

MINUTES OF THE  
MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE  
ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

SIXTY-FIRST SESSION  
NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE  
March 6, 1981

The Senate Committee on Human Resources and Facilities was called to order by Chairman Joe Neal at 8:03 a.m., Friday, March 6, 1981, in Room 323 of the Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada. Exhibit A is the Meeting Agenda. Exhibit B is the Attendance Roster.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Senator Joe Neal, Chairman  
Senator James N. Kosinski, Vice Chairman  
Senator Wilbur Faiss  
Senator James H. Bilbray  
Senator Virgil M. Getto

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

Senator Richard E. Blakemore (Excused)

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Joy-el McBride, Secretary

SENATE BILL NO. 313

Mr. Ralph Cadwallader, Associate Superintendent of Secondary Education of the Clark County School District spoke in support of SENATE BILL NO. 313. This testimony is Exhibit C.

Senator Getto asked if problems were created by the present board in regard to athletics.

Mr. Cadwallader stated there have been numerous concerns voiced throughout the years by teachers, administrators, coaches, students, and parents regarding how Clark County is treated by the school board.

Senator Bilbray stated Clark County schools played in the AAA League Division, and asked if the committee split it into three or four sub-boards, could that be a sort of a compromise. Mr. Cadwallader stated he thought it would help in resolving the concern.

Mr. Bert L. Cooper, Executive Director of the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association asked the committee

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to table SENATE BILL NO. 313 until the Association could study the matter. His testimony is Exhibit D.

Senator Getto requested that the hearing on SENATE BILL NO. 313 be continued until after the people in his district have time to consider the bill.

Senator Kosinski asked if Mr. Cooper came back for another hearing, he would bring more information on what his organization is doing and what their decision-making powers are.

Mr. John Hawkins, from the Nevada School Board Association stated they do not have a position on SENATE BILL NO. 313 at this time and would second Mr. Cooper's recommendation that the bill be deferred until they could get to the trustees and the superintendents for their reaction.

Senator Neal asked how long it would take to get their reaction and Mr. Hawkins said he could have it by the end of next week.

SENATE BILL NO. 315

Mr. Ralph Cadwallader testified in support of SENATE BILL NO. 313, Exhibit E.

Senator Getto asked if the increased fee would cause a drop in the enrollment.

Mr. Cadwallader replied no. When they increased from \$20.00 to \$35.00 it was not a problem and he saw no problem with a \$9.00 increase.

Senator Kosinski questioned the basic fact sheet handout that Mr. Cadwallader had provided, under the section entitled "Equipment" which refers to \$28.36 cost per student completion.

Mr. Cadwallader stated that applies to the amount of money spent on equipment, which they are not allowed to spend from the income received from the \$35.00 laboratory fee. They

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have spent \$329,546 more which they have used to purchase simulators, lease, and pay for 30 vehicles. Those items have cost the Clark County School District \$28.36 per student since 1975.

Senator Kosinski asked were they able to charge \$35.00 as a laboratory fee to the students, and Mr. Cadwallader replied yes.

Senator Kosinski asked if the \$35.00 fee was not to be in excess of the actual cost of providing the special equipment required.

Mr. Cadwallader stated that was correct. The special equipment required was brakes for the instructors on the right side of the car, signs on the vehicles, and related equipment.

Senator Kosinski asked how much the equipment cost and how Mr. Cadwallader had arrived at the \$44.00 total. Mr. Cadwallader stated he would get a worksheet prepared on those figures.

Senator Kosinski read Nevada Revised Statutes 389.085, section 1, subsection 4, which reads "Money received by school districts for the automobile driver education program must not be expended for the purchase or repair of motor vehicles, or the purchase or repair of automobile driver education training equipment." He then questioned Mr. Cadwallader regarding where the money came from for the repairs.

Mr. Cadwallader said they came from the State. He then presented the committee with the Clark County School District Driver Education Profit and Loss Statement for Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1979-80. (Exhibit F)

Senator Kosinski stated the school district was receiving \$35.00 from the State and a \$35.00 laboratory fee from the student. He asked if they received that amount in 1975.

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Mr. Cadwallader said the laboratory fee had been \$20.00 until 1977, when they increased it to \$35.00.

Senator Getto asked Mr. Cadwallader if there was a minimal amount of driver education required by the State and why there was such a difference in the amount of fee charged from county to county.

Mr. Cadwallader stated some districts teach behind-the-wheel programs as part of the regular student day, therefore, the teachers are not getting extra pay.

Senator Getto asked if all schools have driver simulators.

Ms. Myrna MacDonald of the Nevada State Department of Education, stated that some smaller districts do not have simulators.

Senator Kosinski asked if it was possible that the \$35.00 laboratory fee was greater than the actual cost of providing the special equipment. Mr. Cadwallader said it also encompasses the salaries for instructors and fuel.

Senator Kosinski asked if that was permitted by law. Mr. Cadwallader affirmed it was.

Senator Kosinski questioned Mr. Cadwallader as to where it was stated in the statute. Mr. Cadwallader replied he was not sure.

Senator Kosinski read Nevada Revised Statutes 389.100, section 2, line 10 through 12 which reads, "that the imposition of a laboratory fee, not in excess of the actual cost of proving the special equipment required,..."

Mr. Cadwallader stated this is the interpretation that has been in existence for a considerable amount of years.

Senator Kosinski requested Mr. Cadwallader to prepare a worksheet for the committee which would show the cost of equipment, special equipment and instructors costs.

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Ms. MacDonald testified in support of SENATE BILL NO. 315. The new budget the State Department of Education submitted to the Legislature does not include the reimbursing of \$35.00 to the school districts.

Senator Kosinski asked if it was the board's decision not to include the additional money in the budget. Ms. MacDonald stated that was correct.

