

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

APRIL 14, 1977

The meeting was called to order at 8:11 a.m. in Room 323 on Thursday, April 14, 1977, with Senator Jack Schofield in the Chair.

PRESENT: Chairman Jack Schofield
Vice-Chairman Joe Neal
Senator William Raggio
Senator Richard Blakemore
Senator Wilbur Faiss
Senator William Hernstadt

GUESTS: Assemblyman Robert Craddock, A.B. 371
Carl Shaff, Eureka County Superintendent
Robert Wm. Foard, Principal of Wooster High, Reno
Maurice S. Moyle, Pricipal Yerington High, Yerington
Bob Best, Nevada State School Boards Association
Bert L. Cooper, Executive Secretary, Nevada Inter-
scholastic Activities Association
George Bennett, Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy
Joyce Woodhouse, Nevada State Education Association

A.B. 371

Assemblyman Bob Craddock spoke as sponsor of A.B. 371. He said that Interscholastic Activities was established pursuant to an enabling act, NRS 386.420 in 1973. The 17 county superintendents have assumed the role of policy making pursuant to their Trustees. These superintendents are the policy making authority as is established by NRS 233-B. There is an administrative board that consists of 12 members; and of these 12, there are 3 trustees (who are 'bosses' of the policy making authority), one member of the board is a superintendent selected by the total 17, one member is an administrator at the district level that is elected on a statewide basis, and 7 principals and vice-principals.

Senator Raggio asked how the administrative board is selected? Mr. Craddock said that three of them are trustees who are selected by the trustees of the various districts (Clark, Washoe and one remaining counties); the at large member is qualified to run by the 17 superintendents and is elected by the 12 member board; the remaining 7 are elected within districts (four administrative districts in Nevada); and the superintendent is selected by the 17 superintendents to serve as President of this board. Mr. Craddock termed this board as a "hodge-podge of over-lap and duplication", and this precludes the exercising of one's conscience because they are serving on the same board as their "bosses and their bosses' boss".

Mr. Craddock described the concept of A.B. 371 as having the seventeen counties making up one board which would represent

the small schools. The other board of nine members is based on population, each representing approximately 11% of the student population. That would give the large schools a majority in one board, and the small schools have a decisive majority in the other board, which would serve as a check and balance. The 'check and balance' would have the affect of determining policy and policy only. The only mandate required is that the boards have to appoint a chief administrator, or is commonly called, the Executive Secretary for the purpose of administering the program. There is nothing in the bill that precludes the formation of any board or group that is needed to administer the program. Mr. Craddock said that in all probability they would establish a review committee to establish proficiency.

Mr. Craddock said that this measure has been advanced as something that he alone was interested in, but that is erroneous. Mr. Craddock left a letter from John Gamble, the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Exhibit "A") and a letter from the Executive Secretary of the National Federation of State High School Associations (Exhibit "B") with the Committee.

Mr. Craddock stated that the Board of Control (the previous mentioned, Administrative Board) has been of the opinion that the Executive Secretary should have more authority vested in his position. However, since the original charter was filed with the Secretary of State, there has not been one amendment made, nor one increase in authority through the Administrator's Procedure Act (233-B).

Senator Raggio asked what is the reason for the bill? Mr. Craddock said that the structure doesn't represent the student population at all. The rules do not provide for a penalty of the violation of the rules. "The time is spent pursuing each other throughout Nevada, because the Executive Secretary cannot by their own rules even give you an interpretation of the rules." Senator Raggio said that he did not understand what setting up the structure of dual-majority would do to clarify the procedure for adopting and promulgating regulations? Mr. Craddock cited a case where two coaches took a football team and drove them further for a game participation than the I.C.C. "will permit a garbage truck to travel without 8 hours rest".

Senator Raggio asked if Mr. Craddock was saying that under the present procedure that Mr. Bert Cooper, the Executive Secretary of the NIAA, does not have the authority to enforce the regulations? Mr. Craddock said it is because of the Board's 'tenacious attitude and hanging on every ounce of authority that they have'. Senator Raggio commented that this area probably isn't the major area of concern for the superintendents.

Mr. Craddock said to Senator Raggio that "I am convinced that I can conclusively show you, I cannot swear that High School Athletic events are rigged, there is no way that I am about to state that, but I can show you a record of material that will convince you that they are rigged." Senator Raggio said that that was a very serious statement.

Senator Raggio said that ordinarily imposing a more complex administrative structure doesn't solve any problems, and in order for him to accept such a radical change, he would have to be convinced that there is a serious problem. Mr. Craddock said that the Clark County Board of Trustees voted unanimously to support re-apportionment based on population. Senator Raggio asked if they voted for the structure in A.B. 371? Mr. Craddock stated that they did not vote for this structure, but they do support this structure, "you do not see anyone from Clark County here in opposition".

Senator Hernstadt asked what A.B. 371 would do to prevent all forms of dishonesty? Mr. Craddock said that this bill would provide a chain of authority. Senator Schofield stated that as a teacher and an administrator, he has observed a great deal of spirit at the athletic events, and he asked if this legislation would give the Executive Secretary the authority he/she needs to answer problems? Mr. Craddock said the dual-board would force them to turn over the administrative authority to a single chief.

Senator Raggio stated that if it was true that the games are rigged, then he wants it substantiated. The Senator asked about the dual board and questioned what would be done in an impasse? Mr. Craddock said that the only matters that will become policy, are the matters that the two boards can agree upon. Senator Raggio read from the last section of the bill, "After July, 1978, interscholastic events between member schools are prohibited unless the policies of the association for the conduct of such events are established by regulations adopted in the manner provided in this section." Mr. Craddock referred to Page One, sub-section 2 which read, "The policy board may by a majority vote of each board make determinations whether a matter constitutes a matter of policy or not." Mr. Craddock said that if they are unable to agree that it is not policy, it is not policy.

Senator Raggio asked if in the present situation, was Mr. Craddock saying that there are events which are "rigged"? Craddock said yes. Mr. Craddock went around to the desk of the Senators to show them proof of the allegations he had made.

Senator Raggio asked if "without going into this personally, are you indicating that this is consistent in all other sports?" Mr. Craddock said that he has had lots of other stories told to him, but he has not followed the other sports.

