEPT. OF EDUC.</i>	<i>885-5700</i>
<i>Scott Miller</i>	<i>State Museum</i>	<i>885-4810</i>
<i>Peter Bandurraga</i>	<i>Nevada Historical Society</i>	<i>784-6397</i>
<i>Joyce Woodhouse</i>	<i>Nev St. Educ. Assoc</i>	<i>882-5574</i>
<i>Tom Edwards</i>	<i>Comm. on Postsecondary Education</i>	<i>882-7093</i>
<i>CHUCK NEELY</i>	<i>CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DIST.</i>	<i>883-1890</i>
<i>Richard Brown</i>	<i>Nev. Assoc. Sch. Adm.</i>	<i>883-6925</i>
<i>John Hawkins</i>	<i>Nev. School Boards Assoc</i>	<i>882-2679</i>
<i>Ed [unclear]</i>	<i>REMO - JAMES</i>	<i>883-7589</i>

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE 1981-83 BIENNIUM



FOREWORD

This report was compiled from information obtained through the study of public elementary and secondary schools throughout the State of Nevada and from information supplied by School Board members from each county school district.

The specific recommendations contained within the report were presented to the body of the Nevada State School Boards Association by the members of its Legislative Committee and were adopted by the Association during its 1980 Fall Conference.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I. THE OBJECTIVE	1
II. FINANCIAL AID FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS	2
A. Statement of Support for the 1981-83 Nevada Financial Request	3
B. Funding for Vocational Education	5
C. Information Concerning the Nevada Plan	9
D. Comparative Information and Rankings of the States (See Appendix A)	
III. RECOMMENDED DELETIONS, ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS - NRS 288.150	14
(Subjcts of Mandatory Bargaining; Matters Reserved to Employer Without Negotiation)	
IV. RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS - NRS 391.311 - SUBSECTIONS 5 AND 6	17
(Dismissals and Refusal to Reemploy)	
V. RECOMMENDED ADDITION - NRS 392.467).	19
(Suspension and Expulsion of Students)	
VI. RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN NRS 391.314 - SUBSECTION 8.	20
(Suspension of Certificated Employee)	
VII. RECOMMENDED MODIFICATION OF NRS 281.123.	21
(Limitation on Maximum Salary Payable to Persons Employed by State and Political Subdivisions)	
VIII. STATEMENT OF OPPOSITION TO ANY LEGISLATIVE CHANGES THAT COULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF LOCAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS	22
IX. APPENDIX	

THE OBJECTIVE

As elected public officers, school trustees have both the opportunity and the responsibility to communicate the needs of the schools to the public, to our Governor and to the members of the State Legislature. It is with this in mind that the Legislative Committee of the Nevada State School Boards Association has compiled this basic legislative outline and directed that a copy of it be sent to each and every school trustee in the State.

In the past, school board members have played an important role in the legislative process, but in recent years the importance of that role has increased dramatically. The most encouraging sign of this emerging importance is that the views and advice of school trustees are being sought and heard from the Nation's capitol to our own State capitol.

This places a responsibility upon each trustee and it is one that requires your best. This is true because it is you and the other elected school trustees of this State who have primary responsibility for the quality of education that exists at the present and the responsibility for recommending action to meet the needs of the future.

Financial Aid For Public Schools

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE 1981-83 NEVADA
FINANCIAL REQUEST

Although individual experiences and the testimony of parents, teachers and students assure us that a great deal of good is being accomplished by our schools, we as school trustees have made a major effort during the last few years to look beyond these general statements and seek out specific, objective evidence of accomplishment and achievement by our students.

As trustees within the individual counties, we have concentrated upon statements of county school goals that are practical and more and more we are asking, even insisting, that these goals be translated into components that can be measured and compared.

This course of action is not intended to create a quarrel with the important general goals of education, nor does it question the importance of teaching social values and citizenship. It is instead a recognition that legislators and members of the public want to be able to compare the achievement and expenditures of our state with the achievement and expenditures of other states and to be able to do so in a fair and equitable manner.

This desire of the public and their elected legislators is one we can accept because as trustees we believe that academic achievement in course work and student mastery of basic skills are two of the most important measures of educational success. We submit that by these standards of specific student achievement, Nevada schools have done exceptionally well and we can be assured that this is not just the self-serving opinion of a few educators because the basic data necessary to support this view is a matter of record.

We do feel, however, that Nevada schools face the prospect of a crises in school financing and a potential drop in effectiveness unless something is done to provide more adequate financial support. It is our view that an important step toward achieving this needed increase in financial support may be taken by using the State School Boards Association to help provide more and better information about present and proposed expenditures for schools. If this can be done, then the public, the legislators and school trustees can at least to some degree equate the achievement of our schools with the amount of money being spent.

The public is asking for this type of information, consequently, it has been collected and has been made the foundation for our legislative program in the area of finance. Its objective, as stated, is to increase understanding between the State's school system and the taxpaying public that it serves.

In order to put the comparative data that is listed in the appendix into perspective, it must be noted and even emphasized that even if all the financial support requested for the schools for the 1981-83 biennium is provided, it will only permit continuation of the status quo. It will not provide for additional services or enriched programs, nor will it materially change Nevada's ranking among the states.

On the other hand, if funding is only increased by the amount recommended in the Governor's proposed State budget, then it is probable that Nevada's relative position will become worse as compared with the positions of other states.

Nevada's relative position among the states comes as a surprise to most people because in respect to the amount spent for salaries (including fringe benefits) and the amount spent for textbooks and other critical supplies, Nevada has consistently ranked among the top ten in the United States and it did so until recently when it dropped to the fifteenth position in respect to salaries for instructional personnel.

An analysis of a Nevada School District budget will usually indicate that administrative costs; student accounting costs and support personnel costs are kept much lower than the national average so that the areas mentioned can receive a greater portion of the budget. There is, however, a limit as to how far areas of the budget, other than personnel costs and textbooks, can be cut without doing serious harm to the educational program. A cursory examination of the material in the appendix will indicate that the limit has been reached in Nevada's schools.

The members of your Legislative Committee ask that you review appendix A and that you make a special effort to obtain specific information concerning hardships in your district. It is specific information concerning the schools in your community that is of particular interest to our legislators and it is the type of information that they can use to increase interest in and support for our public schools.

FUNDING FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

In the subsection that follows are:

- 1) A resolution of support for vocational education that was approved during the Nevada State School Boards Association Spring Conference and,
- 2) A proposed vocational education funding bill.

The general goals outlined in the resolution and the proposed bill have received the support of the Nevada State School Boards Association Legislative Committee with the understanding that the funds required would not be deleted from those funds that are used for support of the general education program.

In addition, the Nevada State School Boards Association Legislative Committee endorsed a plan for distribution of vocational monies which would provide a specified amount for each county (\$100,000), a specified amount for discretionary purposes (\$1,000,000 and 5.3 million to be distributed according to student population.)

In supporting additional funds for vocational education, it was strongly recommended that local school trustees be given flexibility and discretion in determining needs, goals and approaches to distribution within their given school district.

R E S O L U T I O N

WHEREAS, the State of Nevada is one of the fastest growing states in the Union with a diverse population and an increased need to serve this population, and;

WHEREAS, students in the State of Nevada need alternative programs to fill new job market needs, and;

WHEREAS, entry level skills for employment for Nevada's youth is severely lacking leading to high degrees of unemployment and possibly increases in youth crime, and;

WHEREAS, prevocational and vocational programs have proven to be an alternative for educating youth not desirous of going to higher education;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the Nevada State School Boards Association seeks State legislation to appropriate 8 million dollars to:

- 1) Upgrade vocational educational programs and facilities to meet industrial needs;
- 2) Procure new equipment for current and new program offerings in Nevada Public Schools;
- 3) Establish programs in fields where students can matriculate that are conducive to local employment needs;

- 4) Promote capital improvement funds in order to accommodate the needs of handicapped students.

The thrust of this Resolution is predicated on the basis that the funding would include a standard sum for each school district in the State of Nevada, State discretionary funds, and an amount based on district population.

Don Faiss, Clark County

Gene Hillygus, Washoe County

PROPOSED VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDING BILL

Section 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the State Board for Vocational Education the sum of \$8 million for the purposes set forth in this act and for the period beginning fiscal year 1981-82 and through fiscal year 1982-83.

Section 2. The appropriations contained in this bill shall be to:

1. Upgrade vocational education programs and facilities to meet industrial needs;
2. Procure new equipment for current and new program offerings in Nevada public schools;
3. Establish programs in fields where students can matriculate that are conducive to local employment needs; and
4. Provide capital improvement funds in order to accommodate the needs of handicapped students.

Section 3. The State Board of Education shall develop forms for reporting purposes to account for the expenditure of these funds.

Section 4. Each county school district shall be appropriated \$100,000 in each fiscal year.

Section 5. Each county school district shall receive a proportionate share of \$2 million during each fiscal year on a weighted per pupil basis.

Section 6. The State Board for Vocational Education and the State Department of Education shall have \$300,000 each of the fiscal years for incentive grants and special projects less no more than 10 percent per year for administration of the projects.

Section 7. After June 30, 1983, the unencumbered balance of the appropriations made in Section 1 of this act may not be encumbered and must revert to the State General Fund.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE NEVADA PLAN

Outlined below is a comparison of the average of basic support that would be received under the State Department of Education request and that which would be received under the Governor's recommendation. 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. (Total expenditure per student is a larger amount than basic support because revenues outside basic support are added. See Page 2 of the Nevada Plan material for an example of how basic support and total support are computed.)

State Department 1981-1983 Biennium Request as Compared
to the Governor's Recommendation for This Same Period

	1980-81 Present Basic Support	1981-82	1982-83
State Dept. Request	\$1,332	\$1,583	\$1,784
	+18.9%	+10.0%	
.....			
Governor's Request	\$1,332	\$1,449	\$1,596
	+ 8.9%	+10.1%	
.....			
Difference in basic support dollars provided by the Governor's request		-\$ 134	-\$ 188

Special Education

Governor's Request

- Increase by 14 units the first year and 14 units the second year of the biennium (This is the total for the State and would result in 42 new units in the biennium) Unit support increased from \$18,000 to \$19,500 per unit

.....

State Dept. Request

- First year - 60 units with 15 units reserved for assignment by State Dept. of Education
Second year - 40 units with 25 units reserved for assignment by State Dept. of Education (This is the total for the State and would result in 160 new units in the biennium) Also increase unit support from \$18,000 to \$19,500 per unit

Continuation of the Comparison of State Department
Recommendation and Governor's Request

A second method of comparing the State Department of Education request and the Governor's recommendation produces the following information:

The Superintendents' Study Group projected the schools' spending needs for the first year of the biennium as being \$328,536,007.

The State Department request was based upon this and would fund 100% of that need.

The Governor's request by contrast would fund approximately 94% of that need.

In essence the Governor's request would fund 6% less than projected need for an 18.7 million dollar loss the first year and a 22.7 million dollar loss the second year.

.....

First Year

Support need projected	=	\$328,536,007
State Department request	=	\$328,536,007
Governor's recommendation	=	\$309,845,496

Second Year

Support need projected	=	\$364,005,323
State Department request	=	\$364,005,323
Governor's recommendation	=	\$341,287,836

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." (See following page for an example of how this is computed.)

