

**Nevada Association of School Boards**  
**Summary of Bills Enacted by 2011 Session of the Nevada Legislature**  
**Related to K-12 Public Education and Impact(s) on Local School Boards**  
**June 27, 2011**



Bill	Summary of Legislation as Enacted by the 76 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Nevada Legislature and Approved by Governor Sandoval [NOTE: Bills that may be of special interest are highlighted.]	Anticipated Impact on Local School Boards	Primary Sponsors and Statute Impacted
AB39	Removing the requirement that the Superintendent of Public Instruction notify a licensee by mail of the date of expiration of his or her license; requiring the Department of Education to maintain a directory of licensees on the Internet website maintained by the Department; requiring the Department to provide on a monthly basis an electronic file with a list of each licensed employee whose license will expire to the board of trustees of the school district that employs the person; requiring the board of trustees of the school district to notify each licensee of the date of expiration of his or her license; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This statutory change requires local school boards to notify each licensed employee identified in the list of the date on which his or her license will expire. Such notification must be provided not later than 6 months before the date of expiration. Local boards may already have such a process in place.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 391
AB59	Requiring a public body to take certain actions if the Attorney General finds that the public body has violated the Open Meeting Law; authorizing the Attorney General to issue subpoenas during investigations of such violations; providing that meetings of a public body that are quasi-judicial in nature are subject to the Open Meeting Law; requiring a public body to include certain notifications on an agenda for a public meeting; excluding a meeting held to consider an applicant for employment from certain notice requirements; making members of a public body subject to a civil penalty for violations; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This statutory change may require local school boards to reconsider the way that meeting agendas reference various matters or agendas are structured along with subsequent discussion or action on specific matters.	Introduced by: Government Affairs  NRS 241
AB113	Revising the contents of the plan to improve the academic achievement of pupils prepared by the State Board of Education to require a 5-year strategic plan; revising the dates on which determinations must be made whether public schools and school districts are making adequate yearly progress; revising various other dates for the preparation and submission of reports and plans relating to the statewide system of accountability for public schools; requiring the Department of Education to revise the testing schedule for the administration of the criterion-referenced examinations in grades 3 through 8; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These statutory changes will result in changes to the Nevada statewide testing calendar for criterion-referenced testing for students in grades 3 through 8. Thereafter, local boards may want to review the school calendar(s) adopted for future school years due to such revisions. The date for final determination of Adequate Yearly Progress designations moves from August 1 to September 15 each year. Related subsequent dates will also shift for notification to parents re AYP designations, school choice, etc.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 385
AB117	Authorizing the board of trustees of a school district and the governing body of a charter school to request, for the 2011-2013 biennium, a waiver from the required minimum number of school days in a school year during an economic hardship; setting forth certain provisions governing a furlough program of employees of school districts and charter schools as the program relates to the Public Employees' Retirement System; expiring the provisions of this act; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This statutory change may provide an alternative for districts during times of economic hardship as defined within the bill. Using the process as set forth, local boards may request a waiver for up to five non-instructional days from the required minimum number of school days in order to avoid the layoff of teachers and other education personnel.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 386

<b>AB138</b>	Authorizing the Department of Education to work in consultation with the Nevada System of Higher Education to establish a plan to ensure that high school pupils are adequately prepared for postsecondary education and success in the workplace; revising certain requirements for the reports of accountability information prepared by the State Board of Education and the boards of trustees of school districts; revising provisions governing the academic plans for ninth grade pupils; authorizing school districts to adopt a policy for pupils to report unlawful activities; repealing certain provisions relating to the exemption of certain children from compulsory school attendance; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These statutory changes will involve verification that various new elements for accountability reporting are collected and reported to the NDE [e.g., adult diplomas, bullying, cyber-bullying]. The four-year academic plan for ninth grade students must include new pieces of information insofar as is possible. New permissive statutes also authorize local boards to adopt "secret witness" programs for students. New statutory provisions also increase the age from 14 to 15 for local boards to excuse a student from compulsory attendance to take a job.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 385
<b>AB144</b>	Revising provisions relating to preferences in bidding for contracts for certain public works projects; requiring the inclusion in a contract for a public work of certain conditions that must be satisfied to obtain such a preference in bidding; providing for the investigation of a failure to satisfy the conditions for such a preference in bidding; providing for the recovery of damages for a failure to satisfy the provisions in a contract relating to preferences in bidding; prohibiting the use of a certificate of eligibility to receive a preference in bidding in certain circumstances; prohibiting a person from bidding on a public work in certain circumstances; revising provisions relating to the keeping, by certain persons, of records relating to public works; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	If school boards have dealings with contractors who fail to comply with these requirements, that failure constitutes a "material breach of the contract" and entitles the board to damages in the amount of 10% of the cost of the contract. AB574 amends the amount to 1%.	Introduced by: Kirkpatrick, Ocegüera, Smith, Conklin, Atkinson  NRS 338
<b>AB154</b>	Establishing provisions which set forth certain rights of children who are placed in foster homes; requiring notice of those rights to children placed in foster homes; establishing a procedure for children who are placed in foster homes to report alleged violations of those rights; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. Section 9 of this bill prohibits an employee of a school district from disclosing to any person who is not employed by the school district any information relating to a pupil who is placed in foster care.	Local school boards may need to develop new policies or regulations to ensure that the requirement of Section 6 is met by district personnel.	Introduced by: Frierson, Mastroluca, Smith, Benitez-Thompson, Ohrenscha11  NRS 432, 432B, and 391
<b>AB171</b>	Revising provisions governing the membership of a committee to form a charter school and the governing body of a charter school; revising provisions for the process of review of an application to form a charter school; authorizing the governing body of a charter school to set a salary for the attendance of its members at meetings of the governing body; revising the requirements for a charter school to be eligible for an exemption from annual performance audits and to receive certain money for facilities; revising provisions governing the employment of licensed employees by a charter school; revising various other provisions governing charter schools; repealing the Subcommittee on Charter Schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local boards sponsoring charter schools may want to ensure that charter school administrators are aware of these changes. Several of these statutory changes also broaden the investigatory powers granted to local districts in situations where employee misconduct occurs when a district employee is granted a leave of absence to work at a charter school.	Introduced by: Benitez-Thompson, Smith  NRS 386
<b>AB211</b>	Prohibiting discriminatory employment practices based upon the gender identity or expression of a person; authorizing the Nevada Equal Rights Commission to investigate certain acts of prejudice against a person with regard to employment based on gender identity or expression and sexual orientation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These new statutory prohibitions against discrimination based upon "gender identity or expression" and "sexual orientation" may involve the revision of existing policies and regulations previously adopted by local boards.	Introduced by: Aizley et al  NRS 233, 338, and 610