Senator Raggio noted that these are open meetings, and asked Mr. Craddock to summarize the material for everyone present. Mr. Craddock said that this has occurred until 1975 until the present, but he has not uncovered that this is a systematic occurrence for all events throughout the State.

Senator Faiss asked if the provisions of this bill would absolutely prevent any further problems? Mr. Craddock said no, but he felt that it would have a curtailing affect by placing the administrator in the position where he could establish answers.

Mr. Carl Shaff of the Eureka County school district, said that he was representing the superintendents against this measure. Mr. Shaff stated, "The superintendents as a majority statewide, are opposed to this type of legislation." He also said that changes have been made in the last two years concerning certain segments of the rules and regulations. Also, Mr. Shaff stated that contrary to Mr. Craddock's remarks, the Board is divided into a populous area, and at the present time, Clark, Lincoln, Nye and Esmeralda do have five of the members representing them. Also, he stated that only in very extreme cases does the Superintendent Board (Legislative Commission) ever over-ride a decision made by the Board of Control (Administrative Board).

Senator Schofield asked if Mr. Shaff had any suggestions as to how this situation could be helped? Mr. Shaff said that he felt the dual control would only make the situation more cumbersome, and he also said that it is not true that the one member-at-large has to be an administrator; it can be a coach or anyone. Senator Raggio asked what authority should Mr. Cooper have, that he now lacks? Mr. Shaff said that he should be allowed to make "on-the-spot" decisions, i.e., a disqualification at a track meet. Mr. Shaff said this could be handled by amending the N.I.A.A. handbook.

Senator Hernstadt commented that he has heard several times, that there was a problem, but there isn't one now and please do not change the law, so he asked would the passage of A.B. 371 "really screw things up"? Mr. Shaff said no, but it will make things more cumbersome.

Mr. Robert Foard, Principal of Wooster High in Reno, said that he represented the Washoe County School District and the AAA Division I of Northern Nevada. Mr. Foard said that the key point is that anything that A.B. 371 is suggesting can be accomplished under the present structure. Mr. Foard

read from NRS 386.420, "The county school district trustees may form a non-profit association composed of all the school districts of the State for the purpose of controlling, supervising and regulating all interscholastic activity events and other events in public schools." He said that this allows the combined boards of trustees to develop an association in a form which they, school board trustees, feel can best serve the needs of the schools for which they are by statute responsible.

Mr. Foard said that the changes in A.B. 371 are not wanted by the people he represents, the board of trustees of Washoe County, the superintendents nor any of the principals of the AAA Division I.

Senator Hernstadt asked if anyone had asked the physical education teachers their opinion of this legislation? Mr. Foard said that physical education teachers are not involved in interscholastic activities as a result of teaching, but only if they become a coach, and he did not ask for their opinion.

Senator Raggio asked Mr. Foard if he had detected any systematic patterns of placing a school or individual contestants in a bracket which would give them a favorable or unfavorable opportunity? Mr. Foard said no, and he added that the bracketing decisions are made way in advance of the event.

Mr. Maurice Moyle, Principal of Yerington High, President of the AA Division and member of the NIAA Board of Control, said that the schools who have asked him to represent them, are Bishop Manogue, Churchill County, Douglas County, Elko, Incline, Lowry, Mineral County, Stewart and White Pine County. Mr. Moyle said that each of these people are unanimously opposed to the bill.

(Senator Neal entered the room)

Mr. Moyle said that the Superintendents have other things to think about than running interscholastic activities for the districts.

Mr. Moyle said that he has frequently called upon the NIAA Executive Secretary (Mr. Bert Cooper) to interpret rules and policies, and he has never been put off. Mr. Moyle also commented on tournament bracketing and said that the National Federation Rulebook specifically gives the procedures for bracketing, and it must be against common opponents. Senator Hernstadt said that Mr. Craddock stated in his testimony that the problem in bracketing was that some wrestlers were given the top out-of-state opponents, and the ones who were organizing the tournament received the easier opponents. (Mr. Craddock confirmed this remark). Mr. Moyle said that he preferred to believe that they used the "draw out-of-the hat" system, since they were not common opponents.

Senator Hernstadt requested that Mr. Moyle go over Mr. Craddock's documentation and report his opinion back to the Committee.

Senator Neal asked what is your objection to this bill? Mr. Moyle said his objection is the great distance between the schools where the action occurs, and these two policy boards.

Mr. Moyle said to Senator Schofield that the Legislative Commission of the Superintendents meets monthly, and the Board of Control which is under this Commission, meets quarterly.

Mr. Robert Best of the Nevada School Board's Association submitted a written statement to the Committee, (Exhibit "C").

Senator Schofield asked what is the feasibility of re-apportioning the board by populous? Mr. Best said that the present organization makes the NIAA a federation of high schools, and that is the way the Association feels that it should be. Senator Neal asked Mr. Best if his conclusion was that the present structure of operation was the best possible structure and that it lends to maximum achievement? Mr. Best said that it probably isn't structured to reach the very maximum that it could, but it is organized that it can work as it evolves.

Senator Schofield asked how many high school representatives are on that Board of Control? Mr. Cooper said there are seven principals and vice-principals.

Mr. Bert Cooper, Executive Secretary for NIAA submitted a written handout for the Committee, (Exhibit "D"). Mr. Cooper explained the district outline and read a letter from the National Federation which are part of his handout.

Senator Faiss said that he felt that some type of "rigging" must have been done or Mr. Craddock wouldn't have carried his case this far. Mr. Cooper said that the Chapparell wrestling tournaments that Mr. Craddock is referencing to in 1974 placed the participants on brackets and then drew to them by lot. Mr. Cooper said that this is not being done anymore.

Senator Hernstadt asked Mr. Cooper what he thought the fiscal impact was of A.B. 371? Mr. Cooper said that over one year it would cost approximately \$10,000 to \$12,000. Mr. Craddock said that this dual-board suggested in A.B. 371 doesn't have anything to do with administrative procedures, it only makes policy, and hires a director. Senator Schofield said if they do not need to meet, why have them? Mr. Craddock said they need to establish policy once a year. Senator Schofield said wouldn't they have to meet the following year again and there would be travel expenses? Mr. Craddock said, "What

would change?" Mr. Cooper said that policy is the giving of trophies, and the Board would have to meet to decide who these were going to. Mr. Craddock said that gate proceeds are used to finance the NIAA.

