

**Education and Local Government Interim Committee
2011-2012 Interim
Summary of Statutory Duties and Proposed Work Plan**

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This document is an introduction to the Education and Local Government Interim Committee (ELG) and a proposed work plan which, as adopted by the committee with directions to staff, will help to guide its work for the next 14 months.

Included in this paper are:

- ELG's statutory duties
- ELG's interim study assignments
- Additional topics within ELG's subject area jurisdiction
- Subcommittee options
- Administrative rule review options
- ELG's budget and proposed meeting schedule
- A summary of committee work and staff comment

ELG'S STATUTORY DUTIES

I. Section 5-5-215, MCA: Duties Common to All Committees¹

A number of statutory duties are common to all interim committees. These are found in **Section 5-5-215, MCA**. Each interim committee shall:

1. review administrative rules within its jurisdiction;
2. conduct interim studies as assigned;
3. monitor the operation of assigned executive branch agencies with specific attention to the following:
 - a. identification of issues likely to require future legislative attention;
 - b. opportunities to improve existing law through the analysis of problems experienced with the application of the law by an agency; and
 - c. experiences of the state's citizens with the operation of an agency that may be amenable to improvement through legislative action;
4. review proposed legislation of assigned agencies or entities as provided in the joint legislative rules;
5. accumulate, compile, analyze, and furnish information bearing upon its assignment and relevant to existing or prospective legislation as it determines, on its own initiative, to be pertinent to the adequate completion of its work; and
6. prepare bills and resolutions that, in its opinion, the welfare of the state may

¹ HB 142, enacted in 2011, adds to this section the requirement that interim committees review advisory councils and reports. Because it is a new provision, it is discussed separately under item VI on page 6.

require for presentation to the next regular session of the legislature.

II. Section 5-5-224, MCA: ELG Enabling Statute

Section 5-5-224, MCA, provides ELG's specific statutory duties, which fall into three primary categories: local government relations; general state administration of education; and postsecondary education. The section requires the committee to:

1. act as a liaison with local governments;
2. execute administrative rule review, draft legislation review, program evaluation, and monitoring responsibilities for the following agencies and the entities attached to the agencies for administrative purposes:
 - a. State Board of Education
 - b. Board of Public Education²
 - c. Board of Regents of Higher Education;³ and
 - d. Office of Public Instruction;
3. provide information to the Board of Regents in the following areas:
 - a. annual budget allocations;
 - b. annual goal statement development;
 - c. long-range planning;
 - d. outcome assessment programs; and
 - e. any other area that the committee considers to have significant educational or fiscal policy impact;
4. periodically review the success or failure of the university system in meeting its annual goals and long-range plans;
5. periodically review the results of outcome assessment programs;
6. develop mechanisms to ensure strict accountability of the revenue and expenditures of the university system;
7. study and report to the legislature on the advisability of adjustments to the mechanisms used to determine funding for the university system, including criteria for determining appropriate levels of funding;
8. act as a liaison between both the legislative and executive branches and the Board of Regents;

² In a 1992 decision, Judge Jeffrey Sherlock of the First Judicial District ruled that the Board of Public Education is vested with constitutional rulemaking authority that is independent of any power delegated to the Board by the Legislature. Any rules adopted by the Board of Public Education are not subject to legislative review. However, in the 2003-2004 interim, the Board requested that the committee review its rules. That may continue to be the case. In addition, SB 152, enacted by the 2005 Legislature, requires the Board of Public Education to submit proposed accreditation standards to the committee. That requirement is discussed in Part II of this paper (Section 20-7-101, MCA, found beginning on p. 3).

³ The Board of Regents is exempt from the Montana Administrative Procedure Act (2-4-102(2), MCA), so any rules adopted by the Board of Regents are not subject to legislative review.

9. encourage cooperation between the legislative and executive branches and the Board of Regents;
10. promote and strengthen local government through recognition of the principle that strong communities, with effective, democratic governmental institutions, are one of the best assurances of a strong Montana;
11. bring together representatives of state and local government for consideration of common problems;
12. provide a forum for discussing state oversight of local functions, realistic local autonomy, and intergovernmental cooperation;
13. identify and promote the most desirable allocation of state and local government functions, responsibilities, and revenue;
14. promote concise, consistent, and uniform regulation for local government;
15. coordinate and simplify laws, rules, and administrative practices in order to achieve more orderly and less competitive fiscal and administrative relationships between and among state and local governments;
16. review state mandates to local governments that are subject to 1-2-112 and 1-2-114 through 1-2-116;⁴
17. make recommendations to the legislature, executive branch agencies, and local governing bodies concerning:
 - a. changes in statutes, rules, ordinances, and resolutions that will provide concise, consistent, and uniform guidance and regulations for local government;
 - b. changes in tax laws that will achieve more orderly and less competitive fiscal relationships between levels of government;
 - c. methods of coordinating and simplifying competitive practices to achieve more orderly administrative relationships among levels of government; and
 - d. training programs and technical assistance for local government officers and employees that will promote effectiveness and efficiency in local government; and
18. conduct interim studies as assigned.