<b>AB222</b>	Creating the Teachers and Leaders Council of Nevada; prescribing the membership and duties of the Council; requiring the State Board of Education to establish a statewide performance evaluation system for teachers and administrators; revising provisions governing the policies for the evaluation of teachers and administrators; revising the designations required of the evaluations of teachers and administrators; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These statutory changes authorize the Teachers and Leaders Council to develop a statewide four-tiered performance evaluation system for teachers and administrators that the State Board will then adopt. Section 5 (1)(d) specifies the inclusion of two school board members to be appointed by the Governor based upon a list submitted by NASB. Other changes for local board consideration interface with AB229. This legislation places in statute the requirement that student achievement results must account for at least 50% of the teacher or administrator evaluation. This and related requirements may involve the allocation of resources to improve or upgrade education technology in school districts. The effective date for the new evaluation system is July 1, 2013.	Introduced by: Smith, Bobzien, Ocegueda, Conklin, Anderson, Horsford, Leslie  NRS 386 and 391
<b>AB224</b>	Creating the Office of Parental Involvement and Family Engagement within the Department of Education; prescribing the duties of the Office; revising the contents of the annual reports of accountability for school districts prepared by school districts; revising the contents of the plans to improve the achievement of pupils prepared by school districts and public schools; requiring the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to prescribe course work on parental involvement and family engagement; revising the membership of the Statewide Council for the Coordination of the Regional Training Programs; requiring the Statewide Council to establish a statewide program for teachers and administrators concerning parental involvement and family engagement; requiring the regional training programs for the professional development of teachers and administrators to provide training on parental involvement and family engagement; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	The statutory changes in Sections 5 and 7 require the collection of new data elements for accountability reporting. Section 4 authorizes local boards to establish an advisory council on parental involvement and family engagement. Sections 6 and 8 revise the district improvement plans to include strategies and practices to promote and improve more effective involvement and engagement of parents and families. The Statewide Council for the coordination of the RPDPs must establish a statewide training program for teachers and administrators concerning parental involvement and family engagement.	Introduced by: Benitez-Thompson, Smith, Bobzien, Ocegueda, Denis  NRS 385 and 391
<b>AB225</b>	Requiring certain teachers and administrators who receive unsatisfactory evaluations to serve an additional probationary period; authorizing certain employees to request an expedited hearing under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These statutory changes provide that a postprobationary teacher or administrator who receives an unsatisfactory evaluation or any other equivalent evaluation which designates his or her overall performance as below average for two consecutive school years shall be deemed to be a probationary employee and must serve an additional probationary period. Section 4 of this bill provides that the provisions of Section 1 are not superseded by the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. Section 5 of this bill authorizes a teacher or administrator who is deemed to be a probationary employee pursuant to Section 1 and who receives notice that he or she will be dismissed before the completion of the current school year to request an expedited hearing pursuant to the expedited hearing procedures established by the American Arbitration Association. These statutory changes as well as those contained in AB222 and AB229 emphasize the importance of appropriate professional development for school site administrators in the use of effective strategies for observation and evaluation of educational staff. These changes also emphasize the	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 391

		need for use of effective hiring strategies and practices. Local boards may want to consider reallocation of resources for these purposes.	
<b>AB227</b>	Requiring boards of trustees of school districts, under certain circumstances, to grant the use of certain athletic fields to nonprofit organizations which serve adults and children with disabilities or which provide programs for youth sports; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These statutory changes require that local boards grant the use of unlighted athletic fields at elementary and middle schools to nonprofit organizations that serve adults and children with disabilities or provide programs for youth sports. The use is based upon availability. Many boards have already entered into cooperative agreements with community organizations that provide athletic programs for local youth. The requirements of this bill do not apply if the board has already done so.	Introduced by: Hambrick  NRS 393
<b>AB229</b>	Revising the annual reports of accountability information for public schools; requiring the board of trustees of each school district to establish and implement a program of performance pay and enhanced compensation for the recruitment and retention of licensed teachers and administrators; removing probationary teachers and probationary administrators from the applicability of certain provisions governing certain disciplinary measures by school districts; revising provisions governing the demotion, suspension, dismissal and nonreemployment of certain teachers and administrators; expanding the grounds for immediate dismissal and refusal to reemploy; revising the designations of the overall performance of teachers and administrators required by the policies for evaluations of each school district; authorizing a probationary or postprobationary employee to request an expedited hearing under certain circumstances; revising provisions governing the probationary periods of teachers and administrators and the evaluations of probationary teachers and probationary administrators; revising provisions governing the reduction in the workforce of a school district; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>These statutory changes require local boards to collect and report new data elements related to the number of individuals serving in several staff categories [administrator, teacher, or other staff].</p> <p>New statute requires the board of trustees of each school district to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) establish a program of performance pay and enhanced compensation for the recruitment and retention of licensed teachers and administrators; and</li> <li>(2) implement the program commencing with the 2014-2015 school year.</li> </ol> <p>The existing two-year probationary period with a one-year waiver is changed to a three-year probationary period with no waivers. Evaluation categories are changed from two [satisfactory, unsatisfactory] to four [highly effective, effective, minimally effective, ineffective]. Various protections are adopted for teachers and administrators.</p> <p>"Gross misconduct" is added to the list for which immediate dismissal may occur.</p> <p>These statutory changes as well as those contained in AB222 and AB225 emphasize the importance of appropriate professional development for school site administrators in the use of effective strategies for observation and evaluation of employees. These changes also emphasize the need for use of effective hiring strategies and practices. Local boards may want to consider reallocation of resources to provide professional development for these purposes. This bill also places into statute elements that must be considered when decisions about reduction in force are made at the local level. Such decisions will no longer be based solely upon seniority.</p>	Introduced by: Oceguera, Bobzien, Smith, Horne, Conklin  NRS 391 and 395

