1. Meeting Call to Order
2. Public Comment
3. Approval of Minutes
Legislative Committee
Meeting
April 22, 2024
Committee Chairman Greg DeSart, PE, called the meeting to order at 12:00pm. Committee members participating via video conferencing were Jay Dixon, PE; Matt Gingerich, PLS; and Robert Fyda, PE. Also joining were Patty Mamola, board staff, Christopher MacKenzie, board legal counsel, and Murray Blaney, board staff.

1. Meeting conducted by Committee Chair Greg DeSart, call to order and roll call to determine presence of quorum—committee members: Jay Dixon, Matt Gingerich, Robert Fyda.

A quorum was determined.

2. Public comment period.

There was no public comment.

3. Approval of February 29, 2024, Legislative Committee meeting minutes.

LGC 24-03 A motion was made by Mr Gingerich to approve the February 29, 2024, minutes, Mr Dixon seconded, and the motion passed. The motion passed.

4. Discuss possible bill draft request for 2025 legislative session.

Mr DeSart said this is related to the requirement of the FE and FS exams and the experience time period requirement before a possible waiver can be considered. He added it had previously been discussed, with an agreement to reduce the experience timeframe from 15 years to 8 eight years. Mr DeSart said staff had requested further consideration in the interest of reducing any perceived barriers to licensure.

Ms Mamola said an additional proposed edit had been made to the text – where the timeframe for a waiver consideration is at the discretion of the board. She added that one of the main reasons for this meeting was to get input from the committee relating to the justification for the length of the waiver time period. In drafting the collateral support piece to be given to legislators, and reviewing the previous LegComm and Board meeting minute, the justification wasn’t clear.

Mr DeSart asked the committee members for their opinions on the timeframe of eight years and the proposal to remove a stated experience time for waiver consideration and any other items related to the statutes presented. A discussion ensued.

The following were items of note in committee discussion:

- not stating an experience timeframe could allow for more discretion in board consideration of waivers.
- board counsel cautioned on developing policy outside of statute and regulation, can result in inconsistency of application.

- not stating experience time period for waiver consideration could be seen as a disincentive to take and pass the FE exam.

- the committee agreed the FE exam has value, where the study/preparation for the exam is a valuable capstone to engineering and land surveying education.

- there was no consensus on an alternative timeframe to eight years experience for waiver consideration.

Mr DeSart said for consideration on a possible change from 8 years at the May board meeting, he would outline the committee’s discussion for the full board to consider and debate, and ultimately decide on whether to change. He added he also ask that the justification for the experience time period before a waiver consideration be articulated. (ACTION Item).

Mr MacKenzie suggested edits to NRS 625.193 1(a) and (b) and NRS 625.280 1(a) and (b). His recommendation was to add “Board recognized” in before “examination” in the first of each subsection. He added with elimination of section 3 the added text infers in statute to a board determination with respect to the examinations.

The committee discussed and agreed to the suggested edits. (ACTION Item)

Mr MacKenzie suggested additional edits - for consistency and continuity with NRS 183 and NRS 270 - to NRS 625.193 1(a) and NRS 625.280 1(a) by adding the word “active” before “experience in engineering” and “experience in land surveying”.

The committee also agreed to the additional suggested edits. (ACTION Item).

5. Consider Legislative Counsel Bureau language proposed for board regulation changes related to Contracts and PLS Standards of Practice—LCB files: R006-24 (NAC 625.545) and R007-24 (PLS Standards of Practice regulations).

Ms Mamola said this item relates to draft language from the LCB. She said the committee has already seen R-006-24, but we are still waiting on final draft language for R007-24. Ms Mamola added that staff and Mr Gingerich had met with the LCB drafters for clarification on several of the regulations. Suggested text had been shared and generally agreed on and the LCB would be providing final language in their preferred legal style.

Mr Blaney said he expected the final draft sometime in early May and that a meeting would be scheduled with the PLS Standard of Practice Sub-committee to consider and make a recommendation to approve or edit further. (ACTION Item)

6. Discussion on status of committee and staff assignments.
There was no discussion.

7. **Open discussion of items related to the Legislative Committee.**

Mr Gingerich reminded the committee of the national datum change.

Ms Mamola said it is on the action item list, but we will need technical help from NDOT and NALS to determine the pathway forward – and determine what organization will lead the bill draft request.