Mr. Craddock said that he would like to correct a couple of things for the record. He stated that he did not intend to say that there have not been any changes made in the NIAA handbook pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act, he meant to say that there have no changes as relates to the authority and the responsibilities of the Executive Secretary. Mr. Craddock said to contact Helen Cannon to find out how the Clark County School Board feels about A.B. 371. Mr. Craddock also asked that a copy of the letter from Bishop Manogue High School be made part of the record, (Exhibit "E") as it states, "We strongly favor the reorganization of the NIAA as recommended in your letter."

Chairman Schofield held the bill.

A.B. 205

Mr. George Bennett, Secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy, said that the patents on many drugs have expired and many more will expire as the years go by. Mr. Bennett said that on Page One, Line 9, it is required that the distributor and the manufacturer must have their names on the container that is supplied to the physician or the pharmacy. He said that as more and more drugs are prescribed generically, the professionals involved in the prescription need to know who made it so they can check the quality control or any other records. Also, on Line 23 says that "no person who owns a pharmacy license may require a pharmacist in his employment to dispense a specific drug when a choice of drugs is available."

Senator Hernstadt asked Mr. Bennett if he had any objections to amending the bill so that if a patient received a prescription for a drug, a tradename drug for which there is a generic equivalent, that the patient could request a less expensive generic drug? Mr. Bennett said he strongly objected because the quality of the generic is unproven, the brandname has a reputation on the market. Mr. Bennett said that this would have to depend on the integrity of the pharmacist to give a good product, and the physicians are concerned that their prescriptions are not being followed as they do not want the pharmacist or the patient to determine that they will use something else.

Senator Raggio asked what the last line in the bill was for? Mr. Bennett said that this prevents someone other than the pharmacist telling the pharmacist which brand to use. Mr. Bennett continued to say that approximately 20% of the drugs prescribed are written generically and that increases every year, and the Board does not want a non-pharmacist dictating which brand should be used on this 20%.

Senator Hernstadt said that he would like to delay action on A.B. 205 until he can discuss possible amendments.

A.B. 502

Ms. Joyce Woodhouse of the Nevada State Education Association read a submitted statement to the Committee (Exhibit "F").

Senator Raggio said that he is surprised that this is necessary as he was under the assumption that 'sick leave' is already an area of negotiation under NRS 288. Ms. Woodhouse said the teachers have been precluded from negotiation because of the language in NRS 391.

Senator Blakemore asked if Ms. Woodhouse spoke to the point of absenteeism.

Chairman Schofield interrupted and asked the Committee if they would meet on Saturday, April 16 at 8:00 a.m.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.


SEN. JACK SCHOFIELD, CHAIRMAN


SHEBA LYNN WOOLLEY, SECY



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Capitol Complex
Carson City, Nevada 89710

JOHN R. GAMBLE
Superintendent

September 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert G. Craddock, Assemblyman, Clark County
Nevada State Legislature

FROM: John R. Gamble, Superintendent

SUBJ: Comments on proposal re N.I.A.A. - R. Craddock,
Assemblyman

First, I feel you should be commended for the volume of work and research in the preparation of your proposal. As I see it from your drafts, I can offer the following comments, both pro and con:

Possible benefits:

1. It appears to provide a better balance of representation on a statewide basis.
2. It would strengthen authority and responsibility of the executive director.
3. A single body of policy (National Federation) might make administration more uniform.
4. It appears to provide a simpler and more direct appeal process.

Possible disadvantages:

1. The ruling bodies are still on a employer-employee relationship which (as now) may cause some conflict.
2. I feel a stalemate situation should not be permitted to exist in a policy decision. Policy boards should resolve conflict within their own groups. In a discipline or decision appeal, an arbitrator might be necessary.

I would also suggest that many of the problems cited in the present situation seem to revolve around rules violations and inconsistency in interpretation and/or application of rules and/or policy. If this is the case, then there needs to be a procedure for a tighter operation which may or may not be possible under the present structure. I do feel quite strongly that it is impossible to legislate quality as such, or likewise morals. I believe we have to have a structure

quote

Existing structure

need for a structure

Memo to: Robert G. Craddock
Assemblyman

September 22, 1976
Page 2.

that can provide for (as nearly as possible) development of policy on a truly objective basis, without personalities becoming involved, and keeping the basic purpose in the forefront; that is, that the whole purpose of the association is to provide the best climate in which our high school youth can compete. In so doing, we must depend upon the integrity of those we have chosen to administer our schools and school districts.

*Clear
Structure
Marked*

One other factor that I feel must be kept in mind, and that is that we must be careful not to impose too much on our local schools from too high a level. The autonomy of the local school district has been one of our greatest strengths in the education process in Nevada, and I would hope we could maintain that strength and concept. An organization that is structured by (or in close cooperation with) those directly involved--that is, principals, superintendents, and trustees--to meet needs as they see them, has the best chance of being successful.

These notes are my thoughts only as one person who has had an interest and involvement for a long period of time, and with the sole purpose of being of assistance in bringing about an equitable solution for the operation of an association of interscholastic activities in Nevada.

Good luck in your endeavors.

JRG:ms



Executive Offices

400 LESLIE ST., POST OFFICE BOX 98 ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120 Phone: 312 697-4100

CLIFFORD B. FAGAN, Executive Secretary

October 30, 1975

Mr. R. G. Craddock, Assemblyman
6090 E. Lake Mead Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110

Dear Assemblyman Craddock:

We're sending to you with our compliments a copy of the most recent edition of the National Federation HANDBOOK. Our HANDBOOK is published only biennially. Therefore the next edition will not be available until January or February.

While the purposes of virtually all state high school athletic and activity organizations are very similar there are many differences in their organization and internal structures. These differences are due to tradition, to authority delegated by the membership, to the size of the state, to the distribution of the population and as a result the location of the schools. To make my point regarding the last reason for differences, one needs but to compare the needs of the associations of Alaska with those of Massachusetts.