⁴ These sections of the MCA govern the legislative imposition of unfunded mandates on local governments.

III. Section 20-7-101, MCA: Accreditation Standards Adopted by Board of Public Education

SB 152 (Ch. 208, L. 2005) amended section 20-7-101, MCA, to read:

20-7-101. Standards of accreditation. (1) Standards of accreditation for all schools must be adopted by the board of public education upon the recommendations of the superintendent of public instruction.

(2) Prior to adoption or amendment of any accreditation standard, the board shall submit each proposal to the **education and local government interim committee** for review. The interim committee shall request a fiscal analysis to be prepared by the legislative fiscal division. The legislative fiscal division shall provide its analysis to the interim committee and to the office of budget and program planning to be used in the preparation of the executive budget.

(3) If the fiscal analysis of the proposal is found by the legislative fiscal division to have a substantial fiscal impact, the board may not implement the standard until July 1 following the next regular legislative session and shall request that the same legislature fund implementation of the proposed standard. A substantial fiscal impact is an amount that cannot be readily absorbed in the budget of an existing school district program.

(4) Standards for the retention of school records must be as provided in 20-1-212.

During the 2009-2010 interim, ELG asked staff to work with the Board of Public Education (BPE) and the Office of Public Instruction (OPI) to establish a process for ELG review of accreditation standards and for development of a fiscal analysis by the Legislative Fiscal Division if warranted. The following table illustrates the process agreed to by the participants.

| Process for Fiscal Analysis of Proposed Accreditation Standards Board of Public Education Meetings | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| | BPE Meeting 1 | BPE Meeting 2 | BPE Meeting 3 |
| | <i>Information</i> | <i>Notice of Proposed Rulemaking</i> | <i>Adoption of Rule</i> |
| Prior to meeting: | BPE sends letter to the ELG to communicate the planned process and timeline for adoption of the content and performance standard. | | BPE holds public hearing to receive input on the proposed standards. |
| At Meeting: | OPI presents cost assumptions to BPE along with draft version of standards. | Any revisions of proposed standards and cost assumptions are presented to BPE. BPE approves notice of proposed rulemaking, which begins the formal rulemaking process. | LFD fiscal analysis is presented to BPE. |
| Meeting Follow-up: | BPE sends letter to ELG with draft cost assumptions. ELG requests LFD analysis. | LFD prepares its fiscal analysis of the proposed rule. | If the proposed standard is substantially changed from the version in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, the LFD will revise its analysis and present its conclusions to BPE in a conference call prior to the next scheduled BPE meeting. |

IV. Section 82-2-701, MCA: Sand and Gravel Deposit Program

The Bureau of Mines and Geology is required to establish a Sand and Gravel Deposit Program to investigate, if funding allows, sand and gravel deposits in areas where there are conflicts between development and sand and gravel operations. In prioritizing areas for investigation, the Bureau must consider the largest counties (based on census data) and the counties with the most opencut mining permits and subdivision applications. Within 1 year of starting an investigation the Bureau is required to report the results to the county in which the investigation occurred, the Environmental Quality Council, and ELG.

V. Chapter 187, Laws of 2011 (SB 3): Require State Agencies to Report on Heritage Properties

SB 3 was requested by the 2009-2010 ELG as a result of that interim's HJR 32 study of historic preservation. The bill requires state agencies to regularly report to the Preservation Review Board on the status and stewardship of the agencies' heritage properties. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is required to provide the information presented to the Preservation

Review Board, along with any recommendations, to "an appropriate interim committee". The Preservation Review Board is part of the Montana Historical Society, which is an agency allocated to the State Board of Education for administrative purposes (2-15-1511. MCA). Because ELG is statutorily required to monitor the activities of the State Board of Education, it is the appropriate interim committee to receive the SHPO's report.

