

Committee in Session at 8:50 am on Friday, April 20, 1979.

Senator Keith Ashworth in the Chair.

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

ABSENT: Vice-Chairman Joe Neal
Senator Wilbur Faiss

GUESTS: Mr. Julio J. Lucchesi, Architect, Chairman, School of
Architecture
Dr. Robert Glennen, Vice President, University of
Nevada Las Vegas
Mr. Edward DeLorenzo, President, Nevada Society of
Architects of American Institute of Architects
Mr. Jerry Poncia, Nevada State Board of Architecture
Mr. Merlin Anderson, Administrator, Commission on
Postsecondary Institutional Authorization
Dr. Claude Perkins, Superintendent, Clark County
School District
Mr. Robert Petroni, Clark County School District

Chairman Ashworth opened the hearing on S.C.R. 27.

Mr. Julio Lucchesi, Architect, Chairman of the School of
Architecture, introduced Dr. Robert Glennen, Vice President,
University of Nevada Las Vegas. He read his prepared statement
(Exhibit "A") into the record in support of S.C.R. 27.

Senator Young questioned if Nevada students seeking an education
in architecture have difficulties in being admitted to schools
in other states. Dr. Glennen stated that they do and said the
difficulties are similar to those in the field of law. He
questioned if WICHE assistance was available. Dr. Glennen stated
that he did not believe so. Senator Young questioned the job
opportunities in the field of architecture as opposed to the field
of law. Dr. Glennen stated that he believed there would be more
job prospects in the field of architecture.

Based on Dr. Glennen's testimony, Senator Kosinski questioned the
"Whereas" clause beginning on Line 12. Dr. Glennen stated that
he was not that familiar with the language of the resolution.
Senator Kosinski questioned what the Board of Regents has done to
further the efforts of a school of architecture. Dr. Glennen said
that in 1974 the Board passed a resolution stating that there
should be a program in architecture and urban and environmental
design; also, the program should be housed on the University of
Nevada Las Vegas campus. He stated that he did not believe they
had submitted a proposed budget to the legislature.

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Senator Kosinski questioned the number of students interested in such a school. Dr. Glennen stated that a modest program of 30 to 35 students would be enacted and at least that number had indicated an interest. Senator Kosinski questioned if there were available facilities at the campus. Dr. Glennen stated that there is not a facility immediately available but the architects have a plan they will present to the committee. Senator Kosinski questioned if there was a proposed budget. Dr. Glennen stated that they do not as they are seeking approval to look further into the matter for presentation to the next legislative session.

Senator Faiss questioned if schools in other states are overcrowded causing denial of Nevada students. Dr. Glennen stated that this was a part of the problem.

Mr. Edward DeLorenzo, President of the Nevada Society of Architects of the American Institute of Architects, spoke in support of the resolution on behalf of approximately 100 resident architects. He stated they have been working with the high schools and various organizations that have indicated demand for a school. He stated that a school in Nevada would be a benefit to students as well as the profession in terms of continuing education. He stated that the growth in Nevada would justify educating students in the field of architecture. He said that the Reno and Las Vegas architects have expressed strong support for the school; they are also willing and ready to offer their services as adjunct faculty. He said they are not prepared to make specific proposals but with the committee's support of the resolution, they would have a budget and plan to present to the next session of the legislature.

Chairman Ashworth stated that the intent of the resolution was to study the issue; however, S.C.R. 27 resulted.

Senator Young questioned the number of architects in the state. Mr. DeLorenzo stated that there were approximately 130 resident architects. Senator Young questioned the percentage of architects in support of the school. Mr. DeLorenzo stated that approximately 99 percent are in support. Senator Young asked the number of architects a state the size of Nevada could employ. Mr. DeLorenzo said the state is very much in need of capable architects.

Mr. Jerry Poncia, Chairman, Nevada State Board of Architecture, stated that the Board is very much in favor of the program and supports the resolution. In response to Senator Young's question as to the need in Nevada, Mr. Poncia stated that the majority of the work in Nevada is being handled by architects from outside the state. He said he would like to see a program that would generate Nevada architects for the purpose of doing Nevada jobs.

Chairman Ashworth commended the architects for being in agreement on this issue.