8. **Public comment period.**

There was no public comment

9. **Adjourn.**

Mr DeSart thanked the committee members for their participation and adjourned the meeting at 12:50PM.

Respectfully,

Mark Fakler
Executive Director
4. Discuss Collateral for Bill Draft Request for 2025 Legislative Session
The **Nevada Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (NVBPELS)** serves the public interest by regulating and providing leadership to the engineering and land surveying professions—individuals and companies that practice engineering and land surveying in Nevada. NVBPELS operates on behalf of the Nevada government through the Professional Engineering Act of March 29, 1919. Professional Land Surveying was added to the act on March 31, 1947. The standards set by NVBPELS for ethical, professional, and technical competency, ensure that Nevadans are protected in their work places and communities.

NVBPELS regulates over 22,000 professionals—engineers and land surveyors. Actively practicing professionals total over 15,000, about 3,400 of which are Nevada residents, with a nearly equal split between northern and southern Nevada. These professional engineers and land surveyors are vital contributors to Nevada in the following areas:

- Design, construction, maintenance, renovation of hospitals, healthcare facilities, schools, and other essential public infrastructure needed for communities, such as roadways and transit, and clean safe drinking water;
- At the forefront of discovering and developing Nevada’s resources and the identification of alternative energy sources, such as wind power, fuel-cell technology, other renewable resources; and
- Developing and growing cutting edge companies and innovating technology that helps drive diversification of Nevada’s economy.

**NVBPELS has put forward initiatives to become the most military-friendly state in the nation, and facilitates diversification of Nevada’s economy by partnering with technology innovators and international organizations as evidenced by:**

- Waiving application fees and priority processing for military members and their spouses $0 fee and licensing in less than 3 days;
- Processing approximately 100 endorsement license applications monthly, and typically licensing professionals in less than 3 days;
- Implementing simpler faster processes for new firms desiring to offer and provide professional services;
- Enabling skills transfer with comity licensing of qualified international applicants; and
- Committing to continuous review of statutes, regulations, and processes for eliminating unnecessary barriers to professional practice in Nevada and improving processes to be customer focused and provide for simpler faster licensing.
Nevada Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Proposed Statutory Changes

NRS 625.193 proposed statute change removes an unnecessary barrier to licensure for engineers and removes outdated language:

- Reduces the prescribed 15 years of experience to 8 years of experience for those applicants that meet the education standard but have not passed the fundamentals exam.
- Removes obsolete language about exam content and administration.
  - Engineering exams are developed and administered nationally by the National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Land Surveyors.

NRS 625.270 proposed statute change removes an unnecessary barrier to licensure for land surveyors:

- Clarifies language related to land surveying degree requirement.
- Eliminates the requirement for prospective land surveyors to obtain board approval to take the national examination on the principles and practices of land surveying.
  - The proposed change de-couples land surveying education from examination.
  - The applicant can take the national principles and practices of land surveying exam whenever they are ready, without board approval.
  - The applicant would submit a license application after meeting all statutory requirements for a professional land surveyor license—four-year degree, fundamentals exam, professional principles and practice exam, and four years of land surveying experience.

NRS 625.280 proposed statute change removes an unnecessary barrier to licensure for land surveyors and removes outdated language:

- Reduces the prescribed 15 years of experience to 8 years of experience for those applicants that meet the education standard but have not passed the fundamentals exam.
- Removes obsolete language about determining years of experience, exam content and administration.
  - The applicant can take the national principles and practices of land surveying exam whenever they are ready, without board approval.
  - Land surveying exams are developed and administered nationally by the National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Land Surveyors.
NRS 625.193 Examination for licensure as professional engineer: Scope; waiver; administration.

1. The examination for licensure as a professional engineer must consist of:
   (a) A[n] Board recognized examination on the fundamentals of engineering [that must cover the subject matter of a general education or training in engineering]. If the applicant for licensure as a professional engineer has graduated from an engineering curriculum that is approved by the Board and has [16] 8 years or more of active experience in engineering, the examination on the fundamentals of engineering may be waived by the Board.
   (b) A[n] Board recognized examination on the principles and practices of engineering that must cover the discipline of engineering in which the applicant is applying for licensure.