VI. Chapter 126, Laws of 2011 (HB 142): Require Interim Committees to Review Advisory Councils and Reports

HB 142 amends 5-5-215, MCA, (see I. above) to include among all interim committee duties the review of statutorily established advisory councils and required reports of assigned agencies and to make recommendations to the next legislature on retention or elimination of any advisory council or required report.

Advisory councils relevant to ELG's subject area jurisdiction and the entities to which they are attached are as follows:

1. Fire Services Training Advisory Council (2-15-1519, MCA); *Board of Regents*
2. Student Loan Advisory Council (2-15-1520, MCA); *Board of Regents*
3. Certification Standards and Practices Advisory Council (2-15-1522, MCA); *Board of Public Education*
4. Governor's Postsecondary Scholarship Advisory Council (2-15-1524, MCA); *Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education*

In addition, section 2-15-122, MCA, allows the Governor or a department head to create advisory councils. Information about councils created under this authority must be filed with the Secretary of State's office.

Reports relevant to ELG that are required by statute and that will need to be reviewed to comply with Ch. 126, L. 2011 include the following:

1. Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Improvement Act, 2006 -- Legislative Report (20-7-330, MCA); *Board of Regents*
2. Biennial Report to the Governor and the Legislature (22-3-107, MCA); *Montana Historical Society*
3. At-Risk Students Report (20-9-328, MCA); *Office of Public Instruction*
4. American Indian Achievement Gap Report (20-9-330, MCA); *Office of Public Instruction*
5. Education Commission of the States (20-2-501, MCA); *Education Commission of the States*
6. Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction "if considered

necessary" (20-3-105, MCA); *Office of Public Instruction*

7. Quality Schools Facilities Grant Program (90-6-810, MCA); *Department of Commerce*
8. Western Regional Higher Education Compact (20-25-801, MCA); *Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education*
9. State Agency Heritage Properties (Ch. 187, L. 2011); *State Historic Preservation Office*

INTERIM STUDY ASSIGNMENTS AND DUTIES ASSIGNED BY RESOLUTION HJR 39; SJR 28; SJR 26

The Legislative Council has assigned two interim studies to ELG: HJR 39 study of subdivision rent or lease exemption and SJR 28 study of performance-based funding for education. Another study, SJR 26 to monitor agency activities recommended by the Joint Appropriations Subcommittees, may be conducted by the Legislative Finance Committee; however a role for ELG is specifically referenced in that resolution.

HJR 39

Rank in post-session poll: 12 of 16

The House Local Government Committee requested HJR 39 because:

- Statutory provisions governing certain exemptions from review under the Montana Subdivision and Platting Act have been interpreted differently by different jurisdictions.
- One specific section, 76-3-204, MCA, has recently been the subject of contention and litigation and was the subject of a draft Attorney General's opinion (which was withdrawn because of pending litigation).
- Bills in the 2011 Legislature attempted to clarify exemption from subdivision review for the sale, rent, lease or other conveyance of parts of buildings, but no agreement could be reached on the best approach.

Individuals and organizations who testified on the legislation during the 2011 session include residents of Missoula, Ravalli, and Lewis and Clark Counties (the counties where litigation has occurred and is ongoing), the Montana Building Industry Association, the Montana Association of Planners, the Montana Association of Counties, and the Montana Association of Realtors. All of these individuals and organizations will be invited to participate in the study to determine how the statutes may be amended to achieve clarity.

Staff from the Community Technical Assistance Program at the Montana Department of Commerce will also be asked to provide information, guidance, and suggestions.

It is anticipated that the individuals and groups with an interest in this subject can meet and bring to the committee proposals for legislation. Staff will provide ELG members with background information sufficient for them to make informed decisions. This will include information on the history of the exemption statutes, how various local subdivision regulations

deal with exemptions, an analysis of previous and ongoing litigation surrounding the exemption statutes, and the approaches to amend the statutes that failed during and shortly after the 2011 session.

SJR 28

Rank in post-session poll: 2 of 16

SJR 28 states that the Shared Policy Goals and Accountability Measures (completed during the 2009-2010 interim by ELG and representatives of K-12 and higher education agencies and organizations) requires greater efficiency, improved outcomes, lower dropout rates, and increased graduation rates. The resolution also states that Montana taxpayers deserve the best possible return on their investment in education.