<b>AB230</b>	Requiring the State Board of Education to evaluate certain providers of education and training which are offered to qualify a person to be a teacher or administrator or to perform other educational functions; requiring the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to adopt regulations prescribing the qualifications for licensing teachers and administrators pursuant to an alternative route to licensure; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These statutory changes may expand the pool of candidates available to serve as effective instructional or administrative staff in all school districts.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 391
<b>AB233</b>	Revising provisions governing the requirements for a pupil to receive credit for a course of study without attending the classes for the course; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	The language of these statutes is permissive. A pupil <b>may</b> be granted credit in lieu of course attendance if the pupil: (1) demonstrates proficiency on an examination developed by the principal and the pupil's teacher who provides instruction in the course; or (2) passes an examination that the principal determines is as or more rigorous than the examination prescribed by the State Board.  Implementation to grant credit in this manner may involve board action to develop appropriate policy or regulation. NAC regulations will be developed by the State Board in line with these new statutes before December 31, 2011.	Introduced by: Bobzien, Smith, Mastroluca, Dondero Loop, Leslie  NRS 389
<b>AB240</b>	Revising the restrictions on contracts with or employment of former or current state employees by a state agency; providing certain exceptions; requiring state agencies to report all contracts for services as part of the budget process; requiring that a contractor with a state agency be in active and good standing with the Secretary of State; requiring certain reporting to the 77 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Legislature; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Each school district that employs a consultant shall, at least once every six months, submit to the Interim Finance Committee a report containing specific information. Local school boards having contracts with consultants or independent contractors may want to review the provisions of this bill to ensure compliance.	Introduced by: Smith, Conklin, Ocegüera et al  NRS 284 and 391
<b>AB257</b>	Relating to the Open Meeting Law; revising provisions governing periods devoted to public comment; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	These new statutory provisions require that a public body—including local school boards—take public comment on action items (1) at the beginning of the meeting or (2) after each agenda item is discussed.  In addition, the local school board must take public comment on any matter that is not specifically included on the agenda before the adjournment of the meeting.  Local school boards may need to revise their agendas in accordance with these new requirements.	Introduced by: Ellison, Goicoechea  NRS 241
<b>AB290</b>	Authorizing the principal of a high school or the principal's designee to postpone the administration of the high school proficiency examination in the subject areas of mathematics and science for a pupil who is not academically ready in those subject areas; authorizing the board of trustees of a school district to administer the practice test of the high school proficiency examination to pupils enrolled in high school; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Implementation of a process to authorize the high school principal or designee to waive participation in the high school proficiency examination as described may require board action to develop appropriate policies or regulations. A new statute for this process requires the signature of the student's parent or guardian in agreement with this delay. Reporting requirements are included. Another new statute	Introduced by: Neal  NRS 389

		authorizes the local school board to administer practice tests for the high school proficiency examination.	
<b>AB316</b>	Requiring the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services to designate a standard protocol for measuring outcomes and assessing and evaluating persons with autism spectrum disorders through the age of 21 years who receive services through certain public programs; establishing the Autism Treatment Assistance Program within the Division; requiring certain state and local governmental agencies that provide services to persons with autism spectrum disorders to submit reports to the Division; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local school boards will be impacted by the standard protocol adopted and its implementation within the school districts. Section 3 of this bill requires the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school to conduct an initial evaluation of each pupil with autism spectrum disorder and to conduct a reevaluation once every three years thereafter in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Additional resources may be needed to comply with the requirement that "The board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school shall ensure that each person who conducts an evaluation of a pupil with autism spectrum disorder is provided with technical assistance and training to improve the accuracy and efficiency in conducting such evaluations."	Introduced by: Woodbury, Ohrenschall, Carillo, Sherwood, Carlton, Leslie, Kieckhefer, Hardy, Manendo, Schneider  NRS 348, 388, and 427A
<b>AB318</b>	Placing the burden of proof and the burden of production on a school district in a due process hearing held pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act in which the school district is a party; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local school boards may act to develop appropriate policies to notify parents/guardians of this change. Local boards are strongly encouraged to collect data about the resources that are used as a result of this new statutory requirement for reporting to the 2013 Session of the Nevada Legislature, if appropriate.	Introduced by: Mastroluca, Smith  NRS 388
<b>AB345</b>	Revises provisions relating to services for persons with autism. Section 1.3 of this bill requires the Aging and Disability Services Division of the Department of Health and Human Services, in cooperation and guidance with the Department of Education, representatives of the school districts in this State and the Nevada Autism Task Force, to prescribe a statewide standard for measuring outcomes and assessing and evaluating persons with autism spectrum disorders through the age of 21 years for the purposes of receiving services through certain public programs in this State. Sections 5, 15 and 18 of this bill require the Department of Education, the Health Division and the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation to submit to the Aging and Disability Services Division information relating to persons with autism spectrum disorders.	These statutory changes may require local boards to collect and report data elements related to the individuals with autism spectrum disorders that have not previously been collected.	Introduced by: Ohrenschall, Conklin, Carlton, Oceguera, Smith et al  NRS 388 and 427A
<b>AB362</b>	Establishing the Interim Task Force on Out-of-School-Time Programs; requiring the Task Force to prescribe standards for out-of-school-time programs and to make certain recommendations relating to out-of-school-time programs; exempting out-of-school-time programs, out-of-school recreation programs and seasonal or temporary recreation programs from licensure and regulation as child care facilities; requiring certain out-of-school recreation programs to obtain a permit; establishing certain requirements for the operation of an out-of-school recreation program; authorizing an out-of-school-time program to report certain information to the Bureau of Services for Child Care of the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local school boards participating with agencies or organizations providing such services may want to review these new statutory provisions.	Introduced by: Diaz, Carrillo, Frierson, Dondero Loop, Sherwood  NRS 432A

<b>AB376</b>	Authorizing certain local governments to impose a surcharge for the improvement and maintenance of certain publicly owned facilities; making various changes regarding the financing of certain local improvements with revenue pledged from sales and use taxes; providing a procedure for the selection of subcontractors on certain contracts; authorizing the imposition of a surcharge in certain counties on the amount charged for any items or services related to a minor league baseball stadium project; revising provisions regarding the establishment and maintenance of a reserve account for payment of the outstanding bonds of a school district; requiring certain plans relating to the water reclamation facility of the City of North Las Vegas; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local school boards having rollover bonds or considering a bond election may want to review Section 12. This portion of this bill changes the amount of the reserves required to 10 percent of the outstanding principal or 25 percent, for larger counties, and 50 percent, for smaller counties, of the amount of principal and interest payments due on all outstanding bonds of the school district in the next fiscal year, whichever is less.	Introduced by: Smith, Bobzien, Kirkpatrick, Leslie  NRS 271 and 350
<b>AB393</b>	Requiring the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to adopt a policy requiring the licensed employees of the school district or charter school to report information concerning arrests for or convictions of certain crimes; requiring the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to include in the fee for the renewal of licensure of teachers and other educational personnel the amount required for processing the fingerprints of the applicant for renewal by the Central Repository for Nevada Records of Criminal History and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; requiring the Central Repository to investigate the criminal background of each applicant for renewal of a license submitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction; revising other provisions governing the renewal of licensure of teachers and other educational personnel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Each local board must adopt a policy as described in these new statutory provisions. The policy will also apply to the charter schools sponsored by the school district. Boards may want to direct the superintendent to develop a process for notifying certified employees of these new requirements, including the cost required for processing the fingerprints upon application to renew his/her certification. Effective July 1, 2011, to develop appropriate policy and regulation; effective January 1, 2012, for fingerprinting certificated employees.	Introduced by: Dondero Loop, Diaz, Smith  NRS 279 and 391
<b>AB395</b>	Creating a separate category of licensure to teach special education; revising provisions governing the reciprocal licensure of educational personnel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	One section of this bill requires reciprocity for holders of special education licenses from other states. These statutory changes may expand the pool of special education candidates available to serve in all school districts.	Introduced by: Dondero Loop  NRS 391
<b>AB455</b>	Requiring the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association and the board of trustees of each school district to adopt policies concerning the prevention and treatment of injuries to the head sustained by pupils while participating in sports and other athletic activities and events; requiring certain organizations for youth sports in this State to adopt a similar policy; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local boards that have not already adopted policies concerning the prevention and treatment of injuries to the head sustained by students engaging in sports and other athletic activities must do so. Additional professional development or training may be required for coaches and volunteers assisting with activities covered by these policies. These statutory changes become effective July 1, 2011.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 386, 392, and 455A
<b>AB483</b>	Making a supplemental appropriation in the sum of \$96,983,227 to the State Distributive School Account for unanticipated shortfalls in Fiscal Year 2010-2011 in revenue from the Local School Support Tax and the ad valorem tax pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 387.195.	This action eliminated the need for local boards to make additional budget cuts in the current fiscal year.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 287 and 389
<b>AB493</b>	Extending the prospective expiration of the temporary waiver from certain requirements governing expenditures of money for textbooks, instructional supplies, instructional software and instructional hardware by school districts, charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils; providing a temporary waiver from certain requirements governing expenditures of money for library books, software for computers, the purchase of equipment relating to instruction and the maintenance and repair of equipment, vehicles, and buildings and facilities by school districts.	The extension of this proposed expiration date provides local school boards with greater flexibility in making budget cuts as imposed during the 2011 Session.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 387