Mr. Marvin Moss of the Washoe County School District spoke in support of SENATE BILL NO. 315, stating that up to this point, they have been absorbing the excess cost of the program. He stated the hourly fee is approximately \$13.00 per teacher and the \$35.00 fee is below what they would have to pay teachers for the three hours required behind-the-wheel experience.

Senator Kosinski asked if there are private schools in the area that offer this program. Mr. Moss replied there are and they have considered a possible contract with these schools.

Senator Kosinski requested Mr. Moss prepare a basic fact sheet for their cost of driver education. He then asked Ms. MacDonald why the board decided to drop the recommendation for subsidy to the school districts.

Ms. MacDonald stated the main criteria related to the cost benefit to the student and parents in insurance rates. They felt the cost could be absorbed by the student or parent because of the insurance savings for taking the course. They are faced with cuts in the education budget and were most concerned with basic educational support. It was a matter of determining priorities. She said she would provide the committee with information on the insurance cost savings.

Senator Kosinski asked Mr. Cadwallader how the school district could cover the costs of the program for the \$44.00 student laboratory fee if they could not while they were receiving a total of \$70.00 per student before, as the State is ending the subsidy.

Mr. Cadwallader stated he was not addressing himself to that problem; however, if that was the case, they would

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have to charge the students the difference.

Senator Kosinski asked if there were any other benefits to the students for taking driver education, such as getting their licenses early.

Ms. MacDonald said they could get their licenses as the age of 15½ if they took driver education.

Senator Getto asked if private school programs were as effective as public school programs and how much they charged for the class.

Mr. Cadwallader said he could not evaluate them, but he could find out what they charged. He added there is a bill in the Assembly, ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 239 which would increase the minimum age of driving to 18 unless they had taken driver education.

SENATE BILL NO. 316.

Senator Bilbray stated to the committee that SENATE BILL NO. 316 was requested out of Clark County. Many parents were requesting their child be tested and it was costing the county over \$50,000 a year. Less than 20 percent of the children tested turned out to be within this category. If the parent had to pay for the test, the County would not have this problem.

Mr. Ben Cowen, representing the Clark County School District, testified in support of SENATE BILL NO. 316, Exhibit G.

Senator Kosinski asked Mr. Cowen, since the language of Nevada Revised Statutes 388.490 is permissive, could the board adopt, by regulation or policy, a position that they will not accept any academically talented minors?

Mr. Cowen stated he believe they could with exception that the whole language in Nevada Revised Statutes 388.490 refers to "may". He stated that public law 94.142 will mandate entrance of mentally retarded children because "may" is in

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the statutes. Academically talented children are not covered under this law.

Senator Kosinski stated that since Nevada Revised Statutes 94.142 did not include academically talented minors, he did not know how anyone could piggyback on the law.

Senator Bilbray stated that the parents feel that since the law reads "may", they make demands on the school districts and principals. Each time they give the test, it costs the school district \$50.00.

Senator Kosinski asked if there was a pre-screening test they could use to cut down the costs. Mr. Cowen said there was.

Ms. MacDonald testified that the State Board of Education took action to support SENATE BILL NO. 316. There was considerable testimony regarding a teacher from Washoe County that started extensive dialogue at their board meeting relative to this. It is felt that it is difficult to handle four-year olds in kindergarten. The department provided information to the board in an attempt to point out both sides of the issue. It was the staff's decision to leave the statute as is; however Ms. MacDonald stated she was at the hearing to represent the board.

Senator Neal asked Ms. MacDonald if the board realized the language was permissive and not mandatory and she stated they did and if a district does decide to offer a program, that it be a special program.

Senator Neal stated with the language being permissive and not mandatory, the effort here seems to be eliminating academically talented programs.

Ms. MacDonald stated the board did not wish to eliminate academically talented programs, but to eliminate early entrance and the difficulties that are placed on kindergarten teachers.

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Senator Neal stated that it could be up to the school district to set the age of entrance.

Ms. MacDonald stated SENATE BILL NO. 316 was to eliminate the special admittance of four-year olds.

Ms. Joyce Woodhouse, President of the Nevada State Education Association, testified in support of SENATE BILL NO. 316. She said four-year olds caused special problems for teachers.

Senator Faiss asked what specific problems were caused for the teachers.

Ms. Woodhouse stated that four-year olds are not necessarily emotionally or socially ready to handle a classroom. Some of the children are immature and need special help.

Senator Kosinski asked Ms. Woodhouse if the process of testing screened out those children who are not ready for the classroom.

Ms. Woodhouse stated she is not a testing expert, but her understanding is that once the child qualifies for the academically talented program, the child has to be placed there and cannot be removed.

Senator Kosinski stated that since the law is permissive, the school district could adopt criteria for removing those children who are not ready for a classroom.

Chairman Neal asked Ms. Woodhouse what she meant by immature.

Ms. Woodhouse responded by saying those without social skills and cannot associate in a group of children. Many of those children have not played with other children, have not gone to a preschool, and are usually more "babyish".

Senator Neal stated he felt that children that go to pre-school have the abilities to play with other children in a group and have developed social skills.

Ms. Woodhouse say they have had several experiences with



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children who have gone to preschool. Some preschools are operated like kindergarten, with beginning reading and so forth. Others are like day-care centers with no schooling.

Senator Getto asked Ms. Woodhouse if she felt a four-year old academically talented child needed more attention in a classroom than a handicapped child at five.

Ms. Woodhouse said it was hard to compare an academically talented student with a handicapped one. Very often the child who tests out as an academically talented student at the age of four, later on is no longer in this category. Often the child has had special attention from his parents.

Mr. Dick Wright, Washoe County School District, spoke in opposition of SENATE BILL NO. 316, as it is now written.