Almost without exception, schools are members of state associations as units and as a result each school is allocated one vote. The great majority of membership representatives are either principals or superintendents. In my experience as the Executive Officer of a mid-west state for a rather extended tenure, I found it made no difference practically whether the representative was the superintendent or a principal. Both are administrators and I believe look at problems from the standpoint of the school as a whole, not from an athletic point of view. It is only fair that I report that membership in the administrative branch, that is in the Board of Control or the Executive Committee has been broadening down through the years. Not too many years ago Boards of Education, Coaches Organizations, Athletic Directors Organizations, Principals Associations and Superintendents Associations were not directly represented on Boards of Control. A great number of state associations provide for such representation at this time. It is my personal belief that this is appropriate.

However, on the basis of both experience and philosophy I maintain the majority of the representatives must come from school administrators because they have a direct responsibility, and by both experience and training are the most capable to deal with association matters. I acknowledge that because of the sophistication of interscholastic programs today, it is desirable to have ready and immediately available at Board of Control Meetings articulate and competent athletic directors. I'm of the opinion that School Boards should be directly represented on Boards of Control and that one or two can appropriately represent the interests of School Boards, because for the most part they will be concerned with policy and procedure rather than the application of it to a particular situation.

Needs differ by State

History

Board of Trustees Policy

With absolutely no intention of being evasive I cannot comment specifically on the makeup of the administrative and legislative aspects of all the various associations. As I indicated in my first paragraph this varies and depends upon several factors. I would not attempt to judge which is an ideal arrangement although I do have some preferences based upon personal experience at the state level.

Sec. Responsibility
I would share your concern with having the chief Executive Officer, in most cases the Executive Director or Executive Secretary, being able to render interpretations and respond to requests for them, always acknowledging and providing for an appeal by a member school to the Board of Control. Not authorize the secretary to give this kind of information limits the possibility of immediate response and to that extent slows up the decision making process. We would emphasize the decision of the chief executive officer in interpreting the regulations and rules must always be subject to appeal. This assures a democratic process and of course is only fair to the membership.

2
To my knowledge no state association officers find fault with such an arrangement and in no situation I know of has it failed to serve the best interest of the membership.

The majority of state legislatures have not interfered with the schools in organizing and administering activity or athletic associations. State legislatures have recognized the school interscholastic program as an adjunct of the educational program and that the responsibility for administering it must be in the hands of the professional educators. I trust you will agree with me that the track record in the management of interscholastic athletics has been very good. Seven or eight state legislatures have adopted statutes regarding interscholastic associations. Generally these adoptions are in the form of enabling legislation which legalizes the athletic activity association.

We are grateful for the opportunity to express our opinions which are based on nearly three decades of athletic administration. Our interest is in protecting the interscholastic program so that it truly is an aspect of education and that both boys and girls may have in the future as well as today an opportunity for well administered and planned interscholastic competition.

Very truly yours,

Clifford B. Fagan
Clifford B. Fagan
Executive Secretary

CBF/bb

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Clifford B. Fagan
Executive Secretary

CBF/bb

NEVADA STATE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION

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Henry L. Clayton
Glen C. Taylor
Elizabeth Lenz

AB 371 - Position of the Nevada State School Boards Association.

This bill changes the structure of the governance of the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association from representation by high schools to representation by school districts.

The present structure is composed of a Legislative Body (superintendents of each of the districts) and a Board of Control (high school principals elected by their peers from regions, three board members and a woman representative).

The day to day operation of the NIAA is the responsibility of the Board of Control. This is as it should be. High school principals are responsible for their individual schools and should be the ones who are represented on the governing body of the NIAA.

AB 371 would have the superintendents involved as a policy board. A second policy board would consist of members chosen by boards of trustees, five from Clark County, two from Washoe County and two by the boards of the other school districts.

We object to eliminating the representation of high schools and the possible exclusion of principals from the governing body.

The present structure of the NIAA is satisfactory to the various school districts and supported by the Nevada State School Boards Association. None of the school boards have indicated they wish to change to the proposed organization. When AB 371 was heard by the Assembly Committee on Education, the only testimony given in its favor was by Assemblyman Craddock.

The Nevada State School Boards Association is opposed to AB 371 and recommends its defeat.

Submitted by Robert Best, Executive Secretary



Nevada Interscholastic Activities Assn.

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 CAPITOL COMPLEX
 CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
 TELEPHONE: 885-4390

ROBERT J. ZANDER, PRESIDENT
 BERT L. COOPER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 12, 1977

TO: Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, for the record I am Bert Cooper, Executive Secretary of the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association. I am appearing before you to speak in opposition to Assembly Bill 371. As you know this bill is designed to restructure the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association's Board of Control. For your information I have attached an organizational chart of the Association. Fully realizing that your time is valuable, I will summarize several major points that I feel you should consider before acting on this legislation.

- 1) AB 371 was not initiated by any one in education, school trustees, superintendents, high school principals or member schools, nor did the above groups have any input into the proposed legislative reorganization.
- 2) To date the only testimony on AB 371 has been in opposition to the bill with the one exception, the bill's sponsor.
- 3) Those principals, superintendents and trustees that have voiced opinions to the Association are in opposition to AB 371 and they are the people affected by an organizational change, plus they will be the individuals responsible for implementing any change; consequently, it appears that they should be involved in the restructuring of their Association.
- 4) There is quite possibly a financial implication in this bill if the proposed structure is adopted. The question that needs to be answered in this regard is *who will finance the dual boards' activities, travel, per diem, etc.?* No provision is made for this in the bill.
- 5) The bill stipulates that only principals of secondary schools may be appointed to subordinate boards, this in itself would work a tremendous hardship on member schools. The Association needs the expertise of other involved people besides secondary school principals and under this bill they would be limited to only secondary school principals.
- 6) Under the present structure all member schools are represented. There is no assurance under AB 371 that this would be the case and consequently the Association would not be assured of input from all schools through an elected representative.
- 7) AB 371's dual board organization would be cumbersome to administer as well as more expensive to run.

I will be glad to answer any questions you have after you have received all the testimony.