S.C.R. 27 (Exhibit "B")

Senator Blakemore moved to "Do Pass" S.C.R. 27.

Seconded by Senator Young.

Discussion: Senator Kosinski stated that the resolution was poorly drafted. Chairman Ashworth concurred. Senator Kosinski stated that the "Whereas" section beginning on Line 4 was ridiculous as it assumes a school is needed due to enrollment problems. Chairman Ashworth suggested the architects work on the resolution and submit their proposed changes to the committee.

Senator Blakemore amended his motion to "Amend" and "Do Pass" S.C.R. 27.

Motion carried.

Yeas -- 5

Nays -- None

Absent -- Senator Neal

Senator Blakemore requested authorization by the committee to have a resolution drafted placing the proposed prison in Ely. He stated that it would not commit any of the members to vote in favor of the resolution; only to have it drafted. Senator Faiss gave Senator Blakemore a letter reflecting the feelings of the City of North Las Vegas. Senator Blakemore read the letter into the record (Exhibit "C"). The committee concurred to having the resolution drafted with no objection.

Mr. Merlin Anderson, Administrator, Commission on Postsecondary Institutional Authorization, addressed the committee on S.B. 412, Amendment No. 582 (Exhibit "D"). He said he did not feel the amendment addressed the problem. Mr. Anderson suggested that the section beginning with "394.371...Act:" on Page 1 of Amendment No. 582 become subsection 1 with the existing subsections becoming paragraphs (a), (b), etc. He suggested a subsection 2 be included to qualify the preceding language. Mr. Anderson suggested the subsection read, "Any institution that appears to operate or provide education in a manner not clearly exempt from licensure shall be required to file a request for exemption of the administrator. If the administrator finds the institution to be not exempt, then the institution must file an application for a license to operate and may not offer such instruction until licensed." Mr. Anderson stated that the intent would be, "If it is clearly exempt, then nothing is filed." Senator Young stated he did not agree with the word "clearly." Mr. Anderson stated that it was possible that subsection 2 would not be necessary and it would fall into the purview of the regulations. Should that be the case, Mr. Anderson read the following list of exemptive criteria:

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training of less than 40 hours; held in hotels, motels, and convention centers; not leading toward an academic degree or earning a recognized college credit; not advertised as providing occupational entry-level training, advanced update training for individuals already licensed or employed in a specific occupation is not considered as entry-level training. Senator Young questioned if it would be better to have in the law that the "following criteria may be considered by the commission in determining regulations." He questioned if there should be some verbage as to what criteria the regulations embrace. Senator Kosinski concurred but stated that constitutionally, it is not necessary. Senator Kosinski stated that another section to NRS would be necessary as to the establishment of criteria. The committee concurred that the bill is moving in the right direction. Senator Kosinski questioned not placing too heavy a burden on the office by attempting to keep out the filing requirement. He stated that is resulting in all the problems. Chairman Ashworth directed Mr. Anderson to consult the bill drafter to iron out the problems. Mr. Anderson asked the committee's feeling on the two basic areas discussed. The committee concurred.

Chairman Ashworth questioned the committee's pleasure regarding S.B. 450. Senator Kosinski suggested repealing the statute. Senator Young and Chairman Ashworth concurred. Chairman Ashworth stated that should the bill be processed, the line concerning candidates for a degree should be eliminated. Senator Kosinski stated that the purpose for adding the definition was, in his opinion, unjustified. He stated that the attempt was to have the court use division people for evaluations. He said the courts have continued to use psychiatrists from the community. Consequently, Senator Kosinski stated that the statute is not agreeable to anyone. Senator Kosinski offered to have the statute reviewed to discern the ramifications of repealing this area. The committee concurred.

As to S.B. 441, Senator Kosinski stated that he wished to work on the bill. He questioned the committee's appetite for the bill. Senator Blakemore stated that he sympathized with the problem but that he had no real appetite for the bill; however, he would consider any suggestions Senator Kosinski wished to make. Chairman Ashworth said he believed the agency was attempting to broaden its control. Senator Kosinski stated that the power would be placed with the health facilities. Senator Young felt the testimony indicated that they did not want the power. Senator Kosinski said that there was an amendment to limit it to nursing homes. Senator Young questioned if they were already mandated by federal requirements. Chairman Ashworth questioned the time to adequately work with the bill. Chairman Ashworth, Senators Young and Blakemore questioned the need for S.B. 441. Senator Kosinski stated that he would review the so-called federal "Bill of Rights" and report back to the committee. The committee concurred.