Mr. Moss testified in opposition of SENATE BILL NO. 316 as it is now written. He stated there should be a provision for a review committee that could, sometime within the first 30 days the student has entered as a four-year old, have the option of removing the student until the child is five years old. He stated that he did not want to see the parents charged with the testing fee as they do not charge for any other special education test and that would be singling out the academically talented.

SENATE BILL NO. 317

Mr. Robert Petroni from the Clark County School District testified in support of SENATE BILL NO. 317. It is intended to provide for four different areas of local control. The first is the concern of library books. It is felt the list of books used in schools should be handled locally instead of by the State Superintendent.

Senator Bilbray said the schools are handling it locally right now; however, Mr. Petroni stated they wanted clarification and make certain that schools are insured of this.

Senator Kosinski stated it is not necessary for a positive

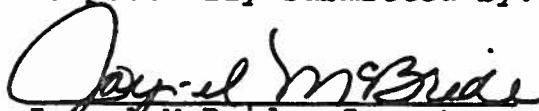
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expression if the Legislature repeals Nevada Revised Statutes 385.240.

Mr. Petroni went on to the second area which concerns Arbor Day. It is felt that local district should provide for appropriate exercises for observance. The third area concerns when plans are prepared for schools and a change in state regulations occurs. Consideration should be given to the expense to local districts before changes in regulations are made. The fourth area concerns county ordinances.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:57 a.m.

Respectfully submitted by:

  
Joy-el McBride, Secretary

APPROVED BY:

  
Senator Joe Neal, Chairman

DATE: 3-10-81

SENATE AGENDA

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee on Human Resources and Facilities , Room 323 .

Day Friday , Date March 6 , Time 8:00 a.m.

S. B. No. 313--Requires that representation on board of association for interscholastic activities be in proportion to pupil enrollments.

S. B. No. 315--Relaxes restrictions on school districts in financing of automobile driver education programs.

S. B. No. 316--Removes provision for early admission of academically talented minors to public schools.

S. B. No. 317--Provides more autonomy for local school districts.



MARCH 6, 1981 - 8 A.M.

**TESTIFYING FOR SENATE BILL 313**

**Ralph Cadwallader, Associate Superintendent  
Division of Secondary Education  
Clark County School District**

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**EXHIBIT C**

In 1973, the Nevada Legislature established statutes recognizing the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association as a political subdivision of the State. Subsequently, the NIAA filed articles of incorporation describing the nature of that organization. Provisions within these articles stipulate that the governing body of that association shall be the Board of Control. These provisions also provide for a Board of Directors consisting of the seventeen superintendents of each county school district.

Senate Bill 313 proposes to amend NRS 386.420 by mandating a guarantee of equitable representation on the governing body, the Board of Control of the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association. This bill would require that the NIAA reapportion the Board of Control based on student population.

**History of the Board of Control**

In 1973, the Board of Control consisted of eight elected members representing four administrative districts within the State of Nevada. In the ensuing years, this organization was expanded to its present total of twelve members. This expansion took place by adding three school board members in 1974, and one "at large" member in 1975. The "at large" member actually represents women's sports. The attached describes the structure of the present Board of Control.

**Statement of the Problem**

As stated, this governing body consists of twelve members. However, only three of the positions on this board are guaranteed to come from Clark County. The remaining members of the Board of Control come from other areas of the State. What this means is that fifty-three percent of the student population, which is served by this Board of Control, is enrolled in Clark County schools, and this percentage is only assured twenty-five percent of the representation on this board. If this bill is made into law, the NIAA would be delegated the responsibility to reapportion its Board of Control by rectifying the aforementioned inequity so as to provide Clark County high school students with more than fifty percent of the representation on the Governing Board.

Through the years, innumerable concerns have been expressed regarding this inequity. Problems of major importance affected by this inequity include procedures for reviewing disputes in an appellate system, restrictions on ticket prices, the establishment of sports seasons, telecasting of athletic events by the State's only public television channel, and

## SENATE BILL 313 - Continued

the history of athletic eligibility at the State's only vocational-technical high school. These problems are only a few of the many which have perplexed students, athletes, coaches, and administrators in Clark County who strongly feel that they are not equitably represented on the Board which makes decisions regarding their welfare. Such a proposal is not unique to the Southwest as the athletic associations of our neighboring states, Arizona and Utah, have either policy-making or regulatory boards established on similar proportional systems.

### Arguments Against this Change

It may be argued that the Clark County School District does receive equal proportion on the basis of the number of schools which are represented by the NIAA. Presently, fifty-six schools are represented by the organization, fifteen (or twenty-seven percent) of which are located in Clark County. However, to state that this is an equitable proportion is tantamount to saying that the apportionment of assemblymen in the Nevada Legislature should be based upon the number of cities and towns in each legislator's district, regardless of the size or the population of each city and town.

It may also be argued that the Clark County School District does not pay dues on the basis of student population. Presently, the NIAA receives \$37,500 per year in dues. Of this amount, \$12,900 or thirty-four percent is paid by the Clark County School District. If there is a reapportionment of the Board of Control, the Clark County School District would not object to paying a greater share of the yearly dues. It should be noted that revenue for the NIAA is generated from ticket sales from zone and state championship athletic events, a large portion of which take place in Clark County.

### Summary

After reviewing the concerns which have continually been expressed about lack of representation on the Board of Control, it appears that three alternatives are available:

1. The Clark County School District could withdraw from participation in the NIAA.
2. The Board of Control could be expanded so as to eventually increase Clark County's proportional representation.
3. Reapportionment of the present board could take place without increasing membership.