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 cent 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 cents 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 cent 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	\$ X,XXX,XXX
4	Plus: Special Education Support	XXX,XXX
5	Plus: Assessed Valuation x .003 (30 cents)	X,XXX,XXX
6	Equals: Total Basic Support Guarantee	\$ X,XXX,XXX
7	Less: Local Funds Available	
8	1 Cent Local School Support Tax	X,XXX,XXX
9	Equals: State Responsibility	\$ X,XXX,XXX

MAJOR DISTRICT RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO A LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT:

Basic Support:

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

Outside Basic Support:

50 Cents Capped Levy on Assessed Valuation X,XXX,XXX
 Motor Vehicle Privilege Tax XXX,XXX
 P.L. 81-874 (Federal Impaction) XXX,XXX

Total Major Resources \$ X,XXX,XXX

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

**Specific Changes, Modifications and Deletions
That Are Being Recommended by the
Nevada State School Boards Association**

RECOMMENDED DELETIONS, ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS - NRS 288.150

Subjects of Mandatory Bargaining and Matters Reserved to
Employer Without Negotiation

Nevada State School Boards Association Proposal:

To narrow the scope of topics that are subject to mandatory bargaining, to restrict topics that are subject to grievance procedures and to remove non-negotiable items from existing contracts.

Reasons for Requested Change:

Reducing the number of areas where trustees must negotiate is in the best interest of the public because it better enables school trustees to follow the public mandate to operate the schools in the most efficient and effective manner.

In addition, the financial hardships that the State of Nevada and its political subdivisions are expected to experience during the 1981-83 biennium underscore the importance of giving school trustees the authority they must have if they are to limit or even reduce expenditures.

NRS 288.150 as it would be amended to read:

288.150 Negotiations by employer with recognized employee organization: Subjects of mandatory bargaining; matters reserved to employer without negotiation.

1. Except as provided in subsection 4, it is the duty of every local government employer to negotiate in good faith through a representative or representatives of its own choosing concerning the mandatory subjects of bargaining set forth in subsection 2 with the designated representatives of the recognized employee organization, if, any, for each appropriate bargaining unit among its employees. If either party so requests, agreements reached shall be reduced to writing. Where any officer of a local government employer, other than a member of the governing body, is elected by the people and directs the work of any local government employee, such officer is the proper person to negotiate, directly or through a representative or representatives of his own choosing, in the first instance concerning any employee whose work is directed by him, but may refer to the governing body or its chosen representative or representatives any matter beyond the scope of his authority.

2. The scope of mandatory bargaining is limited to:

(a) Salary or wage rates or other forms of direct monetary compensation.

(b) Sick leave.

(c) Vacation leave.

(d) Holidays.

(e) Other paid or nonpaid leaves of absence.

(f) Insurance benefits.

(g) Total hours of work required of an employee on each work day or work week.

- (h) Total number of days' work required of an employee in a work year.
- [(i) Discharge and disciplinary procedures.]
- (j) Recognition clause.
- (k) The method used to classify employees in the bargaining unit.
- (l) Deduction of dues for the recognized employee organization.
- (m) Protection of employees in the bargaining unit from discrimination because of participation in recognized employee organizations consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- (n) No-strike provisions consistent with the provisions of this chapter.
- (o) Grievance and arbitration procedures for resolution of disputes relating to interpretation or application of collective bargaining agreements.
- (p) General savings clauses.
- (q) Duration of collective bargaining agreements.
- [(s) Teacher preparation time.]
- [(t) Procedures for reduction in work force.]

3. Those subject matters which are not within the scope of mandatory bargaining and which are reserved to the local government employer without negotiation include:

(a) The right to hire, direct, assign or transfer an employee, but excluding the right to assign or transfer an employee as a form of discipline.

(b) The right to reduce in force or lay off any employee because of lack of work or lack of funds, [subject to paragraph (t) of subsection 2.]

(c) The right to determine:

(1) Appropriate staffing levels and work performance standards, except for safety considerations;

(2) The content of the workday, including without limitation workload factors, except for safety considerations;

(3) The quality and quantity of services to be offered to the public; and

(4) The means and methods of offering those services.

(d) Subjects that are not within the scope of mandatory bargaining, but reflected in school board policies and administrative regulations, shall not be a part of a negotiated agreement, and therefore, are not grievable, but may be discussed.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement negotiated pursuant to this chapter, a local government employer is entitled to take whatever actions may be necessary to carry out its responsibilities in situations of emergency such as a riot, military action, natural disaster or civil disorder. Such actions may include the suspension of any collective bargaining agreement for the duration of the emergency. Any action taken under the provisions of this subsection shall not be construed as a failure to negotiate in good faith.

5. The provisions of this chapter, including without limitation the provisions of this section, recognize and declare the ultimate right and responsibility of the local government employer to manage its operation in the most efficient manner consistent with the best interests of all its citizens, its taxpayers and its employees.

6. This section does not preclude, but this chapter does not require the local government employer to negotiate subject matters enumerated in subsection 3 which are outside the scope of mandatory bargaining. The local government employer shall discuss subject matters outside the scope of mandatory bargaining but it is not required to negotiate such matters.

[7. Contract provisions presently existing in signed and ratified agreements as of May 15, 1975, at 12 p.m. shall remain negotiable.]
(Added to NRS by 1969, 1377; A 1971, 1503; 1975, 919)

RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS TO NRS 391.311 - SUBSECTIONS 5 AND 6

Dismissals and Refusal to Reemploy

Nevada State School Boards Association Proposal:

To extend the one year period of time that is now required for administrators and teachers to complete probation and achieve post-probationary status.

Reason for Requested Change:

The importance of teachers and administrators in the educational process cannot be overstated, consequently, the students that they serve deserve the best possible employee if these students are to receive a quality education.

The existing statute which provides for only one year of probation for a professional employee does not permit trustees and their representatives to properly determine which employees should receive tenure. This is true because the time for actually observing an employee is actually seven months and even less than this if adjustments are made for instructional time that is lost during the opening of a new school year. In addition, an extension of time gives an employee the opportunity to correct deficiencies that can presently lead to termination because the time necessary for the probationary employee to make corrections does not always exist.

NRS 391.311 as it would be amended to read:

DISMISSALS AND REFUSAL TO REEMPLOY

391.311 Definitions. As used in NRS 391.3115 to 391.3197, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Administrator" means any employee who holds a certificate as an administrator and who is employed in that capacity by a school district.
2. "Board" means the board of trustees of the school district in which a certificated employee affected by NRS 391.311 to 391.3197, inclusive, is employed.
3. "Demotion" means demotion of an administrator to a position of lesser rank, responsibility or pay and does not include transfer or reassignment for purposes of an administrative reorganization.
4. "Immorality" means an act forbidden by NRS 200.366, 200.368, 200.400, 200.508, 201.190, 201.210, 201.220, 201.230, 201.265 or 207.260.
5. "Postprobationary employee" means a person who has:
 - (a) Taught under one probationary contract in a Nevada school district and is employed as a teacher for a second or subsequent year; or

(b) Worked as an administrator under one probationary contract in a Nevada school district and is employed as an administrator for a second or subsequent year.

[6. "Probationary employee" means a person who is in the first contract year or a second trial year of employment as a teacher or administrator.] *"Probationary teachers" means a teacher in the first three (3) consecutive years of employment in a school district, including any authorized leave of absence during that period.*

7. "Superintendent" means the superintendent of a school district or a person designated by the school board or superintendent to act as superintendent during the absence of the superintendent.

8. "Teacher" means a certificated employee the majority of whose working time is devoted to the rendering of direct educational service to students of a school district.

(Added to NRS by 1967, 968; A 1969, 271; 1971, 380; 1973, 790; 1979, 658, 1606, 1829)

RECOMMENDED ADDITION TO NRS 392.467

Suspension and Expulsion of Students

Nevada State School Boards Association Proposal:

To give local school trustees the authority to determine causes for suspending or expelling students.

Reason for Requested Change:

School trustees must have the authority to maintain discipline within the schools that they are charged with operating. Giving trustees the authority to determine causes for suspension and expulsion would enable them to better maintain student discipline. The maintenance of discipline is the number one concern of the public as determined by national polls¹ and it is a responsibility that the trustees can and will meet if they are empowered to establish and make known definite courses for suspension and expulsion.

¹Harris Poll Results: 1978-1979
Harris Poll Results: 1979-1980

NRS 392.467 as it would be amended to read:

392.467 Suspension or expulsion of pupils.

1. The board of trustees of a school district may authorize the suspension or expulsion of any pupil from any public school within the school district in accordance with rules and hearing procedures complying with requirements of due process of law.

2. No pupil may be suspended or expelled until he has been given notice of the charges against him, an explanation of the evidence and an opportunity for a hearing, except that a pupil who poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process may be removed from the school immediately upon being given an explanation of the reasons for his removal, and pending proceedings, to be conducted as soon as practicable after removal, for his suspension or expulsion pursuant to this section.

3. The provisions of chapter 241 of NRS do not apply to any hearing conducted under this section. Such hearings shall be closed to the public.

4. *Causes for the suspension or expulsion of any pupil for a school district may be authorized by the board of trustees.*

(362:32:1956)--(NRS A 1959, 808; 1967, 457; 1975, 1471; 1977, 609) --
(Substituted in revision for NRS 392.030)

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN NRS 391.314, SUBSECTION 8

Suspension of Certificated Employee

Nevada State School Boards Association Proposal:

To increase the number of days that a certificated employee may be suspended (from two days to ten days.)

Reason for Requested Change:

The maximum two day suspension presently permitted under NRS 391.314 does not provide the flexibility that is needed to meet all disciplinary problems. As a result, a dismissal proceeding may be initiated when a longer period of suspension would have been sufficient.

NRS 391.314 as it would be amended to read:

NRS 391.314 Suspension of certificated employee.

8. A superintendent may discipline a certificated employee by suspending the employee for up to [2 days] *10 days* with loss of pay at any time after a due process hearing has been held. The grounds for suspension are the same as the grounds contained in NRS 391.312. The suspension provisions of this section may not be invoked more than once during the employee's contract year.

RECOMMENDED MODIFICATION OF NRS 281.123

**Limitation on Maximum Salary Payable to Persons Employed by
State and Political Subdivisions**

Nevada State School Boards Association Proposal:

To remove the limitation that now exists upon the maximum salary that may be paid to school district employees.

Reasons for Requested Change:

The statute that exists is discriminatory and arbitrary. It restricts salaries for all employees except dentists and physicians employed full time by the state and does not permit local trustees to exercise their judgment in establishing a salary that is based upon comparable salary information obtained from the public and private sectors.

The present procedure for removal of this cap is cumbersome and is in conflict with the time periods that are now observed in negotiating and establishing salaries

NRS 281.123 would be totally removed

It is recommended that the existing statute, which is copied below, be completely deleted. As an alternative, language could be added to include superintendents of schools. It would seem that total removal would be preferred in that other subdivisions would extend support for removal of a general cap, but would probably not extend support for removal of a cap on salaries for school personnel.