As to S.C.R. 27, Mr. DeLorenzo submitted the following verbage

to the second "Whereas" section, Line 6 following "namely,": "the present demand for academically trained professionals are not being fulfilled and Nevada's future design disciplines will make these demands more critical and furthermore, Nevada law and professional standards require continuing education for architects; and". The fourth "Whereas" beginning on Line 12 should read: "WHEREAS, the consensus among regional architectural educators seems to be that there is a continuing enrollment growth in programs of architecture and urban and environmental design and that demand in the field for trained persons continues to be strong, especially in city planning where the demand is outstripping the supply; consequently, it is becoming increasingly more difficult for Nevada residents to gain entrance to such schools in other states; and". Senator Kosinski questioned documentation to support the second amendment. Mr. DeLorenzo stated that referred back to Dr. Glennen's testimony. Senator Kosinski stated that the "Resolved" needed amending as well to encourage continued planning. Mr. DeLorenzo stated that he would like to see the word "supports" remain because it is stronger than encourages. Senator Kosinski stated that he did not believe he could support a resolution such as that. Chairman Asworth stated that he felt the word "supports" should remain; if it passes the Senate and Assembly, then the legislature does support the concept. Senator Kosinski stated that there had not been enough testimony presented for him to financially support the school and questioned being in a position to do so. He said that "support the establishment" means you are willing to back up the financial needs with votes. Mr. DeLorenzo stated that was not the intent. Chairman Ashworth suggested the wording, "supports the continued study and efforts of the architects in the State of Nevada to establish..." Senator Young stated there should be direction for a report to the next session of the legislature. Senator Kosinski said he felt the legislature should be encouraging the university to work with the architects on the proposal.

Dr. Claude Perkins, Superintendent, Clark County School District, spoke in support of S.B. 407. He said the bill was originally passed two years ago at the request of the Teachers' Association, which he believes is a labor union. He stated that the bill subjected the two school districts, Clark and Washoe, to have to present regulations for board approval prior to implementation. He said there is a difference between administrative regulations and board policy; administrative regulations are the procedures by which board policies are carried out. He said the law, as presently written, allows for boards to be involved with administrative operations. He said that once the boards are required to approve regulations, they are telling the administration how to do the job. Dr. Perkins stated that the Clark County School District needs to have a certain amount of flexibility as to how it carries out the work. He said that the bill addressed areas such as transportation, curriculum, personnel, staff assignments, etc.; in his opinion, the labor union was using this aspect to

invade those items that were non-negotiable under NRS 288. He believed it was a "back-door approach" used by the teachers' organization to allow them to interact with the board in a public forum. He said that Clark County is involved with three bargaining units in the school district and he believes that the public employees have developed a "private sector model" for negotiations. He stated that public institutions also should develop a "private sector model" for negotiations. He stated his belief that the public employee groups not only negotiate those items that are negotiated in the private sector, but they also try to negotiate policies and prerogatives of elected boards. He said that now they must go before the board to approve administrative procedure which allows further input from the labor unions to improve their situation.

Senator Young questioned if the regulations were of the board or of the administration. Dr. Perkins responded that they are of the administration. Senator Young stated that the bill refers to regulations of the board. Mr. Petroni stated that it was not the case until the bill was adopted two years ago. Senator Young questioned where in the language it states that the regulations become the regulations of the board. Dr. Perkins said that Washoe and Clark have similar methods of operation; there is a board policy and administrative regulations. When the regulations were written into the law, it was the intent that administrative regulations be addressed. He said the procedures of the law were followed due to the intent. Mr. Petroni stated that when the law was enacted, there would no longer be administrative regulations; they would all become board regulations. He said most of the school districts operate on that type of situation. He said that many areas of the bill are not mandatory subjects of bargaining. Under NRS 288, there is a "meet and confer" provision; however, the right to hire, transfer, assign are reserved to management. He said that under regulations, such as transfer, it now becomes a board regulation which can be discussed in a public forum. Dr. Perkins stated that if the board desired administrative regulations be presented to them, they can require the administration do so. Dr. Perkins stated that the school board supports S.B. 407 which would take regulations out of the law. He stated that if the board feels this is a problem, that is a basic requirement that can be done at the local level.