It is the recommendation of the Clark County Board of School Trustees that reapportionment of the membership of the Board of Control be mandated by law so as to provide for equitable representation for the pupils of the Clark County School District. Therefore, it is recommended that the Senate Subcommittee on ~~Natural Resources~~ support Senate Bill 313.

## CHAPTER 6

### Administration

#### Section 1

The governing body of this Association shall be a Board of Control composed of a president, seven representatives from the four administrative districts, three members selected from local school board, and one board member at large selected in accordance with Section 4 of this chapter, and an Executive Secretary.

#### Section 2

Voting membership on the Board of Control shall be as follows:

- (a) One County Superintendent, who shall act as President, elected by the Legislative Commission at the Spring meeting on even numbered years for a two year term. The President's term to begin July 1 of that year.
- (b) Two representatives from Administrative District I; one from the Reno-Sparks area and one from the district at large. (District at large signifies representation from outside the metropolitan areas.)
- (c) One representative from Administrative District II.
- (d) One representative from Administrative District III.
- (e) Three representatives from Administrative District IV, two from Las Vegas and one from the district at large, all of whom must be from different schools.
- (f) One Board of Trustee member from the Clark County school board.
- (g) One Board of Trustee member from the Washoe County or Carson City school board.
- (h) One Board of Trustee member from the remaining fourteen school boards.
- (i) One at large board member, exclusive of Chapter 6, Section 2 (a) through (h) above.

#### Section 3

The Board of Trustee members shall serve a term of two (2) years and be selected by their fellow board members.

#### Section 4

The at large board member shall be employed by a school district and be representative of an activity which the Board of Control is of the opinion needs representation on the Board. The member shall be selected by the Board of Control from a list submitted by the Legislative Commission. The at large member shall serve a two (2) year term.

#### Section 5

The following shall be eligible to serve as Administrative District representatives on the Board of Control: high school principals and vice-principals, and directors of student activities serving in county-level administrative positions in districts having more than one representative on the Board of Control.

#### Section 6

For the purpose of electing Administrative District members of the Board of Control,

the State shall be divided into the four administrative districts as follows: (See map page 8-A).

**Section 7**

Administrative District representatives on the Board of Control shall be elected from their Administrative Districts by the high school principals. Each high school in that district having one vote. Upon notification by the Executive Secretary the schools in the district where a vacancy occurs shall submit nominations. Ballots shall be distributed to member schools and the nominee receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected and seated. He or she shall take office on July 1 following the election.

- (a) Vacancies shall be filled by member schools within the Administrative District. The selected member shall fill out the remainder of the term.

**Section 8**

Initially upon the adoption of these rules and regulations the Legislative Commission shall establish the rotation of the Administrative District members on the Board of Control. In order to provide continuity, the rotation shall be repeated annually thereafter.

- (a) After the initial rotation all administrative district representatives shall serve four (4) year terms.

**Section 9**

The Executive Secretary shall be employed by the Board of Control for a term specified in his contract and he shall serve according to its terms and conditions.