281.123. Limitation on maximum salary payable to persons employed by state, political subdivisions.

1. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section and in NRS 281.1233 and 281.1235, or authorized by statute referring specially to that position, the salary of a person employed by the State of Nevada, any political subdivision of the state or any agency of the state must not exceed 95 percent of the salary for the office of governor during the same period.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not operate to reduce the salary which any public employee was receiving on June 30, 1975.

3. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to the salaries of dentists and physicians employed full time by the state.

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1846; A 1977, 1041, 1325; 1979, 1320)

STATEMENT OF OPPOSITION TO ANY LEGISLATIVE
CHANGES THAT COULD RESULT IN THE LOSS OF
LOCAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Our State and our Nation have produced a system of education that has served us well. Certainly, there are not grounds for complacency, but just as certainly there are not grounds for despair.

When one considers the diversity of Nevada school population and the fact that it is ranked number one in respect to student migration and turnover, it is fair to say that Nevada schools have made major achievements.

It is true that responsibility for this achievement must be shared with parents and professional educators, but it was achieved under a form of governance that is unique throughout the world. The concept of local control vested not in appointed professionals but in elected laymen.

During this legislative session and in the years ahead, the basic responsibility for meeting the educational needs of children will continue to reside in the local boards because this is the choice of the American public which once asked and now demands greater and greater involvement and greater and greater accountability.

The Boards of Trustees of our State share these public concerns and will continue to make every effort to maintain local control of our schools and assure that the public schools are held accountable through the most effective method known—public elections.

The school trustees have, therefore, resisted and will continue to resist any and all efforts to dilute local and lay control. School boards have demonstrated that they are able to respond with flexibility to meet contemporary needs and that they can be constructive and innovative.

It is strongly recommended, therefore, that training programs for trustees continue to be designed by trustees rather than being imposed by legislative mandate. In addition, legislators are urged to carefully protect existing authority of trustees and to return authority to locally elected officials whenever possible. The trustees willingly accept the responsibility for our local schools and ask for continuation of the authority that must accompany responsibility.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

TABLE 20.—CURRENT EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN ADA (PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS) BY STATE, 1978-79

State	Expenditure per Pupil in ADA 1978-79	Percent of U.S. Average	Percent Increase 1968-69 to 1978-79
1	2	3	4
Alaska	\$3,784	198.2	256.6
District of Columbia	3,045	159.5	243.7
New York	2,759	144.5	138.1
New Jersey	2,570	134.6	190.4
Delaware	2,368	124.0	200.1
Connecticut	2,334	122.3	191.8
Maryland	2,319	121.5	191.3
Pennsylvania	1,315	121.3	197.6
Wisconsin	2,251	117.9	196.6
Illinois	2,246	117.7	202.3
Massachusetts	2,228	116.7	221.1
Minnesota	2,146	112.4	191.6
Iowa	2,144	112.3	174.9
Washington	2,134	111.8	215.7
Oregon	2,128	111.5	163.7
Wyoming	2,092	109.6	172.8
Montana	2,062	108.0	195.4
Rhode Island	2,018	105.7	155.8
Michigan	1,922	100.7	153.9
Nebraska	1,918	100.5	166.0
Kansas	1,894	99.2	187.8
Colorado	1,888	98.9	189.1
Virginia	1,808	94.7	189.7
California	1,783	93.4	135.5
Hawaii	1,783	93.4	141.3
Florida	1,778	93.1	160.7
Ohio	1,777	93.1	180.7
New Mexico	1,708	89.5	183.2
Nevada	1,682	88.1	143.8
Louisiana	1,571	87.5	170.0
South Dakota	1,662	87.1	201.0
Vermont	1,647	86.3	126.5
Oklahoma	1,630	85.4	216.5
West Virginia	1,626	85.2	181.8
Missouri	1,625	85.1	151.2
Arizona	1,618	84.8	123.2
Maine	1,586	83.1	1,899
Kentucky	1,562	81.8	180.9
Indiana	1,545	80.9	141.8
North Dakota	1,526	79.9	160.9
North Carolina	1,507	78.9	195.5
Utah	1,494	78.3	178.7
South Carolina	1,482	77.6	197.6
Texas	1,475	77.3	209.9
New Hampshire	1,469	77.0	134.7
Tennessee	1,465	76.7	190.0
Alabama	1,436	75.2	260.8
Idaho	1,415	74.1	154.0
Mississippi	1,358	71.1	191.4
Arkansas	1,344	70.4	163.0
Georgia	1,331	69.7	139.4
UNITED STATES	1,909	100.0	171.9

★ 29⁺⁶

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969-70 and 1978-79.

TABLE 23.—AVERAGE CLASSROOM TEACHERS' SALARIES BY RANK AND STATE, 1968-69 AND 1978-79

State and Region	1968-69		1978-79		Percent change, 1969 to 1979
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	
1	2	3	4	5	6
50 STATES AND D.C.	\$ 7,982		\$15,040		89.1
NEW ENGLAND	8,007		15,109		88.7
Connecticut	8,500	7	15,235	14	79.2
Maine	6,600	39	12,328	43	86.8
Massachusetts	8,200	17	15,125	11	96.6
New Hampshire	7,052	31	11,825	46	67.7
Rhode Island	8,070	19	16,698	8	106.9
Vermont	7,175	28	11,786	47	64.3
MIDEAST (includes D.C.)	8,679		17,065		96.6
Delaware	8,360	10	14,917	19	78.4
Maryland	8,815	6	16,587	9	88.2
New Jersey	8,425	9	16,325	10	93.8
New York	9,168	3	18,600 ^a	2	102.9
Pennsylvania	7,936	21	15,400	13	94.1
SOUTHEAST	6,826		12,957		89.8
Alabama	6,038	47	12,948	34	114.4
Arkansas	6,088	46	11,126	50	82.8
Florida	8,201	16	14,005	26	70.8
Georgia	7,000	34	12,793	37	82.8
Kentucky	6,525	42	13,130	31	101.2
Louisiana	6,878	35	13,015	32	89.2
Mississippi	5,760	50	11,150	49	93.6
North Carolina	6,830	37	13,537	29	98.2
South Carolina	5,910	48	12,206	44	106.5
Tennessee	6,465	43	12,733	39	97.0
Virginia	7,328	25	13,200	30	80.1
West Virginia	6,558	41	12,675	40	93.3
GREAT LAKES	8,458		15,750		86.7
Illinois	8,896	5	16,095	7	90.0
Indiana	8,309	12	14,194	25	70.8
Michigan	9,053	4	17,974	4	98.5
Ohio	7,610	23	14,200	23	86.6
Wisconsin	8,228	15	15,000	18	82.3
FLAINS	7,326		13,634		86.1
Iowa	7,780	22	14,199	24	82.5
Kansas	7,062	30	12,784	38	81.0
Minnesota	8,000	20	15,446	12	93.1
Missouri	7,125	29	12,896	36	81.0
Nebraska	6,942	36	12,936	35	89.1
North Dakota	6,358	45	12,013	45	88.9
South Dakota	5,800	49	11,750	48	102.6
SOUTHWEST	6,832		13,226		93.6
Arizona	8,240	13	15,200	16	84.5
New Mexico	7,297	26	14,215	22	94.8
Oklahoma	6,587	40	12,498	42	89.7
Texas	6,625	38	12,975	33	95.8
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	7,048		14,205		101.5
Colorado	7,189	27	15,000	17	108.7
Idaho	6,384	44	12,624	41	97.7
Montana	7,038	32	13,651	28	94.0
Utah	7,037	33	13,910	27	97.7
Wyoming	7,537	24	14,469	21	92.0
FAR WEST	9,301		17,222		85.2
California	9,604	2	17,580 ^a	5	83.0
Nevada	8,321	(1)	15,206	(15)	82.7
Oregon	8,259	14	14,765	20	79.2
Washington	8,436	8	17,400	6	106.3
Alaska	10,427	1	24,150	1	131.6
Hawaii	8,100	18	18,357	3	126.6

SOURCE: National Education Association, Research. *Estimates of School Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: the Association, 1969-70 and 1978-79.

^aMedian salary.

**A-3—PERCENT CHANGE IN TOTAL
RESIDENT POPULATION, 1970-78**

1.	Nevada	35.0
2.	Alaska	33.1
3.	Arizona	32.6
4.	Wyoming	27.4
5.	Florida	26.5
6.	Utah	23.4
7.	Idaho	23.1
8.	Colorado	20.9
9.	New Mexico	19.2
10.	New Hampshire	18.1
11.	Oregon	16.8
12.	Hawaii	16.5
13.	Texas	16.2
14.	Arkansas	13.6
15.	Montana	13.0
16.	South Carolina	12.6
17.	Oklahoma	12.5
18.	California	11.6
19.	Tennessee	11.0
20.	Georgia	10.8
21.	Virginia	10.7
22.	Washington	10.6
23.	Maine	9.8
24.	North Carolina	9.7
25.	Vermont	9.5
26.	Louisiana	8.8
27.	Alabama	8.6
	Kentucky	8.6
29.	Mississippi	8.4
	UNITED STATES	7.3
30.	West Virginia	6.6
31.	Delaware	6.3
32.	Wisconsin	5.9
33.	Maryland	5.6
34.	North Dakota	5.5
35.	Nebraska	5.4
36.	Minnesota	5.3
37.	Kansas	4.4
38.	Missouri	3.9
39.	Michigan	3.5
	South Dakota	3.3
41.	Indiana	3.4
42.	Iowa	2.5
43.	Connecticut	2.2
	New Jersey	2.2
45.	Massachusetts	1.5
46.	Illinois	1.2
47.	Ohio	0.9
48.	Pennsylvania	-0.4
49.	Rhode Island	-1.6
50.	New York	-2.7
51.	District of Columbia	-11.0

Census, *Current Population Reports*,
Series P-27, No. 790, December 1978, p.
2.

**A-4—NET MIGRATION RATE OF
RESIDENT POPULATION, APRIL 1,
1970 TO JULY 1, 1977**

1.	Nevada	22.2
2.	Florida	21.8
3.	Alaska	20.6
4.	Arizona	20.1
5.	Wyoming	14.6
6.	Colorado	11.3
7.	Idaho	11.1
8.	New Hampshire	10.6
9.	Oregon	9.1
10.	New Mexico	7.3
11.	Texas	6.8
12.	Arkansas	6.6
13.	Hawaii	5.3
	Maine	5.3
15.	Oklahoma	5.2
16.	Virginia	5.0
17.	Tennessee	4.5
18.	California	4.1
19.	Vermont	4.0
20.	Montana	3.9
	Utah	3.9
22.	South Carolina	3.8
23.	Georgia	3.1
24.	North Carolina	2.8
	West Virginia	2.8
26.	Washington	2.5
27.	Kentucky	2.2
	UNITED STATES	1.5
28.	Alabama	1.4
29.	Maryland	1.1
30.	Delaware	0.9
	Wisconsin	0.9
32.	Mississippi	0.6
	Nebraska	0.6
34.	Louisiana	0.5
35.	North Dakota	0.1
36.	Minnesota	-0.3
37.	Kansas	-0.6
38.	Connecticut	-0.7
	Missouri	-0.7
40.	Massachusetts	-0.9
41.	New Jersey	-1.1
42.	Iowa	-1.5
43.	South Dakota	-1.6
44.	Pennsylvania	-2.4
45.	Indiana	-2.8
	Michigan	-2.8
47.	Illinois	-3.4
48.	Rhode Island	-4.1
49.	Ohio	-4.3
50.	New York	-4.8
51.	District of Columbia	-12.1

Census, Press Release CB 78-13, January
23, 1978.