Senator Young questioned if Dr. Perkins supports the bill as it is. Dr. Perkins said that he did. Dr. Perkins stated that they are having severe problems with personnel and managing personnel in the public sector. He cited problems with personnel as to moral matters. He said the bill was originally designed to "grandfather" personnel into the system. He expressed concern as to not being able to control the most valuable part of the institution, the employees. He stated that it is difficult to get the most of the students because the personnel situation cannot be controlled. He stated that teachers have more protection than any other public employee group in the state. He believes that when the bill was

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originally passed, it was another way of infringing upon certain aspects of board prerogatives. He stated that the issue was of great importance to the school system. He said it was a way for the labor unions to have entry to the board to discuss practices and try to influence the board from a political point of view, rather than from a proper management point of view.

Senator Kosinski questioned this stating that the board is elected by the people to effectively run the school district. He questioned the relevancy to the bill. Dr. Perkins stated it was relevant inasmuch as the union supported the bill and the problems referred to are particularly prominent in the area of transfers. Senator Kosinski questioned if the board adopts a regulation that the superintendent must enforce and gives some broad guidelines. Dr. Perkins stated that the board develops policy that is general in nature; the administration develops regulations as to how the policy will be managed. He said that now the board is more involved with the day-to-day operation by the fact that the administration must request permission. Senator Kosinski questioned why notice of a change of regulation should prohibit the transfer of an employee. Mr. Petroni stated that it would not, but if the method in which it is to be done is changed, notice of the change must be given; prior to this legislation, it was management prerogative. Senator Kosinski questioned why the regulations are not broad enough to permit them to deal with more than one person.

Senator Neal arrived for the meeting (10:14 am).

Dr. Perkins said that the administration develops procedures to carry out the functions designated by the board; however, once those procedures are determined, they must receive the board's approval as to the method of operation. Dr. Perkins stated the system creates a great deal of confusion and distrust; it becomes open, on-going negotiations. He said that in the present agreement with the teachers, they can grieve the policies and regulations. He stated that he did not believe the administration's hands should be tied and there are certain things the board should not be involved with. Dr. Perkins questioned if there are now too many regulations and if operation should be done according to the law. He stated that in areas where there is an "invasion" of the responsibilities of the superintendent as delegated by the board and an "infringement upon the management's right to run that district, in accordance to the law and board policy," this is not correct. Senator Kosinski stated that the law says that policies and regulations are adopted by the board; he did not believe anyone was "infringing" upon the rights of the superintendent under the law. Dr. Perkins stated that the board has been allowed to be involved in management areas, an area in which it should not be involved. Mr. Petroni stated that even without the law, the board could require the administration to bring everything before them prior to adoption.

Senator Kosinski stated that perhaps the board wishes to have the

"heat" taken off it. Mr. Petroni said that he did not believe that was the case. Senator Kosinski stated he could see no difference in their request versus an executive agency stating that the legislature can set the policy but they do not wish to set regulations because they do not like the Administrative Procedures Act.

Senator Young questioned that as the board under the existing law is involved with reviewing regulations, has the workload been increased to any substantial extent. Dr. Perkins stated that the cost is increased when dealing with regulations as they are in constant change. He stated that he believed the legislation was bad when adopted in the first place.

Chairman Ashworth stated that if the bill were not to be passed or not adhere to the deletion of the regulation, on Page 2, subsection 3, Line 5, the bill should be amended to include "and regulations" after the word "policies." Chairman Ashworth questioned if this would be agreeable. Dr. Perkins stated that it "would be better than nothing." Chairman Ashworth also suggested reducing the time from 30 days.

Senator Young questioned how the present law prohibits Dr. Perkins from dealing with an individual of questionable moral character. Dr. Perkins stated he was attempting to give examples of how instances affect employee-management operations. He stated that in handling employee groups, management is infringed upon by NRS 391; he questioned how management is to admonish someone for molesting a ten-year old girl and then giving them time to improve, which is a provision in NRS 391. Senator Young stated that he was using this instance as an analogical situation rather than a direct result. Dr. Perkins stated that he was. Senator Blakemore stated that if this is the situation, then NRS 391 should be repealed.