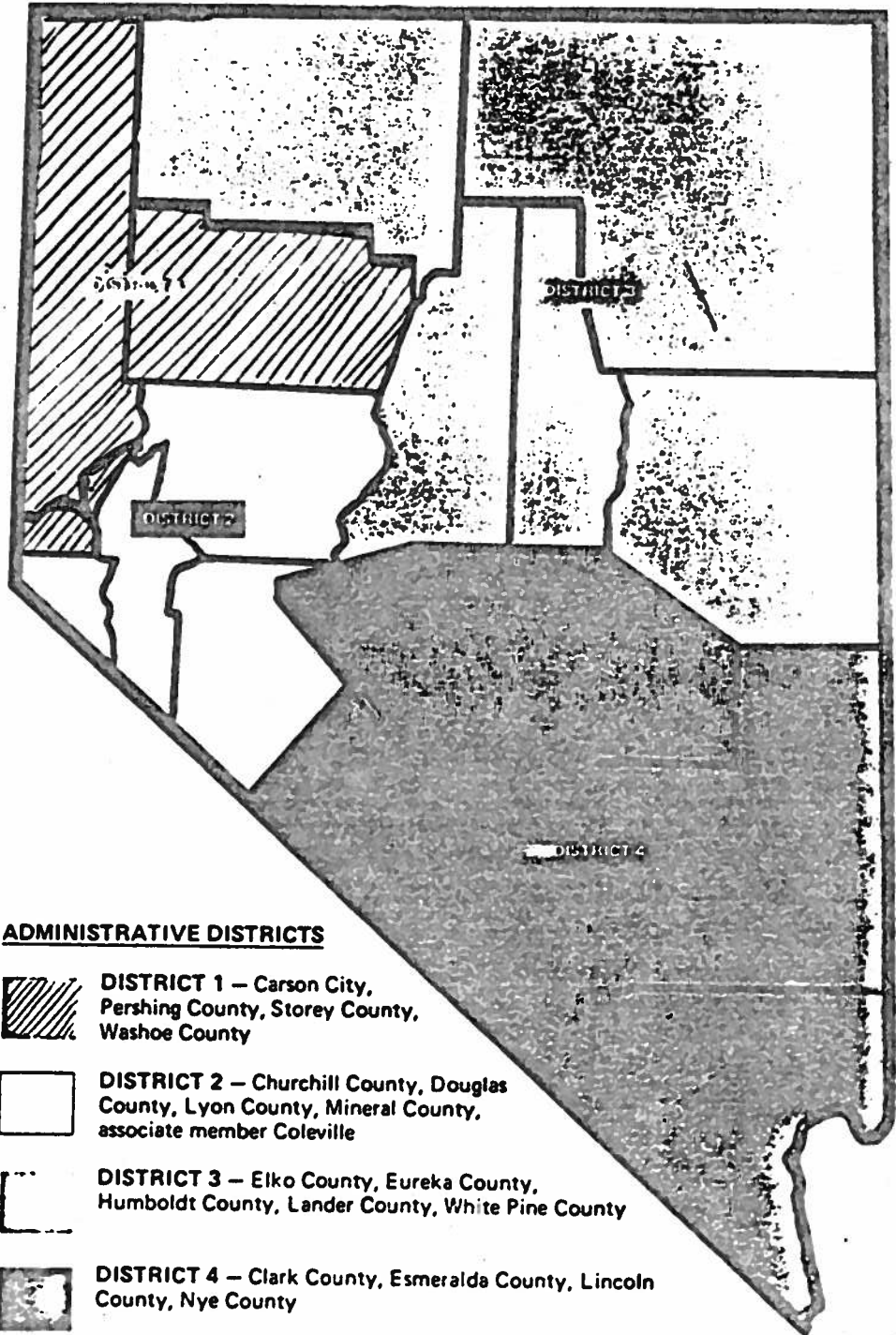
**Section 10**

The Board of Control shall choose a vice-president from among the voting representatives on the Board at its fall meeting.





**Section 11**

The term of office for Board of Control members shall begin on July 1.





**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



# Nevada Interscholastic Activities Assn.

400 WEST KING STREET  
CAPITOL COMPLEX  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710  
TELEPHONE: 385-4390

JOAQUIN G. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT  
BERT L. COOPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 4, 1981

EXHIBIT D

TO: Senator Neal and Committee Members, Human Resources & Facilities  
FROM: Bert L. Cooper, Executive Director  
SUBJECT: SENATE BILL 313

Chairman, Members of the Committee, for the record I am Bert L. Cooper, Executive Director of the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association.

Senate Bill 313 would change the composition of the NIAA Board. Changes under this bill are not known at this time to member schools, the Association, school trustees or superintendents. Fully realizing that your time is valuable, I would like to ask the Committee to table Senate Bill 313 until the Association, member schools, superintendents and trustees have an opportunity to study the matter and get back to the Chairman of the Committee or a total Committee at a later date. The time between the bill's introduction and a committee hearing did not allow the various groups who will be most directly affected to discuss the bill, find out what the implications are regarding their Association.

I will be contacting member schools, their principals, superintendents and school trustees to determine the impact this legislation will have on the Association.

As you know, the Association is supported by dues from member schools and gate receipts, and the fiscal impact of this bill, if the board of control was expanded would have some bearing on the financial structure of the Association.

I am attaching, for your information, an organizational chart of the Association as well as the present map showing the composition of the board by districts.

BLC:tm  
Encs.