2. An applicant for licensure as a professional engineer must pass the examination on the fundamentals of engineering or receive a waiver of that requirement before the applicant may take the examination on the principles and practices of engineering.

3. When determining the content of the examinations on the fundamentals of engineering and the principles and practices of engineering, the Board shall consider the recognized disciplines of engineering and may conform the examination to the particular qualifications of the applicant.

4. The Board may require additional examinations for licensure in specialized areas of practice within one or more recognized disciplines of engineering.

5. The Board may administer or authorize an accredited college or university that offers a program in engineering approved by the Board to administer the examination on the fundamentals of engineering to persons who are not applicants for licensure as professional engineers in this state.

6. The Board may prescribe or limit the use of notes, texts and reference materials by applicants who are taking the examinations.

7. The Board may require the examinations or any portion of the examinations set forth in this section to be completed:
   (a) In writing, with a pen or pencil of a type that has been approved by the Board;
   (b) With a computer that has been provided or approved by the Board; or
   (c) Orally, in the manner prescribed by the Board.

(Added to NRS by 1997, 1039; A 1999, 2436; 2013, 423)
NRS 625.270 Qualifications of applicant for licensure as professional land surveyor.

1. A person who is 21 years of age or older may apply to the Board, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and any regulations adopted by the Board, for licensure as a professional land surveyor.

2. An applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor must:
   (a) Be of good character and reputation;
   (b) Pass the examination on the fundamentals of land surveying required by paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 625.280 or receive a waiver of that requirement;
   (c) Pass the examination on the principles and practices of land surveying required by paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 625.280; and
   (d) Have a record of 4 or more years of active experience in land surveying that is satisfactory to the Board and indicates that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of land surveying work.

3. An applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor is not qualified for licensure unless the applicant is a graduate of a land surveying curriculum of 4 years or more that is approved by the Board and has a record of 4 years or more of active experience in land surveying which is satisfactory to the Board and which indicates that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of land surveying work. An applicant who is eligible to take the examination on the principles and practices of land surveying pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 625.280 may take the examination on the principles and practices of land surveying before the applicant meets the active experience requirements for licensure set forth in this subsection.

4. To determine whether an applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor has an adequate record of active experience pursuant to subsection 2:
   (a) Two of the 4 years of active experience must have been completed by working under the direct supervision of a professional land surveyor, unless that requirement is waived by the Board.
   (b) The execution, as a contractor, of work designed by a professional land surveyor, or the supervision of the construction of that work as a foreman or superintendent, is not equivalent to active experience in land surveying.

5. A person who is not working in the field of land surveying when applying for licensure is eligible for licensure as a professional land surveyor if the person complies with the requirements for licensure prescribed in this chapter.

NRS 625.280   Examination for licensure as professional land surveyor: Scope; waiver; administration.

   1.   The examination for licensure as a professional land surveyor must consist of:
       (a) An Board recognized examination on the fundamentals of land surveying that must cover the subject matter of a general land surveying education or training. If the applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor has graduated from a land surveying curriculum that is approved by the Board and has [15] 8 years or more of active experience in land surveying, the examination on the fundamentals of land surveying may be waived by the Board. [For the purposes of determining the years of experience of an applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor pursuant to this paragraph, the Board shall consider graduation from a land surveying curriculum that is approved by the Board to be equivalent to 4 years of experience.]
       (b) An Board recognized examination on the principles and practices of land surveying.

   2.   An applicant for licensure as a professional land surveyor must pass the examination on the fundamentals of land surveying or receive a waiver of that requirement before the applicant may take the examination on the principles and practices of land surveying.

   3.   The Board may administer or authorize an accredited college or university that offers a program in land surveying approved by the Board to administer the examination on the fundamentals of land surveying to persons who are not applicants for licensure as professional land surveyors in this state.

   4.   The Board may prescribe or limit the use of notes, texts and reference materials by applicants who are taking the examinations.

   5.   The Board may require the examinations or any portion of the examinations set forth in this section to be completed:
       (a) In writing, with a pen or pencil of a type that has been approved by the Board;
       (b) With a computer that has been provided or approved by the Board; or
       (c) Orally, in the manner prescribed by the Board.