BLC:tm

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NEVADA INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION CHART

Legislative Commission
made up of
County Superintendents

NIAA Board of Control

*PRESIDENT	**DISTRICT I two members	**DISTRICT II one member	**DISTRICT III one member	**DISTRICT IV three members	***AT-LARGE Statewide one member
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****School Trustees

CLARK COUNTY
one member

CARSON CITY,
WASHOE COUNTY
one member

OTHER COUNTIES
one member

Voting Members

Executive Secretary

District One
Member Schools
12

District Two
Member Schools
9

District Three
Member Schools
12

District Four
Member Schools
21

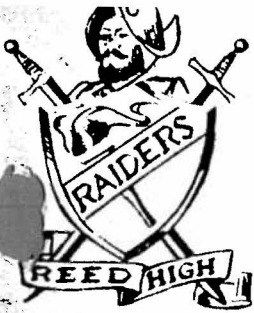
*Elected by Legislative Commission
**Administrative District Representatives
elected by the member schools
(each school has one vote)

***Elected by the Board of Control
****Elected by the Trustees of the district
or districts

225

EDWARD C. REED HIGH SCHOOL

WASHOE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT



1350 BARING BOULEVARD
SPARKS, NEVADA 89431
TELEPHONE: (702) 359-7600

DR. MARVIN PICOLLO, SUPERINTENDENT

KENNETH C. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL
JIM CHAMBERLAIN, VICE PRINCIPAL
JOHN A. GONDA, VICE PRINCIPAL
TOM HARDESTER, VICE PRINCIPAL

March 16, 1977 **RECEIVED**

MAR 18 1977

**Nevada Interscholastic
Activities Association**

Mr. Robert Foard
Principal
Wooster High School

Dear Mr. Foard:

In reviewing AB Bill 371, at the "AAA" Conference meeting March 14, 1977, it was the unanimous decision of the principals and athletic directors to recommend staying with the present Nevada Interscholastic Activity Association. We felt that the present structure adequately serves all the schools.

It was our contention that each school have some voice or representation in the N.I.A.A. The present structure has operated for the past ten or twenty years and Nevada certainly can look with pride concerning the excellent program in athletics and extra curricular activities.

It is our request that you relay our feelings and observation to the Committee on Education.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Kenneth C. Williams
Principal

KCW:mh

cc: Bert Cooper ✓
John Vergiels



AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER

CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89121

2832 EAST FLAMINGO ROAD - TELEPHONE 738-5011

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Mrs. Helen C. Cannon, President
Mrs. Connie Larsen, Vice President
Mr. Earl A. Evans, Jr., Clerk
Dr. Clare W. Woodbury, Member
Dr. Herman Van Botten, Member
Mrs. Virginia Brooks Brewster, Member
Mrs. Janet Sobel, Member

Dr. Kenny C. Guinn, Superintendent

April 5, 1977

The Honorable John M. Vergiels
The State Assembly
Nevada Legislature
Carson City, NV 89701

Dear Dr. Vergiels:

As the Nevada Legislature continues its work for this current session, a number of important measures will be presented for discussion and subsequent vote.

The senior high school principals of Clark County, Nevada, have joined together to request that you review one piece of proposed legislation carefully before you would initiate any action on this measure. We would draw your attention, specifically, to Assembly Bill 371 which proposes to restructure the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association.

At the outset, we wish it known that the senior high school principals strongly endorse a provision or legislative act which will reapportion the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association Governing Board and permit a fair and equitable voting distribution. At the present time, the structure of this organization permits representation on a basis disproportionate to both County population and school student enrollment. We feel this inequity should be rectified at the earliest possible time.

Assembly Bill 371, which addresses reapportionment and reorganization, cannot be endorsed by the senior high school principals, for it fails to provide the representation and the design for restructuring so vitally needed for this organization. It further establishes a governance group which appears to be more complicated than the one presently in existence. Not only is this new proposed reorganization cumbersome, but it does not allow for the specific involvement of senior high school principals, and thus an important and strategic voice in the management of high school activities is lost at the policy-making level.

Should this measure come before you for review or vote, we would encourage you to consider this proposed legislation carefully. We believe this proposal to have a significant number of omissions, shortcomings, and faults. No doubt, with your review of this communique and the proposed legislation, we can then

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

This employer does not knowingly discriminate on the basis of sex, age, race, creed, handicap or national origin.

7777

The Honorable John M. Vergiels

Page 2

April 5, 1977

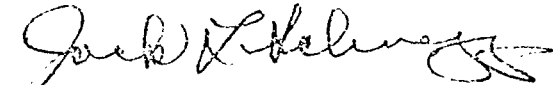
count on you to assist the youth of this State by supporting legislation which will reapportion and restructure the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association in a manner justified by law and population.

In closing, we would also ask that you consider this letter as a joint resolution entered into, and signed by, all senior high school principals of Clark County, Nevada, and, as evidenced by our signature, we would ask you to make this legislation a priority in these, the closing days for the 1977 Nevada State Legislature.

Sincerely,

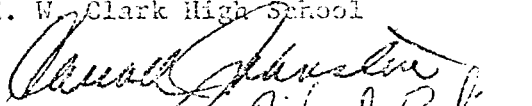


Frank Brusa
Basic High School



Jack Schnepf
Boulder City Jr.-Sr. High School

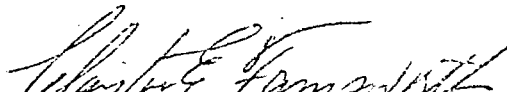
Carroll Johnston
Ed. W. Clark High School



Richard Paulin
Indian Springs Jr.-Sr. High School



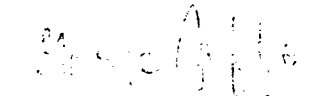
Gary Cameron
Moapa Valley High School



Clayton Farnsworth
Southern Nevada Vocational
Technical Center

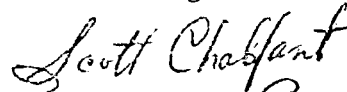


Richard Brown
Valley High School

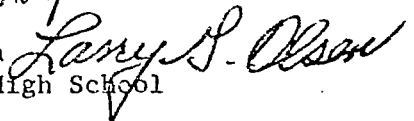


George Jones
Virgin Valley High School

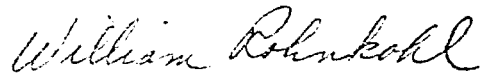
Scott Chalfant
Bonanza High School



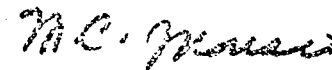
Larry Olsen
Chaparral High School



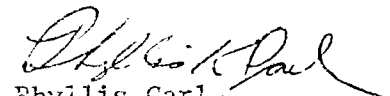
Mike Bayles
Mills Bayles
Eldorado High School



William Rohnkohl
Las Vegas High School



Mario Monaco
Rancho High School



Phyllis Carl
Sunset High School



Ralph Cadwallager
Western High School



Nevada Interscholastic Activities Assn.