Mr. Petroni stated that if "g" could be deleted, it would be a great help as it is covered in other areas, as is "d". Senator Kosinski stated that the bill is not to protect employees or control employee-management relations. Mr. Petroni stated that this is what the bill does. He said the teachers presented this bill to the legislature because they could negotiate these areas under NRS 288.

S.B. 407 (Exhibit "E")

Senator Young moved to "Do Pass" S.B. 407.

Seconded by Senator Blakemore.

Discussion: Senator Kosinski stated that he did not see how this bill was any different than removing the requirement that an executive agency adopt regulations under which they will conduct their business. Senator Blakemore

agreed and said he would have no objection to leaving policy or regulation in the law and deleting NRS Chapter 391. Chairman Ashworth stated that was not of issue in this case. Senator Young stated that he believed the teachers still have the right to be informed of policy and a chance to appear before the board but stated that regulations prepared by the administrative staff are being reviewed on a mandatory basis and questioned an infringement upon the managerial responsibility. Senator Kosinski stated his belief that it was a question of democracy by giving the parents and students, etc., the right to be heard. Chairman Ashworth expressed concern as to the possible misuse depending upon the circumstances. Senator Kosinski stated that if there were adequate regulations, they would not be having the problems now. Senator Young stated that he believed it was an interference with administrative responsibility.

Motion carried.

Yeas -- 5

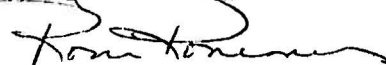
Nays -- Senator Kosinski

Senator Faiss stated that he would abstain on the floor because his son is a trustee of the school board.

As to S.C.R. 27, Mr. DeLorenzo stated that the summary portion of the bill reads, "Encourages the establishment of a school of architecture..."; also, reading the same way below the double line. As to the "Resolved" portion of the bill: "Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly concurring, That the legislature of the State of Nevada hereby encourages the resident architects of the State of Nevada in conjunction with the University of Nevada Las Vegas to study the feasibility of establishing a school of architecture and urban and environmental design at the University of Nevada Las Vegas and furthermore, present these findings to the sixtieth session of the legislature for their consideration." The committee concurred.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 10:43 am.

Respectfully submitted,



Roni Ronemus, Committee Secretary

Approved:

Chairman, Senator Keith Ashworth

(Committee Minutes)

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Urban & Environmental Design

Architecture Program at UNLV

UNLV has been approved for a degree in architecture by the Board of Regents since 1978. The university has not been able to implement this program however, because there has never been any formalized funding for it or legislative approval. This year in conjunction with the ~~state~~ ^{new. loc. of} chapter of the American Institute of Architects, joint planning has been taking place and the University feels that it would be able to implement a modest program in architecture.

Experts - if possible, Ed Kelly, James, U.S.C., Harold, U.S.C., Lewis, U.S.C. } consume the inst. in growth - demand for training - program must be lasting - little program would be considered field work

This program would be of a broad, general nature because architecture is concerned with man's total development. Therefore, the curriculum would be interdisciplinary and consist of courses in the humanities, sciences, and engineering with design as the synthesis and core of the program. Courses are already being offered in these disciplines and therefore, no additional ^{full-time} faculty would be needed.

Also, because of the accelerated growth in our urban areas, there is a great emphasis in architecture today on the intelligent solution of metropolitan problems. There would be courses in planning and environmental design to prepare the students to meet these challenges.

This will be a cooperative program with the practicing architects of the state of Nevada. It is the hope of the university that a few architectural specialists will serve as instructors and that several architectural practitioners will participate in discussions with the students and assist them in developing proper value judgements and excellence in their creative talents.

Partnership with the city since according to U.S.C. a joint faculty could even be considered from U.S.C.

The facilities required for an architectural program will be very minimal and consist primarily of drafting rooms, lecture rooms equipped

Minimum space figure see 1260 ASF per student

A-V

with drawing tables, model making and photography equipment. Modest expenditures would be anticipated.