<b>AB498</b>	Eliminating the statutory requirement for the administration of norm-referenced examinations and revises existing law to delete references to the norm-referenced examinations.	This statutory change has no impact on local school boards. It removes the responsibility for district resources to be used in connection with the administration and reporting of mandatory norm-referenced examinations.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 385 and 389
<b>AB527</b>	Making an appropriation in the amount of \$100,000 for the implementation and operation of a principal leadership training program to be developed and offered through the Clark County Education Foundation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	The legislative intent for this program is that the appropriation will not be distributed unless matching funds are obtained. The program will serve principals statewide and work collaboratively with the Regional Professional Development Programs.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 391
<b>AB551</b>	Requiring the board of trustees of each school district in this State to assess the feasibility of sharing services, functions and personnel with other school districts of this State; requiring the Committee on Local Government Finance to adopt certain regulations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Each local board must determine whether consolidating or sharing services, functions, or personnel with other school districts is feasible. The new statutory language authorizes a school district to join in the contract of another school district with which it has entered into an agreement for sharing services, functions, or personnel. The Committee on Local Government Finance [on which NASB has two appointees] will adopt regulations to assist boards in consolidating or sharing services, functions, or personnel. On or before July 1, 2012, and on or before July 1, 2013, each board must submit a report containing specific elements to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the Legislature and the Interim Finance Committee.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 386
<b>AB561</b>	Existing law requires, until June 30, 2011, the advance payment of the tax on the net proceeds of minerals based upon the estimated net proceeds and royalties of a mining operation for the current calendar year. (Chapter 4, Statutes of Nevada 2008, 25th Special Session, pp. 15-18, 23) Sections 7, 8, 9 and 11 of this bill delay the expiration of this requirement for advance payment until June 30, 2013. Existing law requires, until June 30, 2011, an increase in the rate of the Local School Support Tax of 0.35 percent. (Chapter 395, Statutes of Nevada 2009, pp. 2191, 2199) Section 10.7 of this bill delays the expiration of this increase until June 30, 2013.	Informational only.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 353, 363B, 395, 408, and 482
<b>AB565</b>	Temporarily delaying the statutory deadline for notifying certain school employees of reemployment status for the 2011-2012 school year; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This temporary change will have no long-term impact on local school boards. In the short-term, delaying the statutory deadline assisted some local boards with notifications related to reduction in force.	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NRS 391
<b>AB579</b>	Ensuring sufficient funding for K-12 public education for the 2011-2013 biennium; apportioning the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund for the 2011-2013 biennium; authorizing certain expenditures; making appropriations for purposes relating to basic support, class-size reduction and other educational purposes; temporarily diverting the money from the State Supplemental School Support Fund to the State Distributive School Account for use in funding operating costs and other expenditures of school districts; revising provisions governing local funds available for certain school districts for the 2011-2013 biennium; and	The basic support statewide guarantee for school districts for operating purposes for the 2011-2012 Fiscal Year is an estimated weighted average of \$5,263 per pupil. The basic support statewide guarantee for school districts for operating purposes for the 2012-2013 Fiscal Year is an estimated weighted average of \$5,374 per pupil. [For purposes of comparison, the 2009 Session of the Nevada	Introduced by: Ways and Means  NA

	providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Legislature established the basic support guarantee for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 at \$5,251 and for fiscal year 2010-2011 at \$5,395 per pupil.] Also included is funding for special education units, full-day kindergarten, class size reduction, early childhood education, school library media specialists, National Board Certification for teachers and counselors, library books, educational technology, and career and technical education.	
<b>SB11</b>	Directing the Legislative Commission to appoint a committee to conduct an interim study concerning the development of a new method for funding public schools.	The Clark County School District Board of School Trustees proposed this study to ascertain whether factors other than those considered by the Legislature in 1967 when the Nevada Plan was adopted should be used to make decisions about the distribution of school funds. The committee shall consult with and solicit input from individuals and organizations with expertise in matters relevant to the purpose of developing a new method for funding public schools in this State. This study will provide an opportunity for the involvement of local boards in the discussions of alternative methods for funding public schools.	Introduced by: Finance (Clark CSD)  NRS 387
<b>SB14</b>	Requiring the State Board of Education to develop a model curriculum for the subjects of English language arts and mathematics; providing for the dissemination of the model curriculum to school districts, charter schools and the regional training programs for the professional development of teachers and administrators; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local school boards will be required to utilize and monitor the model curriculum for English language arts and mathematics upon its adoption.	Introduced by: Education (Nevada Youth Legislature)  NRS 386 and 387
<b>SB35</b>	Removing the requirement that certain information concerning paraprofessionals be maintained in the automated system of accountability information for Nevada; revising the manner in which the results of pupils on certain examinations are reported by charter schools to the Department of Education; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This statutory revision eliminates the requirement that school districts provide certain information about which paraprofessionals provide services to individual pupils for purposes of accountability reporting. Charter schools sponsored by school districts will now report their examination results to the NDE through their school districts rather than independently.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 386 and 389
<b>SB38</b>	Authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to deduct from, withhold from or otherwise make adjustments to the quarterly apportionments paid to a school district, charter school or university school for profoundly gifted pupils under certain circumstances; revising provisions governing the calculation of apportionments which take into account the effect of the declining enrollment of pupils in a school district or charter school; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.  Under existing law, the amount of the quarterly apportionments paid to a school district or charter school is based upon the enrollment of pupils. If a school district or charter school experiences declining enrollment in the current school year, the higher enrollment number from a preceding school year is used to calculate the quarterly apportionment, which is commonly referred to as the "hold harmless"	Local school boards will want to ensure that all reports required by the NDE are submitted in a timely manner.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 386 and 387