5. LCB Language
Proposed for PLS
Standards of Practice –
LCB Files: R007-24
PROPOSED REGULATION OF THE
STATE BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND
LAND SURVEYORS

LCB File No. R007-24

May 6, 2024

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

AUTHORITY: §§ 1-3 and 5-9, NRS 625.140 and 625.250; § 4, NRS 625.140, 625.250 and 625.350.

A REGULATION relating to professional land surveyors; removing certain duplicative requirements concerning professional land surveyors; revising requirements for positional certainty for components of certain surveys and proposed fixed works; imposing certain requirements on professional land surveyors relating to the conducting of certain surveys; revising provisions governing the preparation of a scaled drawing of a survey; revising the classifications of land boundary surveys; requiring a professional land surveyor to retain certain materials created to support a survey; repealing certain obsolete provisions; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:
Existing law authorizes the State Board of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors to adopt all regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, which are necessary for the proper performance of the Board, the regulation of the proceedings before it and the maintenance of a high standard of integrity and dignity in professional engineering and land surveying. (NRS 625.140) Existing law also requires the Board to administer certain provisions and requirements concerning professional land surveyors and requires it to do so by regulation as necessary. (NRS 625.250)

Existing regulations set forth various standards of practice for professional land surveyors. (NAC 625.651-625.795) **Section 1** of this regulation removes a duplicative requirement concerning the standards that a professional land surveyor is required to apply when engaging in the practice of land surveying in this State. **Section 9** of this regulation repeals a provision which provides that a professional land surveyor is responsible for adherence to the minimum standards of practice of land surveying on works where the professional land surveyor is the person in responsible charge of the work and that any failure to comply with minimum standards of practice may be considered by the Board as evidence of certain violations of the practice of land surveying. (NAC 625.660)

Existing regulations set forth certain requirements for positional certainty for the horizontal and vertical components of land boundary, control, geodetic and topographic surveys.
Existing regulations divide land boundary surveys into the classifications of high urban, low urban, high rural and low rural and set forth requirements for positional certainty for the horizontal component of a land boundary survey specific to each classification. (NAC 625.666, 625.740) Section 2 of this regulation eliminates the requirements for positional certainty for the horizontal and vertical components of control, geodetic and topographic surveys. Section 5 of this regulation revises the classifications of land boundary surveys to divide such surveys into the classifications of urban, suburban and rural. Section 2 revises requirements for positional certainty for the horizontal component of a land boundary survey to set forth requirements for such positional certainty specific to each of the new classifications set forth in section 5. Section 5 additionally provides that land title surveys must be conducted using the requirements for positional certainty for the urban classification.

Section 2 additionally: (1) eliminates certain requirements for positional certainty that are measured in meters; (2) makes certain distinctions between decisions concerning monuments used for boundary determination and requirements for positional certainty; and (3) imposes certain requirements on a professional land surveyor relating to the conducting of a control survey and a topographic survey and the retention of certain documentation. Section 9 repeals a provision imposing certain requirements concerning positional certainty for certain surveys that has been rendered obsolete by the revisions made in section 2. (NAC 625.668)

Existing regulations require a professional land surveyor to take certain actions in conducting a land boundary survey, including, without limitation, searching for and identifying monuments and other physical evidence that could affect the location of the boundaries of the surveyed property. (NAC 625.670) Section 3 of this regulation specifies certain types of physical evidence that must be searched for and identified. Section 3 additionally requires a professional land surveyor, in conducting a land boundary survey, to: (1) consider certain factors; and (2) include certain information on a survey map after making certain discoveries.

Existing regulations require a professional land surveyor who conducts a construction survey to place stakes or other materials used to mark the location of certain proposed fixed works within certain specified positional certainties. (NAC 625.775) Section 7 of this regulation: (1) revises the proposed fixed works that are subject to such requirements; and (2) eliminates certain requirements for positional certainty that are measured in meters.

Existing regulations require a professional land surveyor who conducts a construction survey to provide to the owner’s representative certain materials to describe the survey conducted. (NAC 625.780) Section 8 of this regulation revises that requirement to instead require such a professional land surveyor to retain certain materials created to support the survey conducted.
Section 6 of this regulation makes a technical, nonsubstantive change to ensure the consistency of language used in the Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code.

Section 1. NAC 625.655 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.655 When engaging in the practice of land surveying in this State, a professional land surveyor shall apply all applicable statutes and regulations. [in addition to the minimum standards of practice for professional land surveyors established in NAC 625.651 to 625.795, inclusive.]