SJR 28 proposes a study of performance-based K-12 education funding, looking to models in other states and using resources available from national organizations that have been involved in studying this method of school funding. SJR 28 proposes that the study consider the following elements of a performance-based funding formula:

1. a retention component that would set aside a percentage of funds to be distributed to a district or school when the district or school attains performance thresholds;
2. a bonus component that would identify a portion of funds to be used to induce a district or school to meet performance goals and objectives and reward having met the goals and objectives; and
3. a reduction component to function as a funding penalty for failure to meet performance benchmarks.

After looking at models in other states and considering the elements listed above, SJR 28 requests that ELG design a performance-based funding formula or structure that would be appropriate for Montana and to develop an implementation plan for consideration by the Governor, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the 63rd Legislature.

Staff will:

- solicit input and assistance from individuals and organizations with knowledge in performance-based funding;
- identify other states that have proposed or adopted performance based funding;
- collect information on the experiences of those states, possibly inviting guest speakers;
- collect written material from national organizations on performance-based funding;
- report the background information to the committee and work with the committee and other interested parties to determine whether any of the models from other states might be applied in Montana, given the requirements for equity and equality provided in the Montana Constitution and the MCA;
- facilitate committee discussion and decisions on whether or not to develop a plan for performance-based funding in Montana;
- prepare a report on ELG's findings and recommendations regarding performance-based funding in Montana and prepare any legislation the committee may request as a result of the study.

SJR 26

Rank in post-session poll: 10 of 16

SJR 26, although not assigned to ELG, requests ELG's participation through interim monitoring of K-12 education and the progress on "(1) implementing state actions to create a culture of effective data use and to improve student performance; and (2) goals and objectives on K-12, higher education, and P-20, including the role and mission of the Education and Local Government Interim Committee, which absorbed the Joint Committee on Postsecondary Education Policy and Budget that was repealed in 1999."

The monitoring requested in SJR 26 is consistent with the provisions of SJR 28 and may be viewed as a follow-up to the Shared Policy Goals and Accountability Measures generated by the 2009-2010 ELG.

SJR 26 also requests interim monitoring of the Preservation Review Board as state agencies report to the Board on the status and maintenance needs of agency heritage properties in compliance with SB 3.

ADDITIONAL TOPICS WITHIN ELG'S SUBJECT AREA JURISDICTION

Local Government

The committee is charged with a number of broad statutory duties with respect to local governments. Rather than focus time and energy on each provision in section 5-5-224, it may be advisable to simply focus on the overarching requirement that the committee "act as a liaison with local governments"--following up on committee member-initiated suggestions for research and legislative attention, as well as soliciting input from city and county representatives and providing an opportunity for public comment at each meeting.

Education

Section 20-9-309 expands on the requirement in Art. X, section 1 of the Montana Constitution that the legislature must "provide a basic system or free quality public elementary and secondary schools throughout the state of Montana that will guarantee equality of educational opportunity to all." Among the provisions in 20-9-309 is a study requirement that states:

At least every 10 years following April 7, 2005, the legislature shall:

- (a) authorize a study to reassess the education al needs and costs related to the basic system of free quality public elementary and secondary school; and
- (b) if necessary, incorporate the results of those assessments into the state's funding formula.

In light of this requirement, recent events in the school funding arena, the complexity of the issues, and the expectation that school funding will remain on the legislature's front burner, Legislative Services and Fiscal Division staff are proposing that a portion of this interim's meeting agendas be dedicated to school funding training for members of ELG and the Legislative Finance Committee.

The training would entail presentations from staff on the following items:

- the work of the 2005-2006 Quality Schools Interim Committee and the reports that resulted;

- the history of the litigation surrounding the issue;
- what has worked/remained constant in funding methodologies and what has fluctuated or been challenged; and
- the mechanics of school funding.

The training will also complement ELG's work in completing the SJR 28 study of performance-based education.

Monitoring Work by Other Committees

- HJR 32 requests a study of ways to improve the management, recognition, and coordination of state parks and outdoor recreation and heritage resource programs. The study was assigned to the Environmental Quality Council. A portion of the study will focus on heritage parks in the state parks system and on implementation of HB 370, which increased the light motor vehicle registration fee used for operation and maintenance of state parks and state-owned facilities at Virginia and Nevada Cities. The study will also review efforts during the 2011 session to consolidate the administration of outdoor recreation and heritage programs under the Department of Commerce. During the 2009-2010 interim, ELG's study of historic preservation touched on consolidation of programs and on the maintenance needs at Virginia City and Nevada City. Staff will provide updates to ELG on EQC's work as it relates to heritage properties.
- HB 642 created a Select Committee on Efficiency in Government. The select committee's focus will be in the areas of state budgeting, health care, technology, and natural resources. Section 2(2) of the bill requires the study to "attempt to determine areas of efficiency and effectiveness" in health care, including "the objective measurement and value of the Washington, Wyoming, Alaska, Montana, and Idaho (WWAMI) and the western interstate commission for higher education programs and an examination of ways to increase the number of Montana medical students returning to Montana to practice medicine." Staff will provide updates to ELG on the select committee's work as it relates to these higher education programs.