	provision. (NRS 387.1233) Section 3 of this bill provides that the enrollment number from the current school year must be used if the Department determines that a school district or charter school deliberately causes a decline in the enrollment of pupils to receive the higher apportionment. Section 5 of this bill allows for adjustments to the quarterly apportionments if the Department determines as a result of an audit that a pupil is not properly enrolled in or attending a public school.		
<b>SB75</b>	Establishing a program to provide private equity funding to businesses engaged in certain industries in this State. Section 5.3 of this bill requires the State Treasurer to form an independent corporation for public benefit, the purpose of which is to act as a limited partner of limited partnerships or a shareholder or member of limited-liability companies that provide private equity funding to businesses that engage in certain industries. Section 5.3 further enacts provisions governing the composition and duties and responsibilities of the board of directors of the corporation for public benefit. Sections 6 and 8 of this bill authorize the State Treasurer to invest an amount not to exceed \$50 million of the money in the State Permanent School Fund to provide private equity funding to businesses engaged in certain industries that are located or seeking to locate in Nevada.	Informational only.	Introduced by: Select Committee on Economic Growth and Development  NRS 355
<b>SB92</b>	Making various changes relating to development. Section 5 of this bill expands the permissible purposes for which money may be expended from a redevelopment revolving fund to include use by a redevelopment agency for the improvement, with certain limitations, of educational facilities in a city or county with a redevelopment area within its boundaries.	Some local boards may benefit by working with redevelopment agencies as specified in Section 5.	Introduced by: Hardy  NRS 278 and 279
<b>SB96</b>	Revises provisions governing the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program. This bill encourages a student who receives a Millennium Scholarship to volunteer at least 20 hours of community service during each year that the student receives a Millennium Scholarship.	Local school boards may want to encourage students to participate in community service for various reasons, including activities that will benefit local schools.	Introduced by: Hardy  NRS 396
<b>SB98</b>	Revising provisions relating to collective bargaining between local governments and employee organizations. This bill establishes new statutory provisions for persons who are prohibited from being in employee organizations: (1) supervisory employees who have additional authority on behalf of the employer to make budgetary decisions and decisions relating to collective bargaining; (2) doctors and physicians who are employed by a local government employer; and (3) attorneys who are employed by a local government employer and assigned to a civil division, department or agency, except for the duration of a collective bargaining agreement to which the attorney is a party as of July 1, 2011. Furthermore, the definition of "supervisory employee" is revised (NRS 288.075) to create a second subset of supervisory employees who, on behalf of their employer, make budgetary decisions and decisions relating to collective bargaining. Section 7 of this bill adds to the list of mandatory bargaining topics the reopening of collective bargaining agreements in instances of fiscal emergency.	Local school boards may want to work with their attorneys to review these new statutes, particularly regarding the reopening of collective bargaining agreements in instances of fiscal emergency.	Introduced by: Hardy  NRS 288
<b>SB140</b>	Prohibiting the use of a cellular telephone or other handheld wireless communications device while operating a motor vehicle in certain circumstances.	Local school boards may want to provide information to parents/guardians and high school students about these new statutory requirements which take effect on October 1, 2011, although citations will not be issued until January 1, 2012.	Introduced by: Breedon, Schneider, Manendo, Parks, Denis  NRS 484B and 707

<b>SB196</b>	Revising provisions governing empowerment schools.	Existing law establishes the Program of Empowerment Schools and imposes a cap on the number of empowerment schools that may be established statewide of 100 schools. (NRS 386.700-386.780) Section 1 of this bill removes the cap.	Introduced by: Education  NRS 386
<b>SB197</b>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Education which consists of the State Board of Education, the State Board for Career and Technical Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (NRS 385.010) Sections 6 and 55 of this bill remove the provisions creating the 10-member elected State Board of Education and provide for the election and appointment of members whose terms will commence on January 8, 2013. Existing law creates the Commission on Educational Excellence, the Advisory Council on Parental Involvement, the Commission on Educational Technology, the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools, the Commission on Professional Standards in Education, the regional training programs for the professional development of teachers and administrators and the Statewide Council for the Coordination of the Regional Training Programs. (NRS 385.3784, 385.610, 388.790, 389.510, 391.011, 391.512, 391.516) Sections 3.3, 3.5, 20, 27.5, 38.3 and 38.5 of this bill provide that the Superintendent of Public Instruction is responsible for ensuring that the duties and responsibilities of those commissions, councils and programs are carried out by the commissions, councils and programs successfully. Under existing law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the State Board to a term of 3 years. (NRS 385.150) Section 8.5 of this bill provides for the appointment of the Superintendent by the Governor from a list of candidates submitted by the State Board. Section 8.5 further provides that the Superintendent serves at the pleasure of the Governor and is in the Executive Department of State Government. Sections 9-11 of this bill revise the qualifications and duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) require the Superintendent to possess the knowledge and ability to carry out the duties of the position;</li> <li>(2) provide that the Superintendent is the educational leader for the system of K-12 public education in this State;</li> <li>(3) require the Superintendent to enforce the observations of statutes and regulations governing K-12 public education; and</li> <li>(4) request a plan of corrective action if the Superintendent determines that a school district or charter school has not complied with those statutes and regulations.</li> </ol> <p>Section 12 of this bill revises the plan to improve the academic achievement of pupils enrolled in public schools, to require the State Board, in developing the plan, to establish clearly defined goals and benchmarks for improving the achievement of pupils and prescribes those goals and benchmarks. Section 37 of this bill requires the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to submit an annual report to the State Board and the Legislative Committee on Education describing the status of the regulations adopted by the Commission and a work plan designating the proposed activities of the Commission during the next year. Existing law creates three regional training programs for the professional development of teachers and administrators and designates each of the 17 county school districts within the jurisdiction of one of the regional training programs. (NRS 391.512) Section 47.5 of this bill removes the Churchill County School District from the jurisdiction of the Northeastern Nevada Regional Training Program, for which the Elko County School District serves as the fiscal agent, and places that School District within the jurisdiction of the Northwestern Nevada Regional Training</p>	<p>Section 6 (2)(a) specifies the inclusion of a nonvoting school board member to be appointed by the Governor to the State Board of Education based upon a list submitted by NASB.</p> <p>The funding mechanism for the regional professional development programs included in this bill was designed by the Legislature to ensure that rural school districts receive services at a high level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Southern Nevada—Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral Nye: \$1,450,005 and \$1,450,005;</li> <li>(2) Northeastern Nevada—Elko, Eureka, Lander, Humboldt, Pershing, and White Pine: \$1,335,736 and \$1,335,736;</li> <li>(3) Northwestern Nevada—Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey: \$1,154,698 and \$1,154,698.</li> </ol> <p>These amounts total \$3,940,439 in the first year of the Biennium and \$3,940,439 in the second year.</p> <p>In addition to the above as intended for professional development for the districts shown, Clark and Washoe received additional funding to either purchase services from the regional programs or to purchase professional development from other sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Clark County School District: \$2,533,351 and \$2,533,351</li> <li>(2) Washoe County School District: \$987,158 and \$987,158</li> </ol> <p>These amounts total \$3,520,509 in the first year of the Biennium and \$3,520,509 in the second year.</p> <p>In other words, the 2011 Legislature provided the amount of \$7,460,948 in each year of the Biennium for professional development in Nevada school districts. The total allocation over the next Biennium is \$14,921,896.</p> <p>It should be noted that these amounts compare with appropriations made by the Legislature in the 2009 Session in the amounts of \$7,797,804 in FY10 and \$7,797,804 in FY11 for the three regional professional development centers, totaling \$15,595,608 during that Biennium.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Education (ACR2 Interim Committee)</p> <p>NRS 304, 385, 388, and 391</p>