B-1-NUMBER OF BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (OPERATING PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS) 1978-79

1. Texas	1,100
2. Nebraska	1,071
3. California	1,043
4. Illinois	1,012
5. New York	737
6. Oklahoma	621
7. Ohio	615
8. New Jersey	591
9. Michigan	579
10. Montana	563
11. Missouri	548
12. Pennsylvania	504
13. Iowa	447
14. Minnesota	437
15. Wisconsin	427
16. Massachusetts	384
17. Arkansas	381
18. Oregon	328
19. Kansas	307
20. North Dakota	306
21. Indiana	305
22. Washington	300
23. Vermont	274
24. Arizona	227
25. Maine	222
26. South Dakota	194
27. Georgia	187
28. Colorado	181
29. Kentucky	181
30. Connecticut	168
31. New Hampshire	157
32. Mississippi	152
33. Tennessee	148
34. North Carolina	145
35. Virginia	141
36. Alabama	127
37. Idaho	115
38. South Carolina	92
39. New Mexico	88
40. Florida	67
41. Louisiana	66
42. West Virginia	55
43. Alaska	51
44. Wyoming	51
45. Rhode Island	40
46. Utah	40
47. Maryland	24
48. Nevada	17
49. Delaware	16
50. District of Columbia	1
51. Hawaii	1

UNITED STATES 15,834

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics*, 1978-79, p. 26.

B-2-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FALL 1978

1. California	4,071,000
2. New York	3,127,600
3. Texas	2,870,000
4. Illinois	2,107,315
5. Ohio	2,106,600
6. Pennsylvania	2,058,000
7. Michigan	1,978,120
8. Florida	1,525,540
9. New Jersey	1,346,000
10. North Carolina	1,177,972
11. Massachusetts	1,135,000
12. Indiana	1,130,664
13. Georgia	1,087,836
14. Virginia	1,055,238
15. Missouri	900,002
16. Wisconsin	886,419
17. Tennessee	870,818
18. Louisiana	828,000
19. Maryland	812,110
20. Minnesota	804,835
21. Washington	767,452
22. Alabama	753,200
23. Kentucky	692,999
24. South Carolina	624,931
25. Connecticut	593,150
26. Oklahoma	592,000
27. Iowa	569,133
28. Arizona	560,000
29. Colorado	560,000
30. Mississippi	491,436
31. Oregon	473,500
32. Arkansas	456,698
33. Kansas	437,880
34. West Virginia	395,722
35. Utah	324,468
36. Nebraska	298,300
37. New Mexico	279,341
38. Maine	238,280
39. Idaho	203,022
40. New Hampshire	174,650
41. Hawaii	170,096
42. Montana	166,300
43. Rhode Island	160,378
44. Nevada	146,281
45. South Dakota	138,228
46. North Dakota	121,689
47. District of Columbia	113,858
48. Delaware	111,034
49. Vermont	101,550
50. Wyoming	94,328
51. Alaska	89,391

UNITED STATES 42,778,364

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics*, 1978-79, p. 27.

B-3-FALL 1978 ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AS PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION, JULY 1978

Drop out
Holding power

1. Utah	99.3
2. Wyoming	99.3
3. Idaho	99.0
4. Nevada	98.8
5. Oklahoma	98.0
6. Arizona	97.7
7. West Virginia	97.0
8. Texas	95.8
9. Montana	95.6
10. Washington	95.5
11. Colorado	95.4
12. Maine	95.3
13. Arkansas	94.8
14. North Carolina	94.3
15. New Mexico	93.4
16. Oregon	93.2
17. Michigan	92.6
18. Florida	92.3
19. Indiana	92.0
20. Virginia	91.8
21. South Carolina	91.5
22. Georgia	91.3
23. Massachusetts	91.2
24. Tennessee	91.0
25. Vermont	89.9
26. Kansas	89.0
27. California	88.8

UNITED STATES 88.8

28. Minnesota	88.7
29. Kentucky	88.6
30. South Dakota	88.5
31. Iowa	88.4
32. New Hampshire	88.2
33. Connecticut	87.7
34. Alabama	87.6
35. Ohio	87.4
36. Missouri	87.1
37. Maryland	86.8
38. Nebraska	86.2
39. Wisconsin	85.2
40. Louisiana	85.1
41. Delaware	84.8
42. New Jersey	84.1
43. Hawaii	83.8
44. New York	82.2
45. North Dakota	82.2
46. District of Columbia	81.9
47. Illinois	81.8
48. Mississippi	81.6
49. Pennsylvania	81.1
50. Rhode Island	79.0
51. Alaska	75.8

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics*, 1978-79, p. 27.

B-7-AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP, 1978-79

Rate of Attendance Daily

1.	California	98.5
2.	Massachusetts	98.0
3.	Alabama	97.4
4.	Nevada	97.0
5.	Mississippi	96.9
6.	South Carolina	96.5
7.	Vermont	96.2
8.	New Hampshire	96.1
9.	Colorado	96.0
	North Dakota	96.0
11.	Rhode Island	95.8
12.	South Dakota	95.5
13.	Florida	95.2
	Georgia	95.2
15.	Arkansas	95.0
	New Mexico	95.0
17.	Kansas	94.9
18.	Arizona	94.8
	Nebraska	94.8
20.	Iowa	94.6
	Minnesota	94.6
22.	Alaska	94.2
	Oklahoma	94.2
	Utah	94.2
25.	Indiana	94.1
26.	Tennessee	94.0
27.	Montana	93.8
	UNITED STATES	93.8
28.	Maine	93.7
29.	North Carolina	93.9
	Oregon	93.3
	Wyoming	93.3
32.	Wisconsin	93.2
33.	Texas	93.1
	Washington	93.1
35.	Virginia	93.0
36.	Delaware	92.7
37.	Illinois	92.4
	Kentucky	92.4
39.	Connecticut	92.3
40.	Pennsylvania	92.2
41.	Hawaii	92.0
42.	Louisiana	91.8
	Ohio	91.8
44.	Maryland	91.3
45.	New Jersey	90.6
46.	New York	89.8
47.	District of Columbia	83.8
	Idaho	NA
	Michigan	NA
	Missouri	NA
	West Virginia	NA

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 29.

B-8-AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE AS PERCENT OF FALL ENROLLMENT, 1978-79

Rate of Attendance Yearly

1.	California	101.9
2.	South Carolina	96.5
3.	Vermont	96.0
4.	Massachusetts	95.4
5.	Nevada	95.1
6.	Mississippi	95.0
	New Mexico	95.0
	North Dakota	95.0
	South Dakota	95.0
10.	New Hampshire	94.6
11.	Florida	94.3
12.	Minnesota	94.1
13.	Alabama	94.0
	Idaho	94.0
	Utah	94.0
16.	Nebraska	93.6
	Tennessee	93.6
18.	Iowa	93.2
	Oklahoma	93.2
20.	Colorado	93.0
21.	Maine	92.8
22.	Wyoming	92.5
23.	Alaska	92.3
	UNITED STATES	92.2
24.	Kansas	92.1
	Virginia	92.1
26.	Connecticut	92.0
	Michigan	92.0
	Rhode Island	92.0
	West Virginia	92.0
30.	Washington	91.9
31.	Kentucky	91.8
32.	Georgia	91.7
33.	Pennsylvania	91.6
34.	Delaware	91.5
	North Carolina	91.5
36.	Hawaii	91.4
37.	Montana	90.8
	Ohio	90.8
39.	Maryland	90.6
40.	Texas	90.3
41.	Oregon	90.2
42.	Louisiana	90.0
43.	Arkansas	89.8
44.	New Jersey	89.6
45.	Missouri	89.1
46.	Indiana	89.0
47.	Illinois	88.2
	Wisconsin	88.2
49.	New York	87.6
50.	Arizona	83.1
51.	District of Columbia	83.0

NEA, *Estimate of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 29.

B-9-PERCENT OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PARTICIPATING IN FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM, 1977

"Non Educational" expense

1.	Hawaii	85.6
2.	Mississippi	84.5
3.	Louisiana	84.4
4.	Georgia	81.9
5.	Arkansas	79.4
6.	North Carolina	78.5
7.	Alabama	77.8
8.	South Carolina	77.2
9.	Tennessee	75.9
10.	Iowa	75.4
11.	Kentucky	73.4
12.	Kansas	69.4
13.	Utah	67.8
14.	Florida	67.4
15.	North Dakota	66.9
16.	Minnesota	66.4
17.	Indiana	66.3
18.	Virginia	65.3
19.	South Dakota	64.9
20.	Missouri	64.7
21.	Nebraska	64.6
22.	New Mexico	63.1
23.	Oklahoma	63.0
24.	West Virginia	62.9
25.	Maine	62.0
26.	Massachusetts	60.5
27.	Delaware	59.6
	UNITED STATES	59.2
28.	Wyoming	58.9
29.	Montana	58.4
	Oregon	58.4
31.	Colorado	58.2
32.	District of Columbia	57.6
	Illinois	57.6
34.	Vermont	57.4
35.	New Hampshire	56.7
36.	Wisconsin	55.3
37.	Arizona	55.1
38.	Texas	54.8
39.	Idaho	54.0
40.	Pennsylvania	52.2
41.	New York	51.5
42.	Connecticut	51.4
43.	Washington	48.9
44.	New Jersey	48.8
45.	Michigan	48.7
46.	Ohio	48.2
47.	Maryland	46.8
	Nevada	46.8
49.	Alaska	46.2
50.	Rhode Island	44.3
51.	California	43.3

Census, *Statistical Abstract, 1978*, p. 128.

**B-16--HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AS
PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN,
1976-77**

1.	Utah	8.19
2.	Tennessee	6.85
3.	South Carolina	6.73
4.	Arizona	6.19
5.	Maine	6.10
6.	Delaware	6.04
7.	New Hampshire	6.02
8.	Massachusetts	5.90
9.	Alaska	5.85
10.	Nevada	5.84
11.	Louisiana	5.65
12.	Connecticut	5.60
13.	New Jersey	5.58
14.	Maryland	5.56
15.	Missouri	5.48
16.	Washington	5.47
17.	Wyoming	5.42
18.	Colorado	5.29
19.	Illinois	5.25
20.	Texas	5.14
21.	Idaho	5.13
22.	Florida	4.99
23.	Minnesota	4.89
24.	Iowa	4.83
25.	Georgia	4.77
26.	North Carolina	4.76
27.	Pennsylvania	4.75
28.	Oklahoma	4.74
29.	West Virginia	4.68
30.	California	4.61
31.	Nebraska	4.57
32.	Kentucky	4.55
33.	Rhode Island	4.54
	UNITED STATES	4.54
34.	Oregon	4.51
35.	Kansas	4.42
36.	Virginia	4.31
37.	Indiana	4.22
38.	Michigan	4.15
39.	Alabama	4.05
40.	Ohio	3.95
41.	New York	3.60
42.	Arkansas	3.58
43.	South Dakota	3.57
44.	North Dakota	3.50
45.	New Mexico	3.44
46.	Hawaii	3.30
47.	Wisconsin	3.24
48.	Mississippi	3.12
49.	Montana	3.03
50.	District of Columbia	2.52
51.	Vermont	2.43

U.S. Bureau of Education for the
Handicapped, *BEH Data Notes*, Septem-
ber 1977.