2009-2010 ELG Recommendations for Future Study

At the conclusion of its work on HJR 32 study of historic preservation during the 2009-2010 interim, ELG recommended that the 2011-2012 interim committee having the appropriate subject area jurisdiction continue to explore ways to strengthen historic preservation in Montana and that the following be among the considerations.

- Including the Main Street program in the Department of Commerce budget, rather than continuing to rely on one-time-only funding.
- Expanding the state historic preservation tax credit.
- Requesting that the Department of Commerce, through its travel and tourism promotion functions, place more focus on heritage tourism.
- Exploring use of Treasure State Endowment Program funding and other potential funding sources in establishment of a Preservation Grants Fund.
- Commissioning a comprehensive analysis specific to Montana of economic impacts of tax credits and other historic preservation efforts, similar to a report issued in March 2010 by researchers with the Rutgers University Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy. The report, entitled "First Annual Report on the Economic Impact of the Federal Historic Tax Credit", examined the origins and impacts of the credit, providing "quantitative and qualitative information regarding the economic and other

benefits of the federal HTC (e.g., providing affordable housing and spurring downtown revitalization); . . ." The report includes such specific data as Gross Domestic Product, jobs created, and income created by sector nationwide as a result of the credit.

- Exploring consolidation of some state heritage programs--such as SHPO, Montana Heritage Commission, Travel Montana, Main Street, FWP--to avoid redundancy and ensure greater effectiveness.

The committee may choose to pursue any of the options above. The HJR 32 study of state parks may address consolidation on some level.

SUBCOMMITTEES

Since its creation in 1999, ELG has established various subcommittees, depending on the committee's assigned studies and other work. The committee has had as many as three subcommittees and as few as one.

Prior to 1999, the Postsecondary Education Policy and Budget Subcommittee (PEPB) was a statutorily-required entity staffed by the Legislative Fiscal Division. PEPB is no longer required, but some elements of the statute that mandated PEPB remain in ELG's enabling statute, and the committee has chosen to establish it each interim except 2009-2010. The subcommittee has traditionally included two representatives of the Board of Regents and one member designated by the Governor's office as nonvoting members.

As the committee deliberates subcommittee creation, members are encouraged to consider that each subcommittee must have staff and secretarial support, provide notices and agendas for each meeting, and generate minutes, as is required for the full committee.

ADMINISTRATIVE RULE REVIEW OPTIONS

As is noted in the discussion of ELG's specific statutory duties and related footnotes (see page 2), the committee has full or limited administrative rule review responsibilities for the State Board of Education, the Board of Public Education, the Board of Regents, and the Office of Public Instruction. The committee determines the extent to which it will exercise that authority. The options range from detailed committee examination of all proposed rules to a summary of proposed rules by ELG's legal staff to ELG's legal staff providing members notice of any particularly significant or unusual proposed rules.

Title 2, chapter 4, part 4 of the Montana Code Annotated provides for legislative review of administrative rules. In summary, interim committees may:

- ▶ request and obtain an agency's rulemaking records;
- ▶ submit to an agency written recommendations for the adoption, amendment, or rejection of a proposed rule;
- ▶ require that a rulemaking hearing be held;
- ▶ poll the legislature to determine whether a proposed rule is consistent with legislative intent; and
- ▶ request an economic impact statement for a proposed rule.

COMMITTEE BUDGET AND PROPOSED MEETING SCHEDULE

ELG has \$38,943 in its budget for the 2011-2012 interim. This will easily accommodate seven meetings of the full committee (one or two of which may be 2-day meetings) and subcommittees, if any are appointed. The following is a proposed meeting schedule for the full committee. Fridays have generally been committee members' preferred meeting days, but adjustments can be made if members prefer other days of the week.