	<p>Program, for which the Washoe County School District serves as the fiscal agent. Section 58.7 of this bill requires the Elko County School District to transfer from the Northeastern Nevada Regional Training Program to the Washoe County School District for the Northwestern Nevada Regional Training Program an appropriate sum of money to reflect the addition of the Churchill County School District to the Northwestern Nevada Regional Training Program. Section 38.7 of this bill requires the governing body of each regional training program for the professional development of teachers and administrators to establish an evaluation system for the teachers and other licensed educational personnel who participate in the program and prescribes the requirements of that evaluation system. Section 23 of Assembly Bill 579 of this session provides for the funding of the regional training programs through the three school districts that serve as fiscal agents for the regional training programs. Section 53.5 of this bill repeals section 23 of Assembly Bill 579. Section 54.5 of this bill instead requires the Department of Education to transfer those sums to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the three school districts that serve as fiscal agents for the regional training programs for the continued provision of professional development through their respective regional training programs; and</li> <li>(2) the Clark County School District and the Washoe County School District for the purchase of professional development for the teachers and administrators employed by those School Districts, which may include the purchase of professional development through the regional training program.</li> </ol> <p>Section 54.5 also requires the Clark County School District and the Washoe County School District to provide written notice to the regional training program on or before August 1, 2011, for the 2011-2012 Fiscal Year, and March 1, 2012, for the 2012-2013 Fiscal Year if the School District will purchase professional development through the regional training program.</p>	<p>The appropriations from the 2011 Session represent an overall reduction of 4.3% to reflect reductions in consultant salaries and higher contributions to PERS in line with other decreases made to the K-12 educational staff employed by school districts.</p>	
<p><b>SB211</b></p>	<p>Existing law creates the Legislative Committee on Education, consisting of eight legislative members. (NRS 218E.605) This bill requires the Committee to conduct a study to determine the extent to which:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the curriculum and instruction for kindergarten through grade 12 in the public schools in this State is transitioned to the Common Core State Standards;</li> <li>(2) teachers and other licensed educational personnel are afforded sufficient professional development opportunities and resources to aid in the transition process to the Common Core State Standards; and</li> <li>(3) a plan and a timeline have been established for transitioning Nevada's assessment system for the public schools to align with the Common Core State Standards.</li> </ol> <p>The study is required to be conducted in consultation with the Nevada STEM Education Coalition, which is a statewide group of persons dedicated to improving education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics in Nevada. The Committee is required to submit a report of the results of the study and any recommendations for legislation to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau on or before February 1, 2013, for transmittal to the 77th Session of the Nevada Legislature.</p>	<p>During the Legislative Interim, school board members will want to be involved in the policy discussions of the Legislative Committee on Education regarding this issue.</p> <p>Under the leadership of Dr. Keith Rheault, Nevada has joined what is called the SMARTER Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC). This is a national consortium of states that have been working collaboratively since December 2009 to develop a student assessment system aligned to a common core of academic content standards to apply for a Race-to-the-Top Assessment grant.</p> <p>States in the SMARTER Balanced Assessment Consortium include: Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.</p> <p>On the September 2, 2010, the SBAC was awarded a four-year \$176 million Race to the Top assessment</p>	<p>Introduced by: Education</p> <p>NRS 218</p>

		<p>grant by the US Department of Education to develop a student assessment system aligned to a common core of academic standards.</p> <p>SBAC will create state-of-the-art adaptive online exams, using "open source" technology. The online system will provide accurate assessment information to teachers and others on the progress of all students, including those with disabilities, English language learners and low- and high-performing students. The system will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the required summative exams (offered twice each school year);</li> <li>(2) optional formative, or benchmark, exams; and</li> <li>(3) a variety of tools, processes and practices that teachers may use in planning and implementing informal, ongoing assessment. This will assist teachers in understanding what students are and are not learning on a daily basis so they can adjust instruction accordingly.</li> </ol>	
<b>SB212</b>	<p>Revising provisions relating to sponsorship of charter schools; creating the State Public Charter School Authority; prescribing the membership, duties and powers of the State Public Charter School Authority; imposing certain restrictions on contracts between a charter school or proposed charter school and a contractor or educational management organization; repealing the Subcommittee on Charter Schools of the State Board of Education; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 of this bill transfers the duty to prepare an annual report of accountability information of each charter school in this State from the board of trustees of a school district to the sponsor of that charter school.</p> <p>Some district-sponsored charter schools may wish to migrate to the State Public Charter School Authority after it is fully organized. Doing so would relieve district staff of administrative oversight for district-sponsored charter schools.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Education</p> <p>NRS 385 and 386</p>
<b>SB220</b>	<p>Existing law establishes the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program to provide financial assistance with educational expenses to qualified Nevada students who attend an eligible university, college or community college in Nevada. Millennium Scholarships are awarded from money in the Millennium Scholarship Trust Fund, which was created in the State Treasury as part of the Program. (NRS 396.911-396.938) Following the tragic death of Governor Guinn on July 22, 2010, a special memorial fund known as the Kenny C. Guinn Memorial Millennium Scholarship Fund was established to accept donations in memory of Governor Guinn. The money received from such donations is currently being kept in a special account in the Millennium Scholarship Trust Fund. This bill provides statutory authority for the account and authorizes the use of the money in the account to provide a Kenny C. Guinn Memorial Millennium Scholarship to one college senior each year who is receiving a Millennium Scholarship, is majoring in elementary education or secondary education and meets certain other criteria. The recipient of the Memorial Scholarship each year will be selected by the Board of Trustees of the College Savings Plans of Nevada created by NRS 353B.005. To the extent of available money in the account, the amount of the annual Memorial Scholarship must not exceed \$4,500 to pay the authorized educational expenses of the recipient for the school year which are not otherwise paid for by the Millennium Scholarship awarded to the recipient.</p>	<p>Informational only.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Kieckhefer, Cegavske, McGinness, Schneider, Horsford, Oceguera, Smith, Conklin, Grady, Goicoechea</p> <p>NRS 396</p>