The employment prospects for graduates in architecture are extremely favorable. The Occupational Outlook Handbook, a publication of the department of Labor, indicates that the job prospects are expected to rise at a much faster rate than the average for all workers during the next ten year period. The number of degrees granted in architecture has also been increasing rapidly. Most job openings are expected to be in architectural firms but some openings are expected to occur in colleges and universities, construction firms and the government as agencies become more involved in environmental design and urban planning. Another major factor contributing to the increase in employment of architects is the expected rapid growth of non-residential construction. In addition, projected increase in enrollments in architectural programs should result in additional requirements for architects to teach in colleges and universities.

A recent survey conducted at UNLV by Dr. Albert Knorr, Director of Institutional Research and Planning, of California Universities with architectural programs reveals that there are a considerable number of architectural students in the surrounding states who would be extremely interested in being involved in our architectural program.

USC has 300 students still up while Cal Poly has 1500 - our operation would need 30 students per class

In conclusion, it is our hope that the legislature will see fit to approve a program leading to a degree in architecture, and also provide us with a modest amount of funds to initiate this program during the next biennium.

allow us to proceed with

Costs - 385 at CC - 6,000 at U of NV
; 500 cost.

salary for Dean, see

S. C. R. 27

 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 27—COMMITTEE
ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

APRIL 10, 1979

 Referred to Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

 SUMMARY—Supports establishment of school of architecture and urban and
environmental design at University of Nevada at Las Vegas. (BDR 2021)

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

 SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION—Supporting the establishment of a
school of architecture and urban and environmental design at the University
of Nevada at Las Vegas.

1 WHEREAS, Several years ago the board of regents of the University of
2 Nevada approved an idea to establish a school of architecture and urban
3 and environmental design at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas; and

4 WHEREAS, This legislature believes that now is an appropriate time to
5 consider the establishment of such a program for a number of reasons;
6 namely, enrollment has leveled off and this new and exciting program
7 could add interest to the school's relatively dormant curriculum; and

8 WHEREAS, Many of Nevada's professional architects have expressed
9 their interest in a school of architecture and urban and environmental
10 design, and they have offered their support as well as a willingness to
11 teach on a part-time basis; and

12 WHEREAS, Because Nevada is only one of two states in the Union
13 which does not have a school of architecture, it has become increasingly
14 difficult for Nevada residents to gain entrance to such schools in other
15 states; and

16 WHEREAS, The board of regents has wisely included such a program in
17 its master plan for the past 6 years because studies indicate that demand
18 in the field of architecture and related disciplines continues to be strong;
19 now, therefore, be it

20 *Resolved by the Senate of the State of Nevada, the Assembly con-*
21 *curring,* That the legislature of the State of Nevada hereby supports the
22 establishment of a school of architecture and urban and environmental
23 design at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: As a Councilwoman for the City of North Las Vegas and a Vice President of the Nevada League of Cities, I wish to clarify our position on the site of the new medium security prison.

The Nevada League of Cities at their annual conference unanimously passed a resolution to locate the prison in Ely. The City of North Las Vegas supported this resolution.

There is very strong citizen opposition to the prison in North Las Vegas. Our City has been actively involved in a campaign to promote industrial development. It is generally felt that a prison in or near our City would be detrimental to this effort.

In view of Question 6, we can understand your concern for saving money. However, there are other considerations which far outweigh any monetary value. Most importantly, the citizens of Ely have a positive attitude about the prison. They want it, while most other cities do not. It will have a great economic impact on their city which can only benefit the state as a whole. Nevada is a sparsely populated state with only seventeen incorporated cities. We cannot afford to let one city flounder when there is an opportunity to save it.

Is it more important to save money or lose a city?

Ask the voters what they want. Let the citizens of North Las Vegas, Ely, and all of Nevada decide where the prison should go. If you have the courage to put it on the June ballot, I'm sure you will find a large majority will vote for Ely.