ROBERT J. ZANDER, PRESIDENT
BERT L. COOPER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

400 WEST KING STREET
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710
TELEPHONE: 885-4390

April 14, 1977

TO: Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

For your information I have outlined the present representation on the Board of Control. The following is a brief explanation of the district concept that has governed the Association since 1974. Please note the number of counties, schools and students each district has as well as the number of representatives from that district. I have omitted the legislative commission member (superintendent) who is chairman of the board since he does not represent a particular district. I have also omitted the rural county trustee member who could be from any one of the four districts depending upon the school trustees' selection. At the present time the representative is from District II. The at-large member is included in District IV; however, that representative could be from any of the four districts.

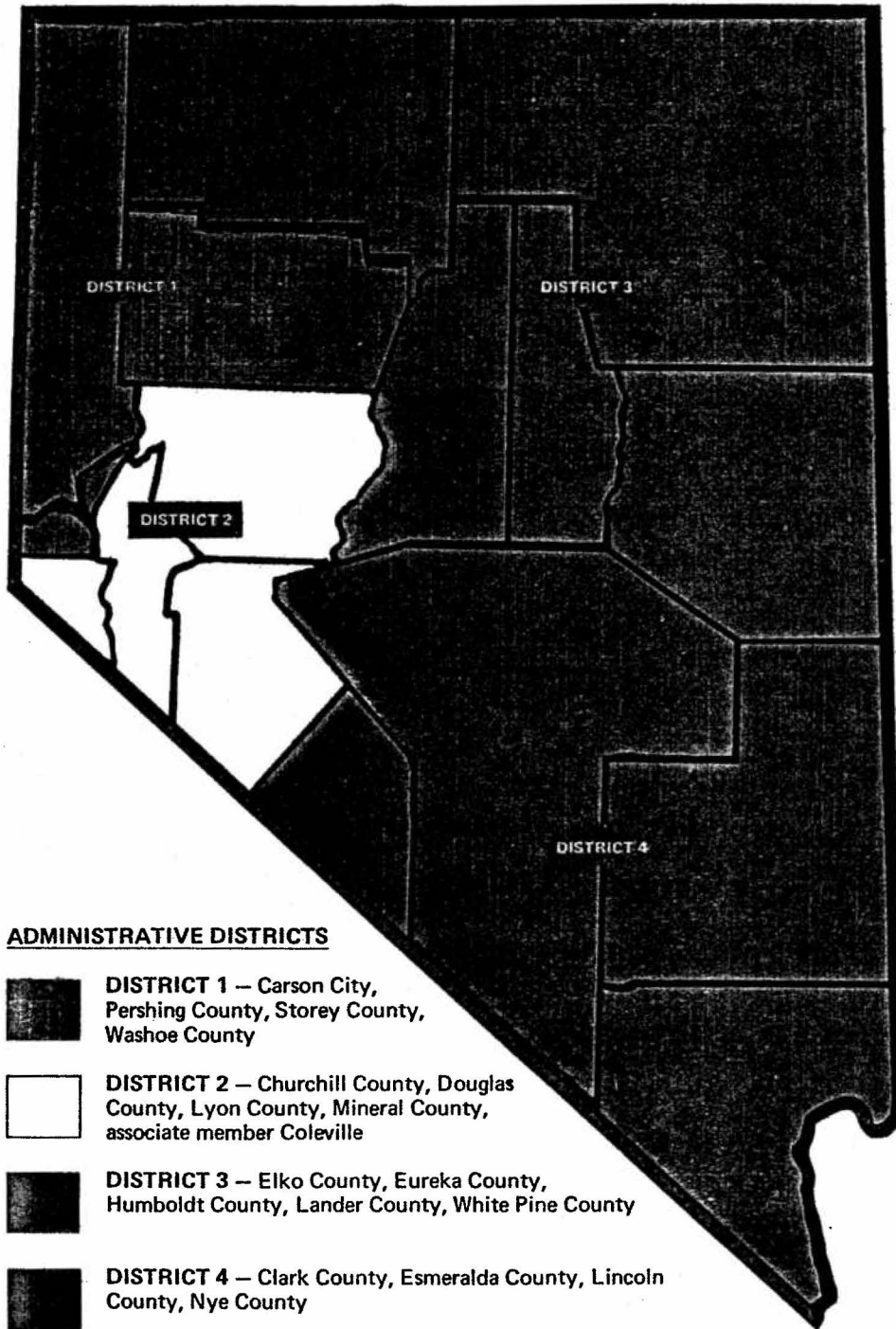
■ DISTRICT I
4 counties
12 schools
12,350 students
3 representatives

□ DISTRICT II
4 counties
9 schools
3,549 students
1 representative

■ DISTRICT III
5 counties
12 schools
2,950 students
1 representative

■ DISTRICT IV
4 counties
22 schools
24,343 students
5 representatives

BLC:tm



ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS



DISTRICT 1 – Carson City, Pershing County, Storey County, Washoe County



DISTRICT 2 – Churchill County, Douglas County, Lyon County, Mineral County, associate member Coleville



DISTRICT 3 – Elko County, Eureka County, Humboldt County, Lander County, White Pine County



DISTRICT 4 – Clark County, Esmeralda County, Lincoln County, Nye County

National Federation



Executive Offices

FEDERATION PLACE, POST OFFICE BOX 98 ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120 Phone: 312-697-4100

CLIFFORD B. FAGAN, Executive Secretary

January 18, 1977

RECEIVED

JAN 20 1977

Mr. Bert L. Cooper, Executive Secretary
Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association
Carson City, NV 89710

Nevada Interscholastic
Activities Association

Dear Mr. Cooper:

The enclosed copy of a letter is, I trust, self-explanatory without any additional comment.