**C-5- PUPILS ENROLLED PER
TEACHER IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, FALL
1978**

1.	Michigan	24.6
2.	Utah	23.7
3.	Arizona	23.0
4.	Nevada	22.5
5.	California	22.3
	Washington	22.3
7.	North Carolina	21.8
8.	Tennessee	21.5
9.	Hawaii	21.4
10.	Indiana	21.3
11.	South Carolina	21.1
12.	Idaho	20.9
13.	Kentucky	20.5
14.	Alabama	20.4
15.	Ohio	20.2
16.	New Mexico	20.1
17.	Arkansas	20.0
	Florida	20.0
	Georgia	20.0
	Louisiana	20.0
21.	Maine	19.9
	Oregon	19.9
23.	Illinois	19.7
	UNITED STATES	19.6
24.	Mississippi	19.5
25.	Colorado	19.1
	District of Columbia	19.1
27.	Oklahoma	19.0
28.	Delaware	18.9
	Maryland	18.9
	New Hampshire	18.9
31.	West Virginia	18.7
32.	Missouri	18.6
	Pennsylvania	18.6
34.	Minnesota	18.4
	New York	18.4
	Texas	18.4
37.	Rhode Island	17.9
38.	Alaska	17.7
	Virginia	17.7
40.	Massachusetts	17.5
41.	New Jersey	17.3
42.	Iowa	17.2
	Montana	17.2
44.	Kansas	17.1
45.	Connecticut	16.9
46.	South Dakota	16.8
47.	North Dakota	16.5
48.	Wyoming	16.2
49.	Nebraska	16.1
	Vermont	16.1
51.	Wisconsin	15.9

NEA. *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, pp. 27 and 31.

C-10-ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1977-78 (REVISED)

1.	Alaska	158.2
2.	District of Columbia	128.0
3.	New York	125.1
4.	Hawaii	124.4
5.	California	120.4
6.	Michigan	119.0
7.	Washington	113.1
8.	Rhode Island	112.2
9.	Illinois	111.8
10.	Maryland	111.0
11.	New Jersey	107.9
12.	Massachusetts	106.7
13.	Pennsylvania	101.5
14.	Arizona	101.3
15.	Connecticut	100.4
16.	Nevada	100.3

UNITED STATES 100.0

17.	Minnesota	99.4
18.	Wyoming	99.1
19.	Wisconsin	98.6
20.	Colorado	97.8
21.	Oregon	97.1
22.	Delaware	96.4
23.	Indiana	94.1
	Iowa	94.1
25.	Ohio	93.4
26.	Florida	93.3
27.	New Mexico	91.4
28.	Utah	90.2
29.	North Carolina	89.6
30.	Montana	88.9
31.	Virginia	88.1
32.	Texas	88.0
33.	Louisiana	87.7
34.	Missouri	85.4
35.	Kansas	84.7
	West Virginia	84.7
37.	Georgia	83.9
38.	Tennessee	83.7
39.	Nebraska	83.2
40.	Idaho	82.3
	Kentucky	82.3
42.	Alabama	81.9
	Maine	81.9
44.	Oklahoma	80.9
45.	North Dakota	80.6
46.	South Carolina	80.2
47.	Vermont	79.4
48.	New Hampshire	77.9
49.	South Dakota	76.2
50.	Mississippi	73.2
51.	Arkansas	73.0

Computed by NEA Research from data in Table C-9.

C-11-ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1978-79

1.	Alaska	\$24,150
2.	District of Columbia	19,488
3.	New York	18,600
4.	Hawaii	18,357
5.	Michigan	17,974
6.	California	17,580
7.	Washington	17,400
8.	Illinois	16,905
9.	Rhode Island	16,698
10.	Maryland	16,587
11.	New Jersey	16,325
12.	Massachusetts	16,125
13.	Minnesota	15,446
14.	Pennsylvania	15,400
15.	Connecticut	15,235
16.	Nevada	15,206
17.	Arizona	15,200

UNITED STATES 15,040

18.	Colorado	15,000
	Wisconsin	15,000
20.	Delaware	14,917
21.	Oregon	14,765
22.	Wyoming	14,469
23.	New Mexico	14,215
24.	Ohio	14,200
25.	Iowa	14,199
26.	Indiana	14,194
27.	Florida	14,005
28.	Utah	13,910
29.	Montana	13,651
30.	North Carolina	13,537
31.	Virginia	13,200
32.	Kentucky	13,130
33.	Louisiana	13,015
34.	Texas	12,975
35.	Alabama	12,948
36.	Nebraska	12,936
37.	Missouri	12,896
38.	Georgia	12,793
39.	Kansas	12,784
40.	Tennessee	12,733
41.	West Virginia	12,675
42.	Idaho	12,624
43.	Oklahoma	12,498
44.	Maine	12,328
45.	South Carolina	12,206
46.	North Dakota	12,013
47.	New Hampshire	11,825
48.	Vermont	11,786
49.	South Dakota	11,750
50.	Mississippi	11,150
51.	Arkansas	11,126

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 32.

C-12-ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS AS A PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE, 1978-79

1.	Alaska	160.6
2.	District of Columbia	129.6
3.	New York	123.7
4.	Hawaii	122.1
5.	Michigan	119.5
6.	California	116.9
7.	Washington	115.7
8.	Illinois	112.4
9.	Rhode Island	111.0
10.	Maryland	110.3
11.	New Jersey	108.5
12.	Massachusetts	107.2
13.	Minnesota	102.7
14.	Pennsylvania	102.4
15.	Connecticut	101.3
16.	Arizona	101.1
	Nevada	101.1

UNITED STATES 100.0

18.	Colorado	99.7
	Wisconsin	99.7
20.	Delaware	99.2
21.	Oregon	98.2
22.	Wyoming	96.2
23.	New Mexico	94.5
24.	Indiana	94.4
	Iowa	94.4
	Ohio	94.4
27.	Florida	93.1
28.	Utah	92.5
29.	Montana	90.8
30.	North Carolina	90.0
31.	Virginia	87.8
32.	Kentucky	87.3
33.	Louisiana	86.5
34.	Texas	86.3
35.	Alabama	86.1
36.	Nebraska	86.0
37.	Missouri	85.7
38.	Georgia	85.1
39.	Kansas	85.0
40.	Tennessee	84.7
41.	West Virginia	84.3
42.	Idaho	83.9
43.	Oklahoma	83.1
44.	Maine	82.0
45.	South Carolina	81.2
46.	North Dakota	79.9
47.	New Hampshire	78.6
48.	Vermont	78.4
49.	South Dakota	78.1
50.	Mississippi	74.1
51.	Arkansas	74.0

Computed by NEA Research from data in Table C-11.

C-13—PERCENT INCREASE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1968-69 TO 1978-79

1.	Alaska	131.6
2.	Hawaii	126.6
3.	Alabama	114.4
4.	Colorado	108.7
5.	Rhode Island	106.9
6.	South Carolina	106.5
7.	Washington	106.3
8.	New York	102.9
9.	South Dakota	102.6
10.	Kentucky	101.2
11.	Michigan	98.5
12.	North Carolina	98.2
13.	Idaho	97.8
14.	Utah	97.7
15.	Tennessee	97.0
16.	Massachusetts	96.6
17.	Texas	95.8
18.	New Mexico	94.8
19.	Montana	94.1
	Pennsylvania	94.1
21.	New Jersey	93.8
22.	Mississippi	93.6
23.	West Virginia	93.3
24.	Minnesota	93.1
25.	Wyoming	92.9
26.	Illinois	90.0
27.	Oklahoma	89.7
28.	Louisiana	89.2
29.	Nebraska	89.1
	UNITED STATES	89.1
30.	North Dakota	88.9
31.	Maryland	88.2
32.	Maine	86.8
33.	Ohio	86.6
34.	Arizona	84.5
35.	California	83.0
36.	Arkansas	82.8
	Georgia	82.8
38.	Nevada	82.7
39.	Iowa	82.5
40.	Wisconsin	82.3
41.	Kansas	81.0
	Missouri	81.0
43.	Virginia	80.1
44.	Connecticut	79.2
	Oregon	79.2
46.	Delaware	78.4
47.	Florida	70.8
	Indiana	70.8
49.	New Hampshire	67.7
50.	Vermont	64.3
51.	District of Columbia	NA

NEA *Estimates of School Statistics, 1969-70*, p. 32; and *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 32.

C-14—PERCENT INCREASE IN AVERAGE SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS, 1977-78 TO 1978-79

1.	Kentucky	12.0
2.	Alabama	11.0
3.	New Mexico	9.2
4.	Nebraska	9.1
5.	Minnesota	9.0
6.	Delaware	8.6
7.	Oklahoma	8.5
8.	South Dakota	8.3
9.	Utah	8.2
10.	Washington	8.0
11.	Montana	7.8
12.	Idaho	7.7
13.	Colorado	7.6
14.	Alaska	7.1
15.	Arkansas	7.0
	Georgia	7.0
17.	District of Columbia	6.9
	Mississippi	6.9
19.	South Carolina	6.8
	Tennessee	6.8
21.	Ohio	6.7
	Oregon	6.7
	Wisconsin	6.7
24.	Connecticut	6.5
	New Hampshire	6.5
	Pennsylvania	6.5
27.	Nevada	6.4
28.	New Jersey	6.2
29.	Illinois	6.1
	Massachusetts	6.1
31.	Kansas	6.0
	Michigan	6.0
	Missouri	6.0
	North Carolina	6.0
35.	Indiana	5.9
	Iowa	5.9
37.	Maine	5.6
	UNITED STATES	5.6
38.	Arizona	5.3
	Florida	5.3
40.	Virginia	5.1
41.	West Virginia	5.0
42.	Maryland	4.9
43.	North Dakota	4.7
44.	Rhode Island	4.5
45.	New York	4.3
	Vermont	4.3
47.	Louisiana	4.2
48.	Hawaii	3.6
49.	Texas	3.5
50.	California	2.5
	Wyoming	2.5

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 32.

C-15—ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1977-78 (REVISED)

1.	Alaska	\$23,262
2.	District of Columbia	19,050
3.	New York	18,250
4.	Hawaii	18,056
5.	California	17,729
6.	Michigan	17,497
7.	Washington	17,032
8.	Arizona	16,860
9.	Rhode Island	16,766
10.	Maryland	16,580
11.	New Jersey	16,125
12.	Massachusetts	16,100
13.	Illinois	16,016
14.	New Mexico	15,525
15.	Pennsylvania	15,008
16.	Connecticut	14,966
17.	Minnesota	14,845
	UNITED STATES	14,796
18.	Wisconsin	14,586
19.	Oregon	14,518
20.	Wyoming	14,502
21.	Colorado	14,429
22.	Delaware	14,403
23.	Nevada	14,212
24.	Indiana	13,989
25.	Ohio	13,906
26.	Florida	13,855
27.	Iowa	13,783
28.	Utah	13,487
29.	North Carolina	13,103
30.	Montana	13,070
31.	Texas	13,059
	Virginia	13,059
33.	Louisiana	12,754
34.	West Virginia	12,593
35.	Georgia	12,553
36.	Nebraska	12,489
37.	Kansas	12,450
38.	Missouri	12,442
39.	Idaho	12,142
40.	Kentucky	12,111
41.	Tennessee	12,030
42.	Maine	12,000
43.	Alabama	11,913
44.	Oklahoma	11,830
45.	South Carolina	11,818
46.	Vermont	11,812
47.	North Dakota	11,683
48.	New Hampshire	11,600
49.	South Dakota	11,283
50.	Mississippi	10,797
51.	Arkansas	10,699

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 32.