1. Monday, June 13, 2011
2. Friday, September 9, 2011
3. Friday, November 4, 2011
4. Friday, January 13, 2012
5. Thursday-Friday, March 22-23, 2012
6. Friday, June 1, 2012
7. Thursday-Friday, September 6-7, 2012

SUMMARY OF ELG WORK

Following is a summary of the potential projects and activities that are discussed in this document. It may be useful for the committee in prioritizing its agenda time and staff resources.

| Activity | Staff Comment/Proposal | ELG Comment/Direction |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Compliance with 5-5-215 (p. 1) | The work plan is designed to achieve compliance with the general requirements in 5-5-215. | |
| Compliance with 5-5-224 (p. 2) | Following the work plan and allowing for public comment and participation would achieve compliance with the provisions of 5-5-224, which details the committee's function as the legislature's liaison with K-12 education entities, higher education entities, and local governments. This component also includes review of agency legislation in the Spring of 2012. | |
| Compliance with 20-7-101 (p. 3) | Using the process developed during the 2009-2010 interim for fiscal analysis of proposed accreditation standards will be useful in ELG's review of any accreditation standards proposed by BPE. Time will be set aside on agendas to accommodate the process if necessary. | |
| Compliance with 82-2-701 (p. 5) | If a sand and gravel investigation is initiated, time will be set aside on an agenda for ELG to hear a report. | |
| Compliance with Ch. 187, L. 2011 (SB 3) (p. 5) | Time will be set aside on an agenda to hear the SHPO report on the status and maintenance of state heritage properties. | |
| Compliance with Ch. 126, L. 2011 (HB 142) (p. 6) | Time will be allocated on ELG agendas for the committee to hear from members of the advisory councils and the agencies to which they are attached. Committee | |

| Activity | Staff Comment/Proposal | ELG Comment/Direction |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| | <p>members will make a determination about whether to recommend any changes to the statutes that govern the advisory councils.</p> <p>Time will be allocated for members to hear from the agencies associated with the required reports and committee members will make a determination about whether to recommend any changes to the statutes that require the reports.</p> | |
| <p>HJR 39 study of certain subdivision exemptions (p. 7)</p> | <p>The basic approach recommended is to provide ELG with the background information detailed in the work plan and ask the individuals and organizations who are interested in changes to offer their comment and perspectives as well as bring proposals before the committee.</p> | |
| <p>SJR 28 study of performance-based education (p. 8)</p> | <p>The basic approach recommended is detailed in the work plan.</p> | |
| <p>SJR 26 monitoring of agency activities as recommended by the Joint Appropriations Subcommittees (p. 8)</p> | <p>The monitoring requested in SJR 26, both for education agencies and the Preservation Review Board is consistent with ELG's statutory duties as well as with the provisions of SJR 28 study and can be accomplished in concert with those activities.</p> | |
| <p>Specific local government liaison activities (p. 9)</p> | <p>Representatives of local government organizations, members of the public, or committee members may suggest items for committee review.</p> | |
| <p>Education funding training (p. 9)</p> | <p>LSD and LFD staff recommend that time be set aside of each agenda for training in school funding history and mechanics in preparation for the study requirement in 20-9-309.</p> | |

| Activity | Staff Comment/Proposal | ELG Comment/Direction |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| Other education-related items | Representatives of education agencies or organizations, members of the public, or committee members may suggest items for committee review. | |
| Monitoring relevant work by other committees (p. 10) | <p>ELG will receive updates on EQC's work on HJR 32 as it relates to heritage parks and Virginia City and Nevada City.</p> <p>ELG will receive updates on the HB 642 select committee's work as it relates to higher education.</p> | |
| Follow-up on HJR 32 study of historic preservation (p. 10) | <p>The 2009-2010 ELG made a number of recommendations for additional work on historic preservation issues. The committee may choose to pursue any of those options, although time and resources for extensive additional study will be limited if the committee approves the work plan with the education funding training, the assigned studies, and the agency monitoring components.</p> <p>The requirements in SB 3 provide some follow-up, as does this interim's HJR 32 review of state parks and heritage resources.</p> | |
| Subcommittee creation (p. 10) | <p>Each subcommittee will require staff and secretarial services, agendas, public notices, and minutes.</p> <p>Subcommittees are not required. Any subcommittee that is created should be given a specific mission and clear directives.</p> | |
| Administrative Rule Review (p. 10) | Some level of administrative rule review is required. The committee may determine the level of review to which time on the agenda will be devoted. | |

| Activity | Staff Comment/Proposal | ELG Comment/Direction |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| Additional items as requested by ELG members | If the committee approves the work plan with the education funding training, the assigned studies, and the agency monitoring components, time will be limited for additional items of committee study. | |