Sec. 2. NAC 625.666 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.666 1. [The requirements for positional certainty for the horizontal component of a land boundary, topographic, control and geodetic surveys are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Meters</th>
<th>U.S. Survey Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Boundary Surveys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— High Urban</td>
<td>±0.02 m</td>
<td>±0.05 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Low Urban</td>
<td>±0.04 m</td>
<td>±0.15 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— High Rural</td>
<td>±0.1 m</td>
<td>±0.3 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Low Rural</td>
<td>±0.15 m</td>
<td>±0.5 ft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control and Geodetic Surveys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— Precise Measurement Studies</td>
<td>±0.001 m to ±0.01 m</td>
<td>±0.002 ft to ±0.03 ft</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Type of Survey and Positional Certainty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Positional Certainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Network</td>
<td>±0.02 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Network</td>
<td>±0.04 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Network</td>
<td>±0.06 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photogrammetric Control</td>
<td>±0.06 m to ±1 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Design Surveys</td>
<td>±0.01 m to ±0.1 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Study Surveys</td>
<td>±0.02 m to ±0.05 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities Mapping</td>
<td>±0.15 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Mapping</td>
<td>±0.3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Mapping</td>
<td>±0.5 m to ±100 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Survey must be:**

(a) *For a land boundary survey classified as urban pursuant to NAC 625.740, plus or minus 0.05 feet.*

(b) *For a land boundary survey classified as suburban pursuant to NAC 625.740, plus or minus 0.15 feet.*

(c) *For a land boundary survey classified as rural pursuant to NAC 625.740, plus or minus 0.5 feet.*
2. The requirements for positional certainty for the vertical component of a land boundary control, geodetic and topographic surveys are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Survey</th>
<th>Positional Certainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Boundary Surveys</td>
<td>±0.05 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control and Geodetic Surveys</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Than Photogrammetric</td>
<td>±0.005 m to ±0.03 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photogrammetric Control Surveys</td>
<td>±0.03 m to ±0.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topographic Surveys</td>
<td>National Map Accuracy Standards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

survey must be plus or minus 0.15 feet.

3. For the purposes of this section, the National Map Accuracy Standards, as they existed on November 14, 1997, are hereby adopted by reference. A copy of the National Map Accuracy Standards may be obtained from the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 20192, at no cost. The acceptance or
rejection of an existing controlling monument used for boundary determination is separate and distinct from the requirements of positional certainty set forth in subsections 1 and 2.

4. A professional land surveyor shall:

(a) For a control survey, document the horizontal and vertical data, the coordinate system and the reference points used to establish the network of control points that provide control for subsequent boundary, topographic or construction surveys;

(b) For a topographic survey made to determine the configuration of the contour of the surface of the earth or the position of fixed objects, select the equipment and procedures to obtain horizontal positional certainty and vertical positional certainty appropriate for the project; and

(c) Retain all documentation concerning the level of precision and positional certainty of any map, plat or survey.

Sec. 3. NAC 625.670 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.670 In conducting a land boundary survey, a professional land surveyor shall:

1. Search pertinent documents, including, but not limited to, maps, deeds, title reports, title opinions and the records of the U.S. Public Land Survey System.

2. Thoroughly examine the information and data acquired and consider:

(a) Junior and senior property rights;

(b) Retracement of the original survey;

(c) Evidence provided by existing records; and

(d) Proper application of the priority of calls used to determine boundaries when there is a conflict between elements within a land description.
3. Diligently search for and identify monuments and other physical evidence, including, without limitation, evidence of easements, lines of physical occupation and possible observed encroachments upon the property, which could affect the location of the boundaries of the property being surveyed.

4. Conduct field measurements necessary to relate adequately the position of all apparent evidence pertinent to the boundaries of the property being surveyed.

5. Make computations to verify the correctness of field data acquired and confirm that results of measurements are within acceptable limits of tolerance. Computations must be made to determine the relative positions of all found evidence.

6. When a material discrepancy is discovered between the record information that is reported on a map or record of survey and the measured information that is collected by the professional land surveyor, show the measured information on the survey map in addition to all pertinent record information.