D-3—PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, 1977

1.	Alaska	\$10,586
2.	District of Columbia	8,999
3.	Connecticut	8,061
4.	New Jersey	7,994
5.	Nevada	7,988
6.	California	7,911
7.	Illinois	7,768
8.	Delaware	7,697
9.	Hawaii	7,677
10.	Michigan	7,619
11.	Maryland	7,572
12.	Wyoming	7,562
13.	New York	7,537
14.	Washington	7,528
15.	Massachusetts	7,258
16.	Colorado	7,160
17.	Kansas	7,134
18.	Minnesota	7,129
19.	Ohio	7,084

UNITED STATES 7,019

20.	Pennsylvania	7,011
21.	Oregon	7,007
22.	Indiana	6,921
23.	Wisconsin	6,890
24.	Iowa	6,878
25.	Virginia	6,865
26.	Texas	6,803
27.	Rhode Island	6,775
28.	Nebraska	6,720
29.	Florida	6,684
30.	Missouri	6,654
31.	New Hampshire	6,536
32.	Arizona	6,509
33.	Oklahoma	6,346
34.	North Dakota	6,190
35.	Montana	6,125
36.	Georgia	6,014
37.	West Virginia	5,986
38.	Idaho	5,980
39.	South Dakota	5,957
40.	Kentucky	5,945
41.	North Carolina	5,935
42.	Utah	5,923
43.	Louisiana	5,913
44.	New Mexico	5,857
45.	Vermont	5,823
46.	Tennessee	5,785
47.	Maine	5,734
48.	South Carolina	5,628
49.	Alabama	5,622
50.	Arkansas	5,540
51.	Mississippi	5,030

Census, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1978, p. 15.

D-15—AVERAGE EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME PER HOUSEHOLD, 1977

1.	Alaska	\$27,147
2.	Hawaii	21,165
3.	New Jersey	20,831
4.	Connecticut	20,265
5.	Illinois	20,140
6.	Michigan	19,801
7.	District of Columbia	19,425
8.	Delaware	18,712
9.	Maryland	18,672
10.	Nevada	18,467
11.	New York	18,013
12.	California	17,964
13.	Ohio	17,918
14.	Rhode Island	17,854
15.	Massachusetts	17,797
16.	Washington	17,543
17.	Pennsylvania	17,518
18.	Indiana	17,427

UNITED STATES 17,327

19.	Virginia	17,276
	Wisconsin	17,276
21.	Texas	17,183
22.	Wyoming	17,051
23.	Kansas	16,922
	New Hampshire	16,922
25.	Iowa	16,860
26.	Colorado	16,600
27.	Minnesota	16,555
28.	Utah	16,468
29.	Nebraska	16,296
30.	Georgia	15,999
31.	Missouri	15,935
32.	Louisiana	15,848
33.	Idaho	15,836
34.	Arizona	15,827
35.	Oregon	15,637
36.	North Carolina	15,530
37.	North Dakota	15,388
38.	Kentucky	15,323
39.	South Carolina	15,304
40.	Maine	15,218
41.	Florida	15,100
42.	Vermont	15,040
43.	Tennessee	15,033
44.	New Mexico	14,713
45.	West Virginia	14,647
46.	Montana	14,545
47.	Alabama	14,508
48.	Oklahoma	14,494
49.	Mississippi	13,973
50.	Arkansas	13,907
51.	South Dakota	13,505

Sales and Marketing Management. © 1978, S&MM Survey of Buying Power.

**F-R PROPERTY TAX REVENUE OF
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL TAX REVENUE,
1976-77**

1.	New Hampshire	61.8
2.	Alaska	57.4
3.	New Jersey	50.2
4.	Massachusetts	49.1
5.	South Dakota	48.8
6.	Montana	47.3
7.	Connecticut	46.6
8.	Nebraska	46.1
9.	Oregon	44.5
10.	California	42.0
11.	Rhode Island	41.2
12.	Kansas	41.1
13.	Vermont	40.8
14.	Wyoming	40.7
15.	Ohio	38.9
16.	Iowa	38.8
17.	Arizona	38.4
18.	Colorado	38.1
19.	Michigan	37.8
20.	Indiana	37.2
21.	Illinois	37.0
22.	Texas	36.5
23.	Maine	36.1
24.	New York	35.8
	UNITED STATES	35.6
25.	Wisconsin	34.3
26.	Florida	33.6
27.	North Dakota	32.8
28.	Idaho	32.0
	Nevada	32.0
30.	Missouri	31.7
31.	Georgia	31.1
	Washington	31.1
33.	Minnesota	29.9
34.	Maryland	29.8
35.	Utah	29.2
36.	Virginia	28.8
37.	Pennsylvania	26.1
38.	Tennessee	25.1
39.	North Carolina	23.6
40.	South Carolina	23.4
41.	Oklahoma	22.5
42.	District of Columbia	22.4
43.	Arkansas	22.2
44.	Mississippi	22.0
45.	Kentucky	18.7
46.	New Mexico	18.2
47.	West Virginia	18.0
48.	Hawaii	17.1
49.	Delaware	16.2
50.	Louisiana	15.6
51.	Alabama	11.7

Computed by NFA Research from data
in Census, *Governmental Finances in
1976-77*, pp. 20-22.

F-1-PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1977-78 (REVISED)

1.	Alaska	\$4,007
2.	District of Columbia	2,983
3.	New York	2,922
4.	New Jersey	2,557
5.	Illinois	2,466
6.	Pennsylvania	2,419
7.	Maryland	2,409
8.	Delaware	2,396
9.	Wyoming	2,394
10.	Minnesota	2,346
11.	Wisconsin	2,315
12.	Connecticut	2,288
13.	Oregon	2,260
14.	Massachusetts	2,219
15.	Colorado	2,208
16.	California	2,134
17.	Montana	2,105
18.	Iowa	2,099
19.	Arizona	2,083
20.	Michigan	2,072
UNITED STATES		2,035
21.	Nebraska	1,993
22.	Rhode Island	1,989
23.	Kansas	1,955
24.	Washington	1,928
25.	Florida	1,896
26.	Hawaii	1,892
27.	Vermont	1,865
28.	Texas	1,817
29.	North Dakota	1,813
30.	Indiana	1,788
31.	Missouri	1,785
32.	New Mexico	1,735
33.	Ohio	1,715
34.	Virginia	1,709
35.	Oklahoma	1,695
36.	Utah	1,690
37.	Nevada	1,685
38.	West Virginia	1,682
39.	Louisiana	1,670
40.	Maine	1,612
41.	South Dakota	1,604
42.	North Carolina	1,600
43.	South Carolina	1,541
44.	Idaho	1,528
	New Hampshire	1,528
46.	Kentucky	1,482
47.	Tennessee	1,417
48.	Georgia	1,400
49.	Alabama	1,398
50.	Mississippi	1,344
51.	Arkansas	1,340

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, pp. 28 and 33.

F-2-PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE RECEIPTS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1978-79

1.	Alaska	\$4,408
2.	District of Columbia	3,285
3.	New York	3,072
4.	New Jersey	2,813
5.	Delaware	2,743
6.	Illinois	2,720
7.	Pennsylvania	2,696
8.	Maryland	2,589
9.	Wyoming	2,565
10.	Minnesota	2,563
11.	Connecticut	2,521
12.	Wisconsin	2,498
13.	Iowa	2,444
14.	Massachusetts	2,438
15.	Oregon	2,435
16.	Colorado	2,342
17.	Montana	2,279
18.	Michigan	2,246
19.	Arizona	2,203
UNITED STATES		2,201
20.	Washington	2,177
21.	Nebraska	2,168
22.	Hawaii	2,140
	Kansas	2,140
24.	Rhode Island	2,127
25.	California	2,079
26.	Florida	2,063
27.	Missouri	2,004
	Virginia	2,004
29.	New Mexico	1,983
	Vermont	1,983
31.	Texas	1,967
32.	North Dakota	1,966
	Ohio	1,966
34.	Indiana	1,940
35.	Nevada	1,914
36.	Oklahoma	1,839
37.	Utah	1,837
38.	South Dakota	1,830
39.	West Virginia	1,829
40.	Louisiana	1,798
41.	North Carolina	1,797
42.	Kentucky	1,755
43.	Maine	1,715
44.	South Carolina	1,643
45.	Idaho	1,630
46.	New Hampshire	1,625
47.	Georgia	1,596
48.	Alabama	1,555
49.	Arkansas	1,527
50.	Tennessee	1,507
51.	Mississippi	1,476

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, pp. 29 and 33.

F-3-PUBLIC SCHOOL REVENUE RECEIPTS IN 1977-78 AS PERCENT OF PERSONAL INCOME IN 1977

1.	Alaska	7.7
2.	Montana	6.9
3.	New Mexico	6.7
	Utah	6.7
	Wyoming	6.7
6.	Minnesota	6.5
	Vermont	6.5
8.	Arizona	6.4
9.	Colorado	6.2
10.	New York	6.1
11.	Massachusetts	5.9
12.	Iowa	5.8
	Maine	5.8
	Maryland	5.8
	Oregon	5.8
	South Carolina	5.8
	Wisconsin	5.8
18.	Delaware	5.7
	Pennsylvania	5.7
20.	Idaho	5.6
	Michigan	5.6
22.	West Virginia	5.5
23.	Illinois	5.4
	Louisiana	5.4
	Nebraska	5.4
	New Jersey	5.4
	North Dakota	5.4
	Texas	5.4
UNITED STATES		5.4
29.	Mississippi	5.3
	North Carolina	5.3
	Oklahoma	5.3
	South Dakota	5.3
33.	California	5.2
	Connecticut	5.2
35.	Indiana	5.0
	Washington	5.0
37.	Alabama	4.8
	Arkansas	4.8
	District of Columbia	4.8
	Florida	4.8
	Kansas	4.8
	Virginia	4.8
43.	Rhode Island	4.7
	Tennessee	4.7
45.	Georgia	4.6
	Kentucky	4.6
	Missouri	4.6
	New Hampshire	4.6
49.	Nevada	4.5
	Ohio	4.5
51.	Hawaii	4.4

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1978-79*, p. 33; and *Census, Survey of Current Business*, August 1978, p. 15.