CC: Joaquin G. Johnson

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

\*\*\*\*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

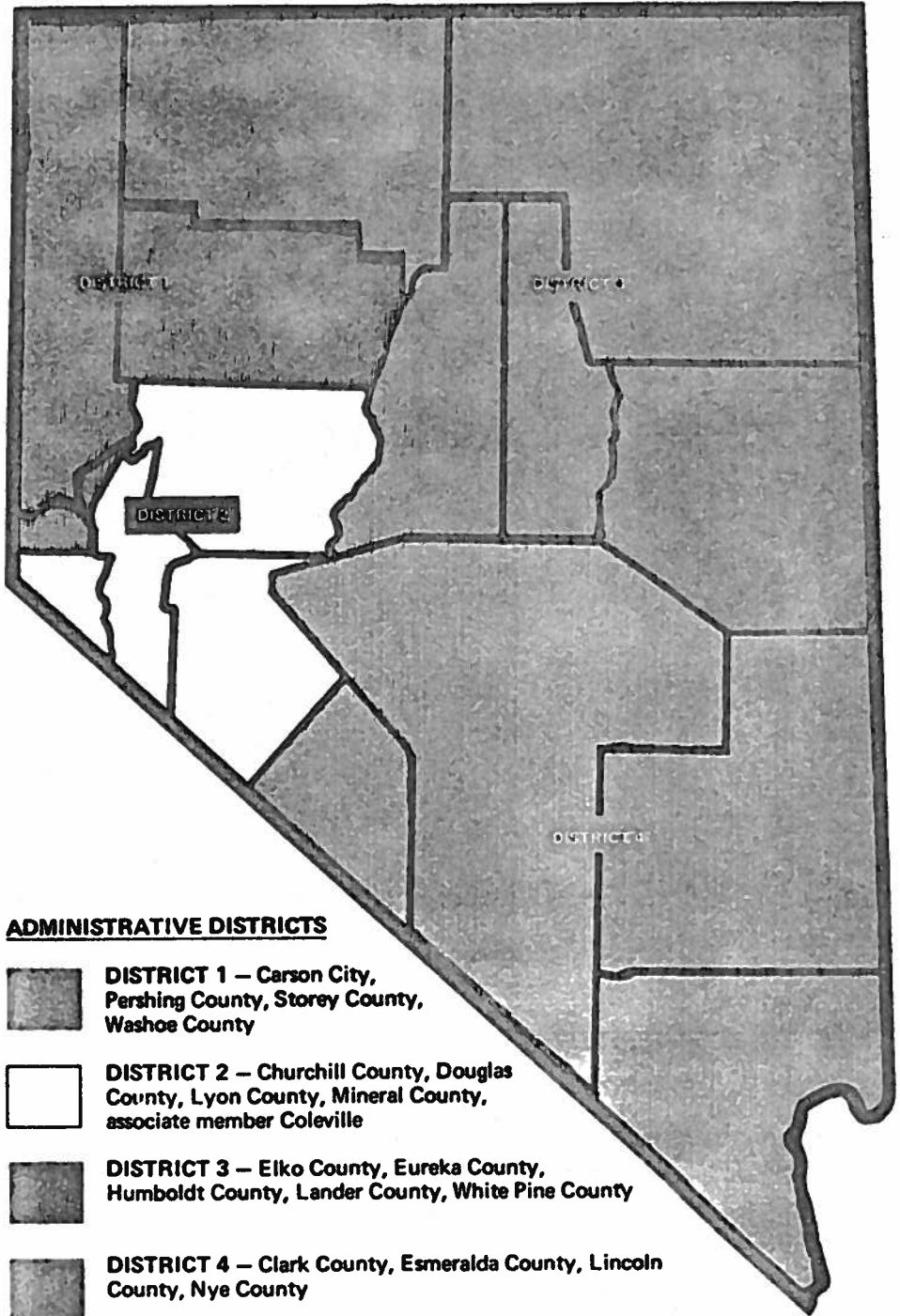
\*Elected by Legislative Commission

\*\*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

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# Nevada Interscholastic Activities Assn.

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

JOAQUIN G. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT  
FRANK L. COPPER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 6, 1981

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 in each district as well as the number of representatives on the Board of Control from that district. I have omitted the legislative commission member (superintendent) who is the chairman of the board since he does not represent a particular district. I have also omitted the rural county trustee member who represents all counties except Clark, Washoe and Carson. The rural county representative is selected by the school trustees from those counties.

At the present time the at large member is from District I--Carson City School District; however, prior to that the at large member was from Clark County. The at large representative could be from any one of the four districts depending upon the present board's appointment.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>DISTRICT I</u>   | (Carson City, Pershing Co., Storey Co., Washoe Co.)                             |
| 4 counties  |   |
| 13 schools  |   |
| 13,702 students   |   |
| 4 representatives                                       | (Including at large member)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> <u>DISTRICT II</u>             | (Churchill Co., Douglas Co., Lyon Co., Mineral Co., associate member Coleville) |
| 4 counties  |   |
| 9 schools   |   |
| 3,385 students  |   |
| 1 representative  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>DISTRICT III</u> | (Elko Co., Eureka Co., Humboldt Co., Lander Co., White Pine Co.)                |
| 5 counties  |   |
| 12 schools  |   |
| 2,829 students  |   |
| 1 representative  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>DISTRICT IV</u>  | (Clark Co., Esmeralda Co., Lincoln Co., Nye Co.)                                |
| 4 counties  |   |
| 22 schools  |   |
| 24,273 students   |   |
| 4 representatives                                       |   |

Enrollment 9-12  
Does not include special education enrollment

LJC:tm

CC: Joaquin G. Johnson

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MARCH 6, 1981

**TESTIFYING FOR SENATE BILL 315**  
Ralph Cadwallader, Associate Superintendent  
Division of Secondary Education  
Clark County School District

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EXHIBIT E

The Clark County School District Board of School Trustees, in approving its legislative platform on August 14, 1980, recommended that NRS 389.085 and NRS 389.100 be amended to afford local school districts an opportunity to establish driver education student fees at a rate which would allow for the program to become self-sufficient. My testimony today is to support SB 315 and the amendments therein which are directed at providing local school districts the ability to conduct driver education programs in a financially self-sufficient manner.

This bill contains three important ingredients:

1. By deleting Section 4 of NRS 389.085, local districts would be able to utilize driver education funds for the purchase and repair of equipment used for the driver education training program, or for the repair of equipment used for the program.

In recent years, local automobile agencies have been reluctant to donate vehicles for driver education programs. As a result, the Clark County School District utilized instructional funds to lease and then purchase vehicles for the driver education program. If the District had not been restricted from charging students an appropriate fee to make this supplementary program self-sufficient, the funds spent for purchasing vehicles could have been utilized for other priority purposes.

2. The deletion listed on lines 10 and 11 of Section 1(b) of NRS 389.100 also would give local districts the authority to impose a laboratory fee at a sufficient level to make the driver education program self-sufficient while not removing funds from other areas of need.
3. Lines 16, 17, and 18 of Section 2 of NRS 389.100 place a maximum limitation of \$35 on the pupil fee. By deleting this limitation also, local districts would be able to charge an appropriate fee to make the program self-sufficient.

The Clark County School District has taken strides to make its driver education program a cost-efficient program which would have a minimal financial impact on the District's regular operating budget. While the \$35 student fee maximum rate has been in existence for many years, it wasn't until 1977 that the Clark County School District increased its

## SENATE BILL 315 - Continued

fee to \$35. Previously, students were charged \$20. Teacher salaries for running the behind-the-wheel driver education experience after regular school hours have remained the same since 1977. However, the cost of fuel has increased from 61 cents per gallon in 1977 to \$1.34 per gallon in 1981. The District has purchased thirty vehicles from its general operating budget.

Students enrolled in driver education receive thirty hours of classroom instruction free of charge. A minimum of two hours of this instruction includes instruction in automobile simulators. Students enrolled in the behind-the-wheel experience receive ten additional hours of simulator instruction after school hours, and a minimum of four hours of behind-the-wheel instruction also after regular classroom hours. The District's position has been that by conducting the behind-the-wheel experience after regular school hours, students then have a greater opportunity to enroll in more course work during the regular school day.

In 1979-80, 2,004 students completed the driver training program in the Clark County School District.

### Summary

The Clark County School District is presently evaluating the merits of continuing to operate a driver education program. During the last five years, the Clark County School District driver education program has been conducted at a deficit of \$16,182.97 per year. If the proposed amendments to SB 315 become law, the Clark County School District will be able to continue in its efforts to provide this program to the youth of our community. It is anticipated that this program could become self-sufficient if we charged students a \$44 fee for the behind-the-wheel experience. This represents an \$9 increase over the present restrictions established by statute.