Based on my experience and with extremely strong feelings in the matter, I believe the state association should be the responsibility of the membership that is the representatives of the member schools. For whatever it is worth, I do not favor the state associations being responsible to the general legislature nor to a state board of education or state school board. It is, of course, in the interest of good administration to cooperate with all educational groups when there is a philosophical agreement on the purpose and goals. The basis for my position of state association independence and autonomy is, of course, that frequently politically oriented boards and committees do not understand the needs of state high school activity organizations.

Very truly yours,

Handwritten signature of Clifford B. Fagan in cursive.
Clifford B. Fagan
Executive Secretary

CBF/bb
Encl.

National Federation



Executive Offices

FEDERATION PLACE, POST OFFICE BOX 98 ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120 Phone: 312-697-4100

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January 18, 1977

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Clifford B. Fagan
Executive Secretary

CBF/bb
Encl.

National Federation



Executive Offices

400 LESLIE ST., POST OFFICE BOX 98 ELGIN, ILLINOIS 60120 Phone: 312 697-4100

CLIFFORD B. FAGAN, Executive Secretary

October 30, 1975

Mr. R. G. Craddock, Assemblyman
6090 E. Lake Mead Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110

Dear Assemblyman Craddock:

We're sending to you with our compliments a copy of the most recent edition of the National Federation HANDBOOK. Our HANDBOOK is published only biennially. Therefore the next edition will not be available until January or February.

While the purposes of virtually all state high school athletic and activity organizations are very similar there are many differences in their organization and internal structures. These differences are due to tradition, to authority delegated by the membership, to the size of the state, to the distribution of the population and as a result the location of the schools. To make my point regarding the last reason for differences, one needs but to compare the needs of the associations of Alaska with those of Massachusetts.

[Almost without exception, schools are members of state associations as units and as a result each school is allocated one vote.] The great majority of membership representatives are either principals or superintendents. In my experience as the Executive Officer of a mid-west state for a rather extended tenure, I found it made no difference practically whether the representative was the superintendent or a principal. Both are administrators and I believe look at problems from the standpoint of the school as a whole, not from an athletic point of view. It is only fair that I report that membership in the administrative branch, that is in the Board of Control or the Executive Committee has been broadening down through the years. Not too many years ago Boards of Education, Coaches Organizations, Athletic Directors Organizations, Principals Associations and Superintendents Associations were not directly represented on Boards of Control. A great number of state associations provide for such representation at this time. It is my personal belief that this is appropriate.

However, on the basis of both experience and philosophy I maintain the majority of the representatives must come from school administrators because they have a direct responsibility, and by both experience and training are the most capable to deal with association matters. I acknowledge that because of the sophistication of interscholastic programs today, it is desirable to have ready and immediately available at Board of Control Meetings articulate and competent athletic directors. I'm of the opinion that School Boards should be directly represented on Boards of Control and that one or two can appropriately represent the interests of School Boards, because for the most part they will be concerned with policy and procedure rather than the application of it to a particular situation.

October 30, 1975

With absolutely no intention of being evasive I cannot comment specifically on the makeup of the administrative and legislative aspects of all the various associations. As I indicated in my first paragraph this varies and depends upon several factors. I would not attempt to judge which is an ideal arrangement although I do have some preferences based upon personal experience at the state level.

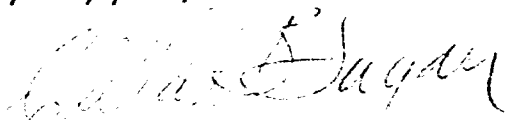
I would share your concern with having the chief Executive Officer, in most cases the Executive Director or Executive Secretary, being able to render interpretations and respond to requests for them, always acknowledging and providing for an appeal by a member school to the Board of Control. Not authorize the secretary to give this kind of information limits the possibility of immediate response and to that extent slows up the decision making process. We would emphasize the decision of the chief executive officer in interpreting the regulations and rules must always be subject to appeal. This assures a democratic process and of course is only fair to the membership.

To my knowledge no state association officers find fault with such an arrangement and in no situation I know of has it failed to serve the best interest of the membership.

The majority of state legislatures have not interfered with the schools in organizing and administering activity or athletic associations. State legislatures have recognized the school interscholastic program as an adjunct of the educational program and that the responsibility for administering it must be in the hands of the professional educators. I trust you will agree with me that the track record in the management of interscholastic athletics has been very good. Seven or eight state legislatures have adopted statutes regarding interscholastic associations. Generally these adoptions are in the form of enabling legislation which legalizes the athletic activity association.

We are grateful for the opportunity to express our opinions which are based on nearly three decades of athletic administration. Our interest is in protecting the interscholastic program so that it truly is an aspect of education and that both boys and girls may have in the future as well as today an opportunity for well administered and planned interscholastic competition.

Very truly yours,


Clifford B. Fagan
Executive Secretary

CBF/bb



OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Capitol Complex

Carson City, Nevada 89710

JOHN R. GAMBLE
Superintendent

September 22, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Robert G. Craddock, Assemblyman, Clark County
Nevada State Legislature

FROM: John R. Gamble, Superintendent

SUBJ: Comments on proposal re N.I.A.A. - R. Craddock,
Assemblyman

First, I feel you should be commended for the volume of work and research in the preparation of your proposal. As I see it from your drafts, I can offer the following comments, both pro and con:

Possible benefits:

1. It appears to provide a better balance of representation on a statewide basis.
2. It would strengthen authority and responsibility of the executive director.
3. A single body of policy (National Federation) might make administration more uniform.
4. It appears to provide a simpler and more direct appeal process.

Possible disadvantages:

1. The ruling bodies are still on a employer-employee relationship which (as now) may cause some conflict.
2. I feel a stalemate situation should not be permitted to exist in a policy decision. Policy boards should resolve conflict within their own groups. In a discipline or decision appeal, an arbitrator might be necessary.