**F-9--ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REV-
ENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY
AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1977-
78 (REVISED)**

1.	Mississippi	23.4
2.	Hawaii	17.7
3.	Alaska	15.6
4.	Arkansas	15.1
	New Mexico	15.1
6.	South Carolina	14.8
7.	District of Columbia	14.7
	Louisiana	14.7
9.	Alabama	14.5
10.	North Carolina	14.0
11.	Tennessee	12.9
12.	Idaho	12.5
13.	Kentucky	12.4
14.	Georgia	12.3
15.	Kansas	12.1
	South Dakota	12.1
17.	Oklahoma	11.6
18.	Illinois	11.5
19.	California	11.2
20.	Delaware	10.6
21.	Virginia	10.4
22.	West Virginia	10.0
23.	Texas	9.8
24.	Florida	9.7
25.	Missouri	9.6
26.	Washington	9.0
27.	Montana	8.7
	Pennsylvania	8.7

UNITED STATES 8.7

29.	Arizona	8.6
30.	North Dakota	8.5
	Utah	8.5
32.	Maine	7.6
33.	Oregon	7.5
34.	Maryland	7.1
35.	Nebraska	6.9
36.	Michigan	6.5
	Vermont	6.5
	Wyoming	6.5
39.	Connecticut	6.0
	Minnesota	6.0
	Rhode Island	6.0
42.	Indiana	5.8
	Nevada	5.8
	Wisconsin	5.8
45.	Ohio	5.7
46.	Iowa	5.6
47.	New Hampshire	5.2
48.	Colorado	4.9
49.	New York	4.3
50.	Massachusetts	4.1
51.	New Jersey	3.9

NFA, *Estimates of School Statistics*,
1978-79, p. 33.

**F-10--ESTIMATED PERCENT OF
REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMEN-
TARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERN-
MENT, 1978-79**

1	Mississippi	24.7
2	New Mexico	16.3
3	Louisiana	16.0
4	Arkansas	15.9
	Hawaii	15.9
6.	Alaska	15.3
7.	North Carolina	14.5
8.	District of Columbia	14.2
	South Carolina	14.2
10.	Georgia	13.8
11.	Alabama	13.6
12.	Idaho	12.5
	South Dakota	12.5
14.	Tennessee	12.3
15.	Kansas	12.2
16.	California	12.0
17.	Oklahoma	11.8
18.	Delaware	10.9
	Kentucky	10.9
20.	Illinois	10.7
21.	Missouri	10.6
22.	Texas	10.5
23.	West Virginia	10.1
24.	Washington	9.5
25.	Florida	9.4
	Virginia	9.4
27.	Pennsylvania	8.8
	Utah	8.8

UNITED STATES 8.8

29.	Montana	8.4
	North Dakota	8.4
31.	Arizona	8.3
32.	Maine	7.6
33.	Maryland	7.2
	Oregon	7.2
35.	Nebraska	6.9
36.	Connecticut	6.5
	Michigan	6.5
	Vermont	6.5
39.	Wyoming	6.2
40.	Rhode Island	6.1
41.	Minnesota	5.9
42.	Iowa	5.8
43.	Indiana	5.7
44.	Ohio	5.2
45.	New Hampshire	5.1
46.	Colorado	4.9
47.	Nevada	4.8
48.	New York	4.3
	Wisconsin	4.3
50.	Massachusetts	4.2
51.	New Jersey	3.8

NFA, *Estimates of School Statistics*,
1978-79, p. 34.

PER CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 1977

1.	Alaska	\$2,528.02
2.	Hawaii	1,511.36
3.	Delaware	1,066.34
4.	New York	1,027.01
5.	Wyoming	991.31
6.	Minnesota	961.34
7.	North Dakota	960.92
8.	Vermont	954.32
9.	Washington	914.70
10.	New Mexico	892.44
11.	Wisconsin	878.88
12.	Montana	877.66
13.	California	868.37
14.	Rhode Island	859.50
15.	Maryland	858.65
16.	West Virginia	838.81
17.	Michigan	837.91
18.	Louisiana	836.08
19.	Utah	831.84
20.	Massachusetts	822.64
21.	Nevada	805.32
22.	Oregon	800.23
23.	Idaho	798.38
24.	Iowa	796.54
	UNITED STATES	769.77
25.	Pennsylvania	759.26
26.	Illinois	758.35
27.	Colorado	748.10
28.	South Carolina	745.45
29.	Kentucky	745.44
30.	New Jersey	743.94
31.	Maine	740.75
32.	Arizona	739.07
33.	South Dakota	732.81
34.	Mississippi	727.65
35.	North Carolina	718.22
36.	Alabama	702.98
37.	Oklahoma	699.36
38.	Connecticut	688.36
39.	Virginia	685.18
40.	Kansas	684.00
41.	New Hampshire	647.77
42.	Arkansas	646.71
43.	Nebraska	639.69
44.	Georgia	617.27
45.	Ohio	599.00
46.	Indiana	597.85
47.	Tennessee	593.72
48.	Florida	580.40
49.	Texas	572.81
50.	Missouri	513.82
	District of Columbia	NA

Census, *State Government Finances in 1977*, p. 12.

**G-4-PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERN-
MENTS FOR HEALTH AND HOSPI-
TALS, 1976-77**

1. District of Columbia	\$171.57
2. Nevada	161.37
3. New York	155.59
4. Georgia	151.30
5. Louisiana	142.08
6. Wyoming	140.93
7. Alabama	130.58
8. South Carolina	124.51
9. Florida	121.40
10. Mississippi	120.66
11. Hawaii	119.41
12. Minnesota	118.24
13. Michigan	116.57
14. Alaska	111.18
15. Kansas	110.86
16. Tennessee	109.42
17. California	107.26
UNITED STATES	104.20
18. Rhode Island	102.70
19. Iowa	102.40
20. Colorado	102.26
21. Maryland	101.10
22. Massachusetts	100.96
23. Ohio	99.81
24. Texas	99.09
25. Indiana	98.62
26. Nebraska	98.25
27. North Carolina	95.33
28. Wisconsin	94.92
29. Virginia	92.18
30. New Mexico	90.66
31. Arizona	88.64
32. Missouri	86.95
33. Oklahoma	86.67
34. Illinois	86.49
35. Idaho	83.00
36. Arkansas	82.76
37. Oregon	80.74
38. South Dakota	78.82
39. Pennsylvania	78.23
40. New Hampshire	75.39
41. New Jersey	75.28
42. West Virginia	75.24
43. Washington	75.05
44. Delaware	74.25
45. Montana	72.50
46. Connecticut	71.41
47. Vermont	70.77
48. Utah	67.48
49. Kentucky	59.18
50. North Dakota	47.52
51. Maine	45.38

Census, *Governmental Finances in 1976-77*, p. 66.

**G-5-PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERN-
MENTS FOR POLICE PROTECTION,
1976-77**

1. District of Columbia	\$149.94
2. Alaska	86.09
3. Nevada	83.57
4. New York	72.33
5. California	65.20
6. Arizona	64.50
7. New Jersey	58.82
8. Illinois	58.36
9. Florida	56.50
10. Michigan	54.89
11. Maryland	54.72
12. Massachusetts	54.58
13. Hawaii	53.98
14. New Mexico	49.82
15. Colorado	48.61
16. Delaware	48.23
UNITED STATES	47.98
17. Oregon	47.94
18. Louisiana	46.48
19. Washington	46.05
20. Connecticut	45.17
21. Wyoming	44.23
22. Wisconsin	43.67
23. Pennsylvania	42.76
24. Kansas	41.60
25. Rhode Island	41.26
26. Ohio	40.35
27. Missouri	40.19
28. Virginia	38.51
29. Idaho	38.12
30. Minnesota	36.87
31. Georgia	35.33
32. New Hampshire	35.29
33. Texas	35.00
34. Montana	34.31
35. Utah	33.02
36. Tennessee	32.84
37. Iowa	32.50
38. North Carolina	32.39
39. Nebraska	32.07
40. Kentucky	31.68
41. Indiana	31.63
42. Oklahoma	31.39
43. Vermont	28.42
44. Maine	28.38
45. North Dakota	28.24
46. South Dakota	27.98
47. South Carolina	27.78
48. Alabama	27.71
49. Mississippi	27.08
50. Arkansas	24.97
51. West Virginia	21.88

Census, *Governmental Finances in 1976-77*, p. 66.

**G-6-PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERN-
MENTS FOR FIRE PROTECTION,
1976-77**

1. District of Columbia	\$49.07
2. Alaska	39.51
3. Massachusetts	39.10
4. Nevada	37.69
5. Oregon	33.27
6. Rhode Island	30.91
7. California	29.81
8. Hawaii	27.76
9. Connecticut	26.75
10. New York	26.69
11. Colorado	24.77
12. Maryland	23.77
13. New Jersey	22.53
14. Washington	22.26
15. Illinois	22.05
16. New Hampshire	20.87
17. Michigan	20.04
18. Ohio	19.93
UNITED STATES	19.85
19. Florida	19.44
20. Wisconsin	19.19
21. Maine	19.08
22. Arizona	18.42
23. Tennessee	17.37
24. Vermont	17.15
25. Virginia	16.13
26. New Mexico	15.96
27. Texas	15.40
28. Kansas	15.11
29. Oklahoma	15.05
30. Missouri	14.84
31. Indiana	14.74
32. Georgia	13.64
33. Louisiana	13.60
34. Minnesota	13.45
35. Utah	12.67
36. Nebraska	12.53
37. Alabama	12.33
38. Pennsylvania	11.96
39. Wyoming	11.58
40. Montana	11.28
41. Iowa	11.25
42. Idaho	10.86
43. Kentucky	10.75
44. Delaware	10.50
45. North Carolina	10.33
46. Arkansas	9.78
47. Mississippi	9.53
48. West Virginia	9.19
49. North Dakota	9.08
50. South Dakota	8.15
51. South Carolina	8.00

Census, *Governmental Finances in 1976-77*, p. 66.

11-2-PER CAPITA TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION, 1976-77

1. Alaska	\$1,072.57
2. Wyoming	637.03
3. Colorado	605.96
4. Utah	598.87
5. Delaware	594.33
6. Oregon	583.62
7. Montana	573.61
8. Maryland	568.68
9. Arizona	561.14
10. California	557.99
11. Michigan	554.28
12. Washington	553.35
13. Minnesota	545.20
14. New Mexico	540.21
15. New York	538.02
16. Wisconsin	536.70
17. Hawaii	534.32
18. Iowa	520.91
19. Vermont	498.80
20. North Dakota	494.22
21. Nebraska	489.37
22. Illinois	476.40
UNITED STATES 475.22	
23. New Jersey	474.25
24. Kansas	473.76
25. District of Columbia	466.40
26. Nevada	463.70
27. Ohio	454.97
28. Massachusetts	451.76
29. South Dakota	451.69
30. Rhode Island	450.70
31. Idaho	437.65
32. North Carolina	437.54
33. Texas	436.09
34. Indiana	429.01
35. Virginia	425.10
36. Oklahoma	417.04
37. Connecticut	416.99
38. Pennsylvania	415.68
39. Florida	406.79
40. Louisiana	400.48
41. West Virginia	399.64
42. New Hampshire	398.05
43. South Carolina	397.92
44. Alabama	394.28
45. Kentucky	393.23
46. Missouri	382.12
47. Mississippi	378.89
48. Maine	373.64
49. Tennessee	370.71
50. Georgia	368.56
51. Arkansas	353.71

Census, *Governmental Finances in 1976-77*, p. 65.