<p><b>SB229</b></p>	<p>This bill revises the requirements for the policy adopted by the State Board of Education to encourage parental and family involvement to support the education of their children. (NRS 392.457) This bill requires the revised policy to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) promotion of an atmosphere for parents and families to visit the school that their children attend and feel welcome, valued and connected to the staff of the school, other parents and families and to the education of their children;</li> <li>(2) promotion of regular, two-way, meaningful communication between parents, families and schools relating to learning by pupils;</li> <li>(3) collaboration among parents, families and schools to support learning by pupils and healthy development of pupils at home and school;</li> <li>(4) empowerment of parents and families to advocate for their children and the children of other parents and families to ensure that all pupils are treated fairly and have access to learning opportunities that support pupil achievement;</li> <li>(5) promotion of an equal partnership between parents, families and schools in making decisions that affect children, parents and families; and</li> <li>(6) collaboration of parents, families and schools with the community.</li> </ol>	<p>Local school board representatives will want to be involved in the discussions of the State Board of Education as revisions to the existing parent and family engagement policy are considered. Discussions will also be held with the Office of Parental Involvement and Family Engagement as established within the Department of Education by Assembly Bill 224. Further, upon revision of the policy as determined by the State Board of Education, local school boards will want to revisit the provisions of their existing policies adopted to encourage parental and family involvement in supporting the education of their children.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Denis, Wiener, Breedon, Bobzien, Smith</p> <p>NRS 392</p>
<p><b>SB267</b></p>	<p>Existing law prohibits a data collector from moving any data storage device containing personal information beyond the control of the data collector or its data storage contractor unless the data collector uses encryption to ensure the security of the information. (NRS 603A.215) Section 5.5 of this bill authorizes the Office of Information Security of the Department of Information Technology, upon receipt of a well-founded petition, to adopt regulations which identify alternative methods or technologies which may be used by a data collector to encrypt certain data. Section 6 of this bill additionally prohibits a data collector from moving a data storage device which is used by or is a component of a multifunctional device beyond the control of the data collector, its data storage contractor or a person who assumes the obligation of the data collector to protect personal information unless the data collector uses encryption to ensure the security of the information.</p>	<p>Local school boards may revisit their district's policies and/or regulations regarding data collection and data storage to ensure the security of the information collected and retained.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Wiener</p> <p>NRS 603A</p>
<p><b>SB276</b></p>	<p>Revising provisions governing safe and respectful learning environments in public schools; requiring the Department of Education to establish and recommend training programs for members of the State Board of Education, boards of trustees of school districts and school district personnel on the prevention of bullying, cyberbullying, harassment and intimidation in public schools; creating the Bullying Prevention Fund in the State General Fund; requiring the principal of each public school to establish a school safety team; authorizing a parent or legal guardian of a pupil involved in an incident of bullying, cyberbullying, harassment or intimidation to appeal a disciplinary decision of the principal made against the pupil concerning the incident; revising provisions governing the grounds for disciplinary action against teachers and administrators; requiring the Governor to annually proclaim the first week in October to be "Week of Respect"; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>New statutory provisions in Section 8:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) require each member of the State Board and authorizes each member of a board of trustees to complete the training program; and</li> <li>(2) authorize the board of trustees of the school district to allow school district personnel to attend the program during regular school hours.</li> </ol> <p>NASB will be providing professional development opportunities for school boards on the prevention of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment, and intimidation in schools.</p> <p>Section 11 of this bill requires the principal of each public school or his or her designee to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) establish a school safety team;</li> <li>(2) conduct investigations of reported incidents of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and intimidation; and</li> <li>(3) collaborate with the board of trustees of the school district and the school safety team to prevent, identify and address reported incidents of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and</li> </ol>	<p>Introduced by: Parks, Leslie</p> <p>NRS 385 and 388</p>

		<p>intimidation.</p> <p>Section 12 of this bill prescribes the qualifications and duties of the school safety team. Local boards may also need to develop policies regarding school safety teams and procedures for parents/guardians to use in reporting incidents involving bullying, cyberbullying, harassment, or intimidation.</p> <p>Section 14 requires the principal or the principal's designee to initiate an investigation of the reported violation and provides that a parent or legal guardian of a pupil involved in the reported violation may appeal a disciplinary decision of the principal or the principal's designee, made against the pupil as a result of the violation, in accordance with the policy governing disciplinary action adopted by the board of trustees of the school district.</p> <p>Sections 1-3 of this bill revise the components of the annual reports of accountability prepared by the State Board of Education and the boards of trustees of school districts to include reports on incidents resulting in suspension or expulsion for bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and intimidation. Gathering these new data elements may involve local board action or oversight.</p> <p>Local boards will also be involved in providing appropriate activities related to the "Week of Respect" in the first week of October as established by this legislation.</p>	
<b>SB277</b>	Prohibiting, under certain circumstances, a minor from using an electronic communication device to possess, transmit or distribute certain sexual images of a minor; clarifying the definition of "cyber-bullying" for the purposes of certain provisions relating to education; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Local boards may want to review their student discipline policies and/or regulations in view of this new statute.	Introduced by: Wiener NRS 62B, 62F, 179D, 200, 201, 388, 389, and 392
<b>SB282</b>	This bill generally prohibits a person from willfully and intentionally posting or displaying in any public manner the social security number of another person unless the person is authorized or required to do so by specific federal or state law or regulation. Unless a greater penalty is provided by specific statute, a person who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, which is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both. This bill also authorizes a person whose social security number has been unlawfully posted or displayed to bring a civil cause of action against the person who posted or displayed his or her social security number and to recover actual damages, reasonable attorney's fees and costs from that person.	Local boards may want to review their policies and/or regulations to ensure compliance with this new statute.	Introduced by: Gustavson, Sherwood  NRS 205