I would also suggest that many of the problems cited in the present situation seem to revolve around rules violations and inconsistency in interpretation and/or application of rules and/or policy. If this is the case, then there needs to be a procedure for a tighter operation which may or may not be possible under the present structure. I do feel quite strongly that it is impossible to legislate quality as such, or likewise morals. I believe we have to have a structure

Memo to: Robert G. Craddock
Assemblyman

September 22, 1976
Page 2.

that can provide for (as nearly as possible) development of policy on a truly objective basis, without personalities becoming involved, and keeping the basic purpose in the forefront; that is, that the whole purpose of the association is to provide the best climate in which our high school youth can compete. In so doing, we must depend upon the integrity of those we have chosen to administer our schools and school districts.

One other factor that I feel must be kept in mind, and that is that we must be careful not to impose too much on our local schools from too high a level. The autonomy of the local school district has been one of our greatest strengths in the education process in Nevada, and I would hope we could maintain that strength and concept. An organization that is structured by (or in close cooperation with) those directly involved--that is, principals, superintendents, and trustees--to meet needs as they see them, has the best chance of being successful.

These notes are my thoughts only as one person who has had an interest and involvement for a long period of time, and with the sole purpose of being of assistance in bringing about an equitable solution for the operation of an association of interscholastic activities in Nevada.

Good luck in your endeavors.

JRG:ms

BISHOP MANOGUE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

PHONE 329-0011 . 400 BARTLETT STREET . RENO, NEVADA 89502

March 16, 1977

Assemblyman Robert Craddock
6090 E. Lake Mead Blvd
Las Vegas, Nevada 89110

Dear Assemblyman Craddock:

I received your letter of March 2nd regarding the NIAA. I discussed your proposals with my head coaches and Athletic Moderator and so include their ideas with my own comments.

1) There should be more direct input from the coaches, even personal presentations on important matters of policy, rules, schedules.

2) There should be equal representation for each school in the discussions pertaining to policy but only those schools which are involved should have a vote in deciding a particular policy e.g. matters which pertain to the AAA league should be voted on by only members of the AAA league, although all members should be given the opportunity to participate in the discussions.

3) We strongly favor the reorganization of the NIAA as recommended in your letter.

4) Population should determine the school's representation on one board, but there should be equal representation on the other, less the larger areas decide all policies.

5) Re-evaluation of certain regulations which pertain to the eligibility of transfer students to private schools should be undertaken. The reasons for such a rule should be restudied to see if they are still pertinent and to the best interests of the students. Many students, who for valid reasons transfer to a private school, seem unjustly penalized by the present regulations. The process of appealing to the board for an exemption from the regulations is considered useless by both parents and the administration since the Board seems to have a "mysterious" norm for granting such exemptions.

BISHOP MANOGUE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

PHONE 329-0011 . 400 BARTLETT STREET . RENO, NEVADA 89502

6. A greater cooperation between the members of the various leagues seems more desirable than the present isolationism.

7. We feel that an annual evaluation of the Director of the NIAA would be helpful since it would help him to keep more in touch with the needs of the members of the leagues.

Certainly my coaches, Athletic Moderator and I are appreciative of what the NIAA has accomplished and is accomplishing. I have to admit, though, that often we feel very frustrated by the eligibility rule since often we are trying to help athletes who are having academic difficulties and even psychological difficulties in other schools and transfer to us for this reason and yet we are told that they can not play athletics for a year. The basic reason for the rules seems to be recruiting but when students come to the school freely and of their own initiative, recruiting doesn't seem to play a part and yet the rule remains effective.

Thanking you for your interest and efforts to help students and school
I am

Gratefully yours in Christ

Ralph Drendel S.J.

Ralph Drendel, S.J.

Principal

TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATE HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

ASSEMBLY BILL 502

APRIL 14, 1977

Chairman Schofield and committee members:

I am Joyce Woodhouse, representing Nevada's teachers through the Nevada State Education Association.

The NSEA strongly and enthusiastically supports Assembly Bill 502. As chairperson of NSEA's Governmental Affairs Committee, I must report to you the overwhelming desire of this state's teachers to see this legislation passed. We conducted open hearings throughout the state in determining what our people wanted in the 1977 Legislative Program. This issue - payment for unused sick leave upon retirement or termination was brought forth time and time again. I also understand that teachers are not the only school district personnel interested in A.B. 502. You will be hearing from them today.

A.B. 502 principally does this: By the removal of language on page 1, lines 5-8 which states that employees shall be paid only for services rendered, provision is thus made for the subsequent ability of school boards of trustees to prescribe regulations or negotiate with its employees concerning this sick leave benefit as indicated on page 1, lines 18-19.

We believe A.B. 502 should be passed for these reasons:

1. It is a benefit which we, as employees, feel we have the right to achieve. For those teachers who accumulate many days of leave due to good health and the desire to teach their students, they deserve this "bonus" --a real "pat on the back".
2. On the negative side, if there is such a thing as personnel abusing sick leave - using up the days accumulated, sick or not - because they lose the benefit when their career is ended; this act would circumvent this practice.

3. If A.B. 502 is passed, possibly personnel would be encouraged to retire and would receive this monetary benefit. The school district could realize a savings. For example teachers could retire out at a \$17,200 salary; the district could hire a new teacher at a \$8,600 salary.
4. Since school districts operate out of a budget from which salaries, instructional supplies, buildings and their maintenance, utilities, etc. must come; we realize that these areas must mesh with this added expense. Therefore, we propose the ability for school districts to negotiate from the pot of money this benefit. In NRS 288.150 provisions does exist for negotiability of sick leave. For those personnel who do not negotiate, the district would set a policy.
5. Precedent has been set. Last session the legislature provided this benefit for county employees. Also, firefighters enjoy this benefit. Presently because of the language in NRS 391, which we ask you to delete on page 1, lines 5-8, school district personnel are denied this opportunity. We have been denied in many numerous legal opinions because of the language I have indicated.

In conclusion, we urge your "do pass" recommendation on A.B. 502. It is truly good legislation for many people.

Thank you for your time and attention.