11-3-STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL EDUCATION AS PERCENT OF DIRECT EXPENDITURES FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 1976-77

1. Utah	49.9
2. New Mexico	45.9
3. Arizona	45.2
4. Colorado	45.0
5. Indiana	45.0
6. North Carolina	44.6
7. Texas	43.5
8. Nebraska	42.5
9. Iowa	42.2
10. Oregon	41.3
11. Ohio	41.0
12. Delaware	40.8
13. Montana	40.8
14. Washington	40.8
15. South Carolina	40.7
16. Missouri	40.6
17. Wisconsin	40.6
18. Wyoming	40.5
19. Arkansas	40.4
20. Michigan	39.9
21. Oklahoma	39.9
22. Kansas	39.7
23. Alabama	39.4
24. Kentucky	39.1
25. Maryland	39.1
26. Vermont	39.0
27. Virginia	38.5
28. Idaho	38.4
29. South Dakota	38.3
30. North Dakota	37.8
UNITED STATES 37.7	
31. California	37.6
32. Illinois	37.6
33. Tennessee	37.4
34. Minnesota	37.3
35. Mississippi	37.2
36. Florida	37.0
37. West Virginia	36.9
38. Georgia	36.8
39. Connecticut	36.2
40. New Jersey	35.7
41. New Hampshire	35.6
42. Pennsylvania	35.6
43. Rhode Island	35.1
44. Maine	33.4
45. Louisiana	33.2
46. Massachusetts	32.8
47. Alaska	32.7
48. Nevada	31.5
49. New York	30.0
50. Hawaii	27.9
51. District of Columbia	22.6

Census, *Governmental Finances in 1976-77*, pp. 30, 32, 34.

II-8-ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1977-78 (REVISED)

1.	Alaska	\$3,359
2.	District of Columbia	2,745
3.	New York	2,582
4.	New Jersey	2,309
5.	Iowa	2,186
6.	Connecticut	2,119
7.	Maryland	2,100
8.	Oregon	2,094
9.	Delaware	2,072
10.	Pennsylvania	2,069
11.	Wisconsin	2,043
12.	Illinois	2,036
13.	Massachusetts	2,014
14.	Wyoming	1,950
15.	Minnesota	1,929
16.	Montana	1,898
17.	Washington	1,880
18.	Rhode Island	1,869
19.	Colorado	1,806
20.	Michigan	1,766
UNITED STATES		1,755
21.	Nebraska	1,749
22.	Kansas	1,698
23.	California	1,680
24.	Florida	1,671
25.	Hawaii	1,601
26.	Ohio	1,587
27.	Louisiana	1,565
28.	Virginia	1,561
29.	Vermont	1,536
30.	Arizona	1,526
31.	Nevada	1,498
32.	West Virginia	1,496
33.	Maine	1,483
34.	Oklahoma	1,472
35.	Missouri	1,462
36.	New Mexico	1,452
37.	North Dakota	1,434
38.	Indiana	1,407
	North Carolina	1,407
40.	New Hampshire	1,394
41.	South Dakota	1,393
42.	Texas	1,384
43.	Kentucky	1,378
44.	Utah	1,374
45.	South Carolina	1,370
46.	Tennessee	1,336
47.	Idaho	1,331
48.	Alabama	1,283
49.	Georgia	1,246
50.	Mississippi	1,234
51.	Arkansas	1,201

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics*, 1978-79, p. 35.

II-10-ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1978-79

1.	Alaska	\$3,784
2.	District of Columbia	3,045
3.	Iowa	2,768
4.	New York	2,759
5.	New Jersey	2,570
6.	Delaware	2,368
7.	Connecticut	2,334
8.	Maryland	2,319
9.	Pennsylvania	2,315
10.	Wisconsin	2,251
11.	Illinois	2,246
12.	Massachusetts	2,228
13.	Minnesota	2,146
14.	Washington	2,134
15.	Oregon	2,128
16.	Wyoming	2,092
17.	Montana	2,062
18.	Rhode Island	2,018
19.	Michigan	1,922
20.	Nebraska	1,918
UNITED STATES		1,917
21.	Kansas	1,894
22.	Colorado	1,888
23.	Virginia	1,808
24.	California	1,783
	Hawaii	1,783
26.	Florida	1,778
27.	Ohio	1,777
28.	New Mexico	1,708
29.	Nevada	1,682
30.	Louisiana	1,671
31.	South Dakota	1,662
32.	Vermont	1,647
33.	Oklahoma	1,630
34.	West Virginia	1,626
35.	Missouri	1,625
36.	Arizona	1,618
37.	Maine	1,586
38.	Kentucky	1,562
39.	Indiana	1,545
40.	North Dakota	1,526
41.	North Carolina	1,507
42.	Utah	1,494
43.	South Carolina	1,482
44.	Texas	1,475
45.	New Hampshire	1,469
46.	Tennessee	1,465
47.	Alabama	1,436
48.	Idaho	1,415
49.	Mississippi	1,358
50.	Arkansas	1,344
51.	Georgia	1,331

NEA, *Estimates of School Statistics*, 1978-79, p. 36.

Pacific News

No. 225

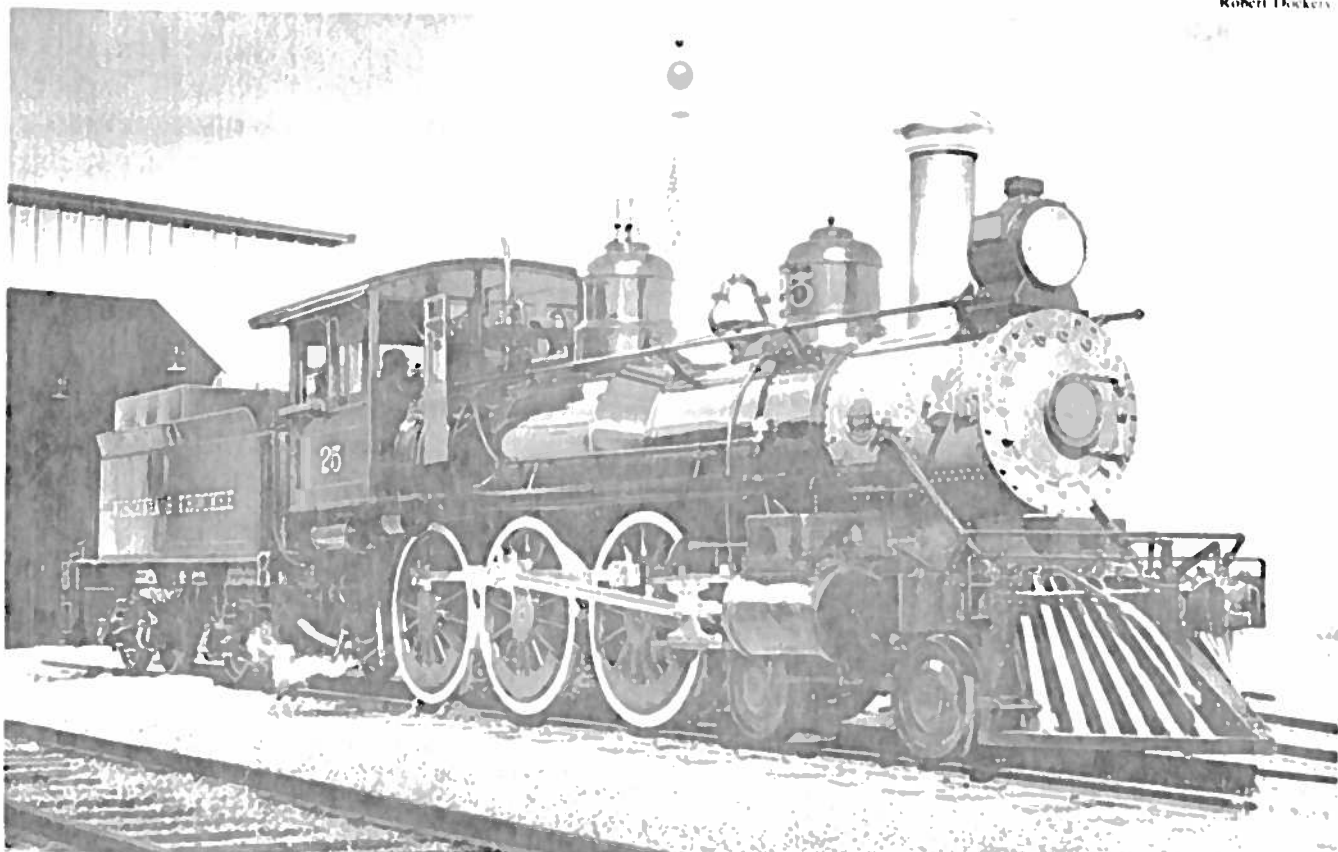
JULY, 1980
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VOLUME 20 NO. 7



Donald V. Jewell



Gregory J. Sommers



Robert Daskery

NEWS PHOTOS

Outshopped at Sacramento General Shops late in June, 1980 was upgraded Southern Pacific SD40R 7303, photographed in service at Oakland, California in November. The former 1966-built 8464, the locomotive is the fourth in Espee's new SD40 upgrading program, which began in June with the 7300, ex-8433. One of the new units, 7342, due out in late December, will wear a special orange, red and gray test paint scheme that will basically substitute the orange for today's gray, retaining the red ends.

Santa Fe 5426, middle, was photographed at Chicago's Corwith Yard fresh from its own upgrading. Now featuring a rebuilt cab with air conditioning and improved electricals, this is the former 5572, built in December, 1966.

Beautifully restored at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City, Nevada, bottom, is the former Virginia and Truckee Railroad 2nd 25. Under steam on Nevada Day, October 31, 1980, for her inaugural appearance following the extensive rebuild by museum workers to the 1905 Baldwin 4-6-0's V&T appearance of 1935, she had last steamed in 1955. The State of Nevada acquired the locomotive in 1971 from storage in Los Angeles — the ten wheeler's brass cap stack was located in previous owner RKO Radio Pictures' spare parts room! //

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 12—ASSEMBLYMEN
PRICE, MAY, HICKEY, CHANEY AND BENNETT

JANUARY 28, 1981

Referred to Committee on Health and Welfare

SUMMARY—Urges Congress to continue its support of
community health centers. (BDR 1195)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: No.
Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: No.

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION—Urging the Congress of the United
States to continue its support of community health centers.

1 WHEREAS, Persons with low or fixed incomes experience difficulty in
2 acquiring the medical attention and care necessary to maintain proper
3 health; and

4 WHEREAS, Community health centers provide necessary medical serv-
5 ices of a high quality at a cost which persons with low or fixed incomes
6 can afford and these services help reduce the need for more costly hos-
7 pitalization; and

8 WHEREAS, Community health centers contribute to the local economy
9 by creating opportunities for employment, by patronizing local suppliers
10 and hospitals and by using the services of physicians in private practice;
11 and

12 WHEREAS, Community health centers have demonstrated that they are
13 in many other ways positive and constructive forces in their communities;
14 now, therefore, be it

15 *Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of Nevada, jointly*
16 That the Nevada legislature hereby urges the Congress of the United
17 States to continue its financial support of community health centers; and
18 be it further

19 *Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted
20 by the legislative counsel to the Vice President of the United States as
21 President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives
22 and to all members of the Nevada congressional delegation; and be it
23 further

24 *Resolved*, That this resolution shall become effective upon passage and
25 approval.