Sec. 4. NAC 625.720 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.720 1. [A] When a professional land surveyor prepares a scaled drawing of the survey for presentation to a client, the drawing must comply:

(a) Comply with the provisions of NRS 625.340, 625.350 and 625.565; 

(b) Be of a scale sufficient to clearly show details; and 

(c) Include, without limitation:

(1) A scale, legend and north arrow; 

(2) On each sheet of the drawing, an indication of the number of the sheet, the total number of sheets within the drawing and its relation to each adjoining sheet;
(3) All recorded, measured and mathematical information and data necessary to locate all monuments and to locate and retrace all interior and exterior boundary lines appearing thereon, including the bearings and distances of straight lines, central angle, radii and arc length for all curves and such information as may be necessary to determine the location of the centers of curves; and

(4) A written narrative on boundary analysis when necessary to explain any material discrepancies or support unclear portions of the drawing.

2. In cases where a certification is required by statute or local ordinance, the professional land surveyor shall certify only those matters personally known to be true.

3. The certificate for a record of survey must be in the following form:

SURVEYOR’S CERTIFICATE

I, ……………………. (name of professional land surveyor), a Professional Land Surveyor registered in the State of Nevada, certify that:

1. This plat represents the results of a survey conducted under my supervision at the instance of ……………………. (owner, trustee, etc.).

2. The land surveyed lies within ……………………… (section, township, range, meridian, county and city, if incorporated), and the survey was completed on …………………….. (date).

3. This plat complies with applicable statutes of this State and any local ordinances in effect on the date that the survey was completed, and the survey was conducted in accordance with chapter 625 of the Nevada Administrative Code.
4. The monuments depicted on the plat are of the character shown, occupy the positions indicated and are of sufficient durability.

5. (Any other information that the professional land surveyor personally knows to be true concerning the land surveyed.)

(Validated seal of the professional land surveyor);

(Name and license number of the professional land surveyor printed below the seal).

Sec. 5. NAC 625.740 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.740 1. [Boundary] Land boundary surveys [have been] are divided into the following four urban, suburban and rural classifications [•]. The:

(a) [High] Urban [•] Surveys of [classification consists of surveys performed on] land lying within or adjoining a city or town, including surveys of commercial and industrial properties, condominiums, townhouses, apartments and other multiunit developments, regardless of geographic location.

(b) [Low] Urban [•] Suburban classification consists of surveys performed on land lying outside [high] urban areas and [used almost exclusively] developed for single family residential use. [or residential subdivisions.]

(c) [High] Rural [•] Survey of [classification consists of surveys performed on] land [such as], including farms and [other] undeveloped land, lying outside [the low] urban and suburban areas. [which may have potential for future development.]
(d) Low Rural. Surveys of land normally lying in remote areas with difficult or barren terrain and which usually have limited potential for development.}

2.  Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, a professional land surveyor shall use the classifications described in subsection 1 and the requirements for positional certainty for those classifications prescribed in subsection 1 of NAC 625.666 to establish the locations of monuments in a land boundary survey.

3.  A professional land surveyor shall, when conducting a land title survey, use the requirements for positional certainty for the urban classification prescribed in paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NAC 625.666 to establish the locations of monuments in the survey.

Sec. 6.  NAC 625.760 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.760  Before beginning a construction survey, a professional land surveyor must obtain from the owner’s representative a complete set of the contract drawings and specifications approved by the appropriate federal, state and local agencies and any special instructions for the proposed fixed works.

Sec. 7.  NAC 625.775 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.775  A professional land surveyor who conducts a construction survey shall place the stakes or other materials used to mark the location of the proposed fixed works within the following positional certainties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Fixed Works</th>
<th>Horizontal Positional Certainty</th>
<th>Vertical Positional Certainty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>{Meters}</td>
<td>Feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feet</td>
<td>{Meters}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LCB Draft of Proposed Regulation R007-24
Rough Grades


±0.03 m
±1 ft
±0.06 m
±0.2 ft

Subgrades
±0.15 m
±0.5 ft
±0.015 m
±0.05 ft

Finish Grades
±0.15 m
±0.5 ft
±0.015 m
±0.05 ft

Buildings
±0.015 m
±0.05 ft
±0.01 m
±0.03 ft

[Sewer Facilities] Sewers
±0.1 m
±0.3 ft
±0.015 m
±0.05 ft

Waterlines
±0.1 m
±0.3 ft
±0.03 m
±0.1 ft

[Water Facilities Other Than Waterlines]