Fellow Senators:

*I urge you not to Consider North Las Vegas
area as site for New Prison*

Hilber

1979 REGULAR SESSION (60TH)

ASSEMBLY ACTION	SENATE ACTION	Senate	AMENDMENT BLANK
Adopted <input type="checkbox"/>	Adopted <input type="checkbox"/>	AMENDMENTS to <u>Senate</u>	
Lost <input type="checkbox"/>	Lost <input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Joint</u>
Date: _____	Date: _____	Bill No. <u>412</u>	Resolution No.
Initial: _____	Initial: _____	BDR <u>34-1445</u>	
Concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	Concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	Proposed by <u>Committee on Human Resources</u>	
Not concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>	Not concurred in <input type="checkbox"/>		
Date: _____	Date: _____		
Initial: _____	Initial: _____		
			<u>and Facilities</u>

Amendment N^o 582



Amend section 1, page 1, by deleting lines 1 and 2 and inserting:

"Section 1. NRS 394.371 is hereby amended to read as follows:

394.371 The following kinds of education and institutions are exempted from the provisions of the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act:

1. Institutions exclusively offering instruction at any level from preschool through the twelfth grade.
2. Education sponsored by a bona fide trade, business, professional or fraternal organization, so recognized by the commission solely for the organization's membership, or offered on a no-fee basis.
3. Education solely avocational or recreational in nature, as determined by the commission, and institutions offering such education exclusively.
4. Education offered by eleemosynary institutions, organizations or agencies, so recognized by the commission, if such education is

E & E
LCB File
Journal
Engrossment
Bill

Date 4-13-79 Drafted by DS:sl

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Amendment No. 582 to Senate Bill No. 412 (BDR 34-1445) Page 2

not advertised or promoted as leading toward educational credentials.

5. Postsecondary educational institutions established, operated and governed by this state or its political subdivisions.

6. Schools licensed under other provisions of Nevada law.

7. Flying schools certificated by the Federal Aviation Administration.

8. Institutions which conduct only educational seminars in this state under conditions prescribed by the commission by regulation, and the seminars which they conduct."

Amend the bill as a whole by deleting sections 2 to 11, inclusive.

Amend the title of the bill to read:

"AN ACT relating to private education; exempting certain institutions which conduct educational seminars and the seminars from the licensing requirements of the Postsecondary Educational Authorization Act; and providing other matters properly relating thereto."

S. B. 407

SENATE BILL NO. 407—SENATOR BLAKEMORE

MARCH 30, 1979

Referred to Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

SUMMARY—Removes requirement for certain school boards to give notice of proposed regulations. (BDR 34-1035)

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.

AN ACT relating to the public school system; removing the requirement that certain boards of trustees of school districts give 30 days' notice before adopting, repealing or amending certain regulations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 386.365 is hereby amended to read as follows:
 2 386.365 1. Except as provided in subsection 3, each board of
 3 trustees in any county having a population of 100,000 or more as deter-
 4 mined by the last preceding national census of the Bureau of the Census
 5 of the United States Department of Commerce shall give 30 days' notice
 6 of its intention to adopt, repeal or amend a policy [or regulation] of the
 7 board concerning any of the subjects set forth in subsection 4. The notice
 8 [shall:] *must*:
 9 (a) Include a description of the subject or subjects involved and
 10 [shall] state the time and place of the meeting at which the matter will
 11 be considered by the board; and
 12 (b) Be mailed to the following persons from each of the schools
 13 affected:
 14 (1) The principal;
 15 (2) The president of the parent-teacher association or similar body;
 16 and
 17 (3) The president of the classroom teachers' organization or other
 18 collective bargaining agent.
 19 A copy of the notice and of the terms of each proposed policy [or regula-
 20 tion,] or change in a policy [or regulation, shall] *must* be made avail-
 21 able for inspection by the public in the office of the superintendent of
 22 schools of the school district at least 30 days before its adoption.
 23 2. All persons interested in a proposed policy [or regulation] or

- 1 change in a policy [or regulation shall] *must* be afforded a reasonable
2 opportunity to submit data, views or arguments, orally or in writing. The
3 board of trustees shall consider all written and oral submissions respect-
4 ing the proposal or change before taking final action.
- 5 3. Emergency policies may be adopted by the board upon its own
6 finding that an emergency exists.
- 7 4. This section applies to policies [and regulations] concerning:
8 (a) Attendance rules;
9 (b) Zoning;
10 (c) Grading;
11 (d) District staffing patterns;
12 (e) Curriculum and program;
13 (f) Pupil discipline; and
14 (g) Personnel, except as provided in chapter 391 of NRS.