<b>SB315</b>	Requiring the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to provide for the licensure of teachers and administrators pursuant to an alternative route to licensure.	These statutory changes may expand the pool of candidates available to serve as effective instructors in all school districts.	Introduced by: Kieckhefer  NRS 391
<b>SB317</b>	Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district, the governing body of each charter school and the governing body of each private school to establish a development committee to develop a plan to be used by each public school of the school district, each charter school and each private school in responding to a crisis. (NRS 392.600-392.656, 394.168-394.1699) This bill revises the duties of each development committee to also require that such a plan address responding to an emergency. Sections 2 and 13 of this bill define the emergencies which such a plan must address, including an occurrence or threatened occurrence requiring action to save lives, protect property or to protect the health and safety of persons on the property of a public school or private school, at an activity sponsored by the school or on a school bus. Sections 6, 7, 17 and 18 of this bill require the development committee, when developing and updating the plan for responding to a crisis or an emergency, to consult with the director of the local organization for emergency management or, if there is no such organization, with the Chief of the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety or his or her designee. Sections 8 and 19 of this bill require each school committee to also review the component of the plan for responding to an emergency and to determine whether to request a deviation from the plan. Sections 11 and 21 of this bill prescribe the duties of a school principal when an emergency occurs. Existing law provides that the plans for responding to a crisis are confidential and further provides that the meetings of the development committees, school committees and the State Board of Education concerning the plans to respond to a crisis are not subject to the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 392.652, 392.656, 394.1698, 394.1699) This bill, with respect to the expanded plans which address both crises and emergencies, maintains that confidentiality and that exception to the Open Meeting Law.	Local boards will want to review their plans for responding to a crisis to ensure compliance with these new provisions.	Introduced by: Wiener  NRS 392 and 394
<b>SB318</b>	Existing law establishes safety standards for school buses by setting forth the required condition and equipment of those school buses. Under existing law, it is a misdemeanor to violate a provision of law relating to the safety of school buses. (NRS 392.400, 392.410, 394.190) This bill provides that new school buses which are purchased on and after July 1, 2014, must meet certain enumerated standards relating to: (1) the flammability of occupant seating; and (2) the flammability of plastic components contained within the engine compartment.	Local boards will want to consider these new requirements for future bus purchases; effective on and after July 1, 2014. Retrofitting is not required.	Introduced by: Parks, Pierce  NRS 392 and 394
<b>SB365</b>	(1) Under existing law, the board of trustees of each school district is required to adopt a policy to engage certain administrators in the classroom. (NRS 391.235) Section 21.5 of this bill makes the adoption of such a policy permissive rather than mandatory. (2) Under existing federal law, a school which is served under Title I and which is identified as needing improvement pursuant to the federal law is required to develop and implement a school improvement plan. (20 U.S.C. § 6316(b)(3)) Also under existing federal law, a school district which is served under Title I and which is identified as needing improvement pursuant to the federal law is required to develop and implement a plan for improvement for the school district. (20 U.S.C. §6316(c)(7)) Under existing state law, the board of trustees of each school district is required to prepare a plan to improve the achievement of pupils enrolled in the school district. (NRS 385.348) This bill	Local boards will want to review their policies, regulations, or practices as some existing mandatory activities are now permissive.	Introduced by: McGinness  NRS 385, 388, and 391

	<p>repeals the state statutory requirement for a school district to prepare a plan for improvement.</p> <p>(3) Under existing law, certain school districts in this State are required to adopt a policy providing for the creation of small learning communities for certain pupils enrolled in middle school or junior high school and high school. (NRS 388.171, 388.215) Section 21.3 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district which includes at least one high school with an enrollment of 1,200 pupils or more to adopt a pilot program of small learning communities for implementation in at least 50 percent of those high schools.</p> <p>(4) Section 36.3 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district which includes at least one middle school or junior high school with an enrollment of 500 pupils or more to adopt a pilot program of small learning communities for pupils in their initial year of enrollment for implementation in at least 50 percent of those schools.</p> <p>(5) Sections 36.5 and 38 of this bill require both pilot programs to be implemented beginning with the 2013-2014 school year.</p> <p>(6) Under existing law, effective on July 1, 2011, an academic plan must be developed for each pupil enrolled in middle school or junior high school in accordance with a policy adopted by the board of trustees of the school district. Section 36.5 of this bill extends the date for adoption of such a policy to January 1, 2013, for implementation beginning with the 2013-2014 school year.</p>		
<b>SB370</b>	<p>Existing law requires an academic plan for pupils in middle school or junior high school and a 4-year academic plan for pupils in ninth grade. (NRS 388.165, 388.205) Section 8 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt a policy for each elementary school in the district to develop an academic plan for each foster child enrolled in the elementary school whom the school district is informed is enrolled in the school. The academic plan must be reviewed at least annually, and a new plan must be developed for any pupil who transfers to an elementary school whom the school is informed is a foster child. The academic plan must be developed with the goal of the child achieving academic success. Section 5 of this bill requires that a copy of the academic plan be submitted to the court with jurisdiction over the child during the review of the child's placement.</p>	<p>Local school boards may wish to develop policies or regulations, as appropriate, to ensure compliance with this new statutory requirement.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Horsford, Leslie, Frierson</p> <p>NRS 388</p>
<b>SB506</b>	<p>Under existing law, the board of trustees of a school district may issue certain general obligation bonds. At the time the bonds are issued, the board of trustees must establish in its debt service fund a reserve account for payment of the outstanding bonds of the school district. (NRS 350.020) Section 1 of this bill changes the amount of the reserves required to 10 percent of the outstanding principal or 25 percent, for larger counties, and 50 percent, for smaller counties, of the amount of principal and interest payments due on all outstanding bonds of the school district in the next fiscal year, whichever is less. Section 1 became effective upon passage and approval.</p>	<p>Local school boards having rollover bonds or considering a bond election may want to review Section 1 which changes the amount of the reserves required to 10 percent of the outstanding principal or 25 percent, for larger counties, and 50 percent, for smaller counties, of the amount of principal and interest payments due on all outstanding bonds of the school district in the next fiscal year, whichever is less.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Finance</p> <p>NRS 385</p>
<b>SJR3</b>	<p>That the members of the 76th Session of the Nevada Legislature urge Congress and the Nevada Congressional Delegation to enact legislation requiring the Secretary of the Interior to convey ownership of federal land located in Nevada from the Federal Government to Nevada to help fund education for the residents of Nevada.</p>	<p>NASB has supported this measure and worked for its passage since it was first suggested to the Interim Legislative Committee on Education in Spring 2010.</p>	<p>Introduced by: Natural Resources</p>