By amending NRS 389.085 and NRS 389.100, as written in SB 315, this goal will become possible. Therefore, on behalf of the Clark County School District, I recommend an affirmative vote on SB 315.

**BASIC FACT SHEET  
FOR  
CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
DRIVER EDUCATION PROGRAM**

I. COST: \$35 per student - Lab Fee  
35 per student - State Allocation  
\$70

II. PROGRAM: 30 hours - Classroom Instruction  
12 hours - Simulator Instruction  
4 hours - Behind-Wheel Training OR  
6 hours Behind-Wheel Training (without Simulator)  
Total 46 or 36

III. INSTRUCTORS SALARY: \$10 per hour

IV. COMPLETION RECORD:

1976-77	2,281
1977-78	1,927
1978-79	1,973
1979-80	2,004
1980-81 (1st Semester)	697
Total	<u>8,882</u>

V. EQUIPMENT:

The District has purchased driver education simulators for twelve (12) of the fifteen secondary schools.

Thirty (30) late model vehicles have been purchased for use in the Driver Education Program.

The costs associated with these purchases exceeds \$300,000.

\$115,000 Simulators - (August 14, 1975)
137,384 Lease and Capture of 30 Vehicles
<u>77,162 Replacement</u>
<u>\$329,546</u>

\$329,546 divided by 6 = \$54,924 cost per year

54,924 divided by 1,937 = \$28.36 cost per student completion



**VI. ACCIDENT RECORD:**

**Death Rate Nevada**

<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
255	312	359

**Death Rate United States**

<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
47,380	49,510	51,500

**Cost of Traffic Accidents**

1978  
34.3 Billion

- VII. Limited evidence exists in the literature to support the hypothesis that driver safety programs deter accidents or produce better drivers. Reason: No coordinated effort.**

STATE OF NEVADA  
 DRIVER EDUCATION STUDENT COMPLETION RECORD  
 1979-80

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>STUDENT COMPLETIONS</u>	<u>LAB FEE</u>
Churchill	66	\$ 10
Clark	1,973	35
Douglas	235	25 (summer only)
Elko	325	25
Esmeralda	0	0
Eureka	11	0
Humboldt	104	0
Lander	26	0
Lincoln	65	0
Lyon	109	0
Mineral	80	0
Nye	60	0
Ormsby	405	35
Pershing	40	0
Storey	10	0
Washoe	1,644	0
White Pine	<u>282</u>	0
TOTAL	<u><u>5,435</u></u>	

**DRIVER EDUCATION  
STUDENT COMPLETION REPORT  
1980-81**

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENT COMPLETIONS</u>		
	<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Summer Session</u>
Basic High School	59		
Bonanza High School	62		
Boulder City Jr.-Sr. High School	39		
Chaparral High School	82		
Ed W. Clark High School	97		
Eldorado High School	57		
Indian Springs Jr.-Sr. High School	0		
Las Vegas High School	16		
Moapa Valley High School	11		
Rancho High School	64		
Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Center	57		
Sunset High School	1		
Valley High School	55		
Virgin Valley High School	0		
Western High School	<u>97</u>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>697</u></b>		

DRIVER EDUCATION  
STUDENT COMPLETION REPORT  
AUGUST 1980

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENT COMPLETIONS</u>		
	<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Summer Session</u>
Basic High School	73	109	0
Bonanza High School	86	78	69
Boulder City High School	24	64	0
Chaparral High School	108	103	15
Ed. W. Clark High School	126	131	36
Eldorado High School	76	74	31
Indian Springs Jr.-Sr. High School	0	7	0
Las Vegas High School	35	53	0
Moapa Valley High School	7	9	0
Rancho High School	45	86	8
Sunset High School	0	0	0
Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Center	52	35	22
Valley High School	34	77	44
Variety	2	2	0
Virgin Valley High School	2	1	0
Western High School	<u>102</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>54</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>772</u></u>	<u><u>953</u></u>	<u><u>279</u></u>
		<u><u>2,004</u></u>	

DRIVER EDUCATION  
STUDENT COMPLETION REPORT  
AUGUST 1979

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENT COMPLETIONS</u>		
	<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Summer Session</u>
Basic High School	59	88	0
Bonanza High School	65	73	71
Boulder City High School	40	62	0
Chaparral High School	122	116	23
Ed W. Clark High School	104	114	78
Eldorado High School	77	87	17
Indian Springs Jr.-Sr. High School	0	10	0
Las Vegas High School	46	44	0
Moapa Valley High School	9	13	0
Rancho High School	62	70	7
Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Center	50	45	16
Sunset High School	0	1	0
Valley High School	43	57	44
Variety	1	1	0
Virgin Valley High School	7	3	0
Western High School	<u>113</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>41</u>
TOTAL	<u>798</u>	<u>878</u>	<u>297</u>
		<u>1,973</u>	

**DRIVER EDUCATION  
STUDENT COMPLETION REPORT  
August 25, 1978**

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENT COMPLETIONS</u>		
	<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Summer Session</u>
Basic High School	37	40	33
Bonanza High School	79	60	65
Boulder City Jr.-Sr. High School	40	52	0
Chaparral High School	117	118	23
Ed W. Clark High School	119	93	21
Eldorado High School	77	73	31
Indian Springs Jr.-Sr. High School	0	3	0
Las Vegas High School	30	58	0
Moapa Valley High School	9	6	0
Rancho High School	76	118	8
Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Center	40	71	10
Sunset High School	0	4	0
Valley High School	40	43	36
Variety	0	3	0
Virgin Valley High School	5	2	4
Western High School	<u>143</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>34</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>812</u>	<u>850</u>	<u>265</u>
		<u>1,927</u>	