Waterlines Hydrants
±0.03 m
±0.1 ft
±0.015 m
±0.05 ft

Street Lights [and Devices for the Control of Traffic]

Curbs and Gutters
±0.03 m
±0.1 ft
±0.015 m
±0.05 ft

Sec. 8. NAC 625.780 is hereby amended to read as follows:

625.780  A professional land surveyor who conducts a construction survey shall [provide the owner’s representative] retain any sketches, cut sheets or other field notes created to [describe] support the survey conducted.

Sec. 9. NAC 625.660 and 625.668 are hereby repealed.
TEXT OF REPEALED SECTIONS

625.660 Responsibility for compliance with standards of practice. (NRS 625.140, 625.250) Responsibility for adherence to the minimum standards of practice for engaging in the practice of land surveying rests with the professional land surveyor in responsible charge of the work. Failure on the part of any Nevada professional land surveyor to comply with these minimum standards may be considered by the Board as evidence of gross negligence, professional incompetence or misconduct in the practice of land surveying.

625.668 Positional certainty: Horizontal and vertical positions of monuments. (NRS 625.140, 625.250) When conducting a land boundary, topographic, control or geodetic survey, a professional land surveyor shall ensure that the horizontal and vertical positions of the monuments established by the surveyor comply with the requirements for positional certainty set forth in NAC 625.666.
6. Committee and Staff Assignments
Legislative Committee Action Item List

Discuss proposed NAC 625.310(4), requiring engineering applicants to pass a short exam on chapter 625 of NRS and NAC.

Short exam on chapter 625 of NRS and NAC to be updated by staff (periodically) and submitted to LegComm for approval.

This item has been paused pending the amendment to NAC removing the short exam requirement and replacing it with an attestation of NRS/NAC review by the applicant.

Consider future licensing of engineers as it relates to emerging technologies and blended engineering degrees including considering retention and/or modification of specific disciplines licensed by the board.

Develop position statement before end of FY 2023/2024 of the issues to be addressed. This item encompasses discipline specific vs PE state discussion. Mr Fyda and Ms Mamola discuss and identify possible solutions to the issues identified by position statement. In progress

Possible NRS changes for consideration

- **NRS 625.193**
  Revisions approved by Board 5.9.2024
  (included updates from 4.22.2024 LegComm meeting)

- **NRS 625.270**
  Approved by Board 3.14.2024
  (NOTE Consider impacts of NCEES PLSS module release Oct 2027 + additional housekeeping edits for next Legislative Session).

- **NRS 625.280**
  Revisions approved by Board 5.9.2024
  (included updates from 4.22.2024 LegComm meeting)

Supporting collateral has been drafted and staff are work with govt affairs liaisons to identify possible sponsors

- **NRS Chapter 327**
  Monitoring national datum change impacts on this chapter. Connect with NDOT and NALS to determine pathway forward and the board’s role in it.

Possible NAC changes for consideration

- **NAC 625.310**
  Consider impacts of NCEES PLSS module release Oct 2027 on Nevada state specific PLS exam. Text has been drafted but will consider NCEES model law before finalizing for LegComm review.
Schedule for NAC changes currently under review

Executive Order regulation changes/repeals – Regulation changes/repeals approved via consent agenda at the Legislative Commission hearing held June 18, 2024. Staff will follow up through the codification process. **In progress.**

Ticket created w/ licensing platform vendor – relates NAC 625.420 and generating an identification card (pocket card) that indicates a license has been moved to RETIRED status. **Complete**

Contract and PLS regulation changes/repeals
LCB has assigned the following R-file #s

**R006-24** for NAC 625.545 (written contract). Adoption Hearing held June 13, 2024. Regulation change adopted by the board. Submittal package sent to LCB for Legislative Commission consideration on June 19, 2024. **In progress**

**R007-24** for all other proposed amendments relating to the Standard of Practice for PLS

Draft text reviewed and accepted by PLS Standards of Practice Sub-committee on May 29, 2024, and presented to LegComm for consideration at July 9, 2024, meeting. **In progress.**
7. Open Discussion
8. Public Comment
9. Adjournment