**DRIVER EDUCATION  
STUDENT COMPLETION REPORT  
August 25, 1977**

<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>STUDENT COMPLETIONS</u>		
	<u>First Semester</u>	<u>Second Semester</u>	<u>Summer Session</u>
Basic High School	20	49	60
Bonanza High School	35	117	41
Boulder City Jr.-Sr. High School	16	110	5
Chaparral High School	149	156	36
Ed W. Clark High School	67	149	46
Eldorado High School	33	128	55
Indian Springs Jr.-Sr. High School	0	5	0
Las Vegas High School	41	78	0
Moapa Valley High School	4	7	3
Rancho High School	20	179	16
Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical Center	38	68	34
Sunset High School	0	4	0
Valley High School	19	96	68
Virgin Valley High School	15	5	11
Western High School	<u>68</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>55</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>525</u>	<u>1,326</u>	<u>430</u>
		<u>2,281</u>	

EXHIBIT F

CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
 DRIVER EDUCATION PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT  
 FOR FISCAL YEARS: 1975-76 THROUGH 1979-80

	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>
Receipts:					
State Driver Education Aid	\$ 64,750.00	\$ 64,750.00	\$ 60,235.00	\$ 82,985.00	\$ 68,215.00
Driver Education Tuition	<u>41,127.20</u>	<u>43,623.20</u>	<u>69,506.00</u>	<u>69,275.00</u>	<u>73,707.50</u>
Total Receipts	<u>\$105,877.20</u>	<u>\$108,373.20</u>	<u>\$129,741.00</u>	<u>\$152,260.00</u>	<u>\$141,922.50</u>
Expenses:					
Salaries	\$ 99,586.00	\$ 52,980.00	\$ 93,972.00	\$110,590.00	\$102,115.00
Instructional Supplies	2,272.61	392.41	151.00	(168.46)	103.34
Transportation Rentals	-0-	11,226.45	25,684.10	9,620.60	-0-
Fuel - Vehicles	7,931.18	4,326.30	6,757.58	6,465.27	10,259.40
Oil - Tires - Parts and Maintenance	8,061.55	(23.15)	1,637.85	33.00	-0-
Employee Benefits	15,769.56	7,708.26	1,755.80	1,117.04	912.34
Equipment - Rental	-0-	-0-	8,892.35	-0-	-0-
Equipment - Instruction	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	74,903.36
Insurance	<u>11,024.00</u>	<u>11,024.00</u>	<u>11,830.00</u>	<u>10,000.00*</u>	<u>10,250.00*</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$144,604.90</u>	<u>\$ 87,694.27</u>	<u>\$150,680.68</u>	<u>\$137,657.45</u>	<u>\$198,451.44</u>
Net Profit/(Loss)	<u>\$ (38,727.70)</u>	<u>\$ 20,678.93</u>	<u>\$ (20,939.68)</u>	<u>\$ 14,602.55</u>	<u>\$ (56,528.94)</u>

Loss over 5-year period: \$ (80,914.84)  
 Average loss per year: \$ (16,182.97)

\*No Collision, No Deductible on Insurance Coverage.

Martin Root  
 Budget Department  
 March 4, 1981



EXHIBIT G

Rationale for Clark County School District Legislative Recommendation to Revise NRS 388.490, subsection 4, as attached.

Over the past five years teachers in the Academically Talented Program, classroom teachers, and school principals have expressed concern for children entering school early through the A.T. Program. Since 1974, approximately 180 such children have entered kindergarten at age four.

A.T. teachers and elementary school principals support the removal of this privilege very strongly for the following reasons:

1. Students who qualify as academically talented and enter into school early are not necessarily advanced physically, socially, and emotionally.
2. It is questionable whether the tests available to qualify students as academically talented are reliable for predicting the future development of four-year olds.

Physical development: Since fine motor skills needed for writing/coloring/cutting are not often advanced, students find it difficult to keep up with such assignments. This is true throughout the grade levels. Also, there is often a lag in maturation of eye-hand coordination causing difficulty with assignment written on the chalkboard or on charts. Large motor skills that are not advanced keep some of these students from entering competitive sports, since they are young for their grade level all through their schooling.

Social development: These young students must be able to compete and cooperate with children a year to a year and a half older than themselves. After initial adjustment to school, the problem is now reoccurring as these students reach puberty.

Emotional adjustment: Students must be able to concentrate for longer periods of time, remain on task until completion, and meet challenge without crying. A very young child needs more adult attention than can be given in a class of 30. In addition, these children must be emotionally ready to meet the high expectations placed upon them for being academically talented. A survey of 93 early entrant children found that 31% of them were labeled "emotionally immature" by teachers. Another 17% were either on probation in A.T., had been retained, or had been withdrawn from the A.T. Program as nonfunctioning A.T. students by grade 3.

Test reliability: A 1978 study of 25 early entrants, then in grades 4 and 5, found that 32% of them were below the 8th stanine on district mental ability tests. School achievement also indicated that these students were operating at average or slightly above average levels.

Cost factor: Each summer, Clark County School District spends time and money evaluating four-year old children. During the summer of 1980, 98 such children were tested. Others were seen by school psychologists after school began. Only about 25% of these children qualified for the A.T. Program. In addition, about five phone calls per week were made to the A.T. Office by parents wanting to circumvent the age requirement for kindergarten entrance. Very few of the callers feel their child is gifted.

**Rationale for CCSD Legislative Recommendation to Revise  
NRS 388.490, subsection 4**

**Page Two**

**Due to the problems Clark County School District has encountered during its eight years with early entrants in the Academically Talented Program, those who have worked with these children would much rather have them enter school at the proper age. School personnel would then handle exceptionalities when the total child could be observed socially, emotionally, and physically as well as academically and intellectually.**

**Special Student Services  
January 14, 1981**