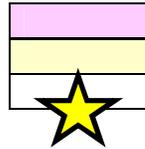


**Nevada Association of School Boards**  
**Summary of Bills Enacted by 2013 Sessions of the Nevada Legislature**  
**Related to K-12 Public Education and Impact(s) on Local School Boards**  
 June 24, 2013



Legislation of interest to school board members as elected officials  
 Legislation of interest to school board members regarding educational policy  
 Legislation that may require more immediate consideration and/or more immediate action by local school boards

Bill	Summary of Legislation as Enacted by the 77 <sup>th</sup> Session of the Nevada Legislature and Approved by Governor Sandoval	Anticipated Impact(s) on Local School Boards	Primary Sponsor(s) and Statute Impacted
<b>AB12</b>	This act removes the requirement that an employee notify his or her employer before filing certain complaints with the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Committee on Commerce and Labor NRS 618
<b>AB17</b>	This act relates to governmental administration. Existing law requires the Department of Education to establish a statewide program of education for incarcerated persons. (NRS 388.575) Existing law also requires that if a manager or warden excludes from a facility or institution operated by the Department of Corrections a person employed by a school district to operate a program of education for incarcerated persons in the facility or institution, an interagency panel must be convened to conduct a hearing to determine whether to uphold the exclusion. (NRS 388.583) <b>Section 1</b> removes the reference to a manager or warden excluding a school district employee from a facility or institution and instead authorizes the Director of the Department of Corrections, upon good cause shown, to restrict the access of such an employee to a facility or institution for not more than 30 days. During the 30-day period, the interagency panel must be convened to conduct a hearing and render a final decision on the matter. <b>Section 1</b> also defines "good cause shown" to include the failure of a school district employee to adhere to rules or regulations of the Director pertaining to health and safety and to exclude disagreements over the courses of study for the program of education. Under existing law, the Director of the Department is required to take proper measures to protect the health and safety of the staff and offenders in the institutions. (NRS 209.131) <b>Section 2</b> requires the Director to take proper measures to protect the health and safety of school district employees who operate a program of education for incarcerated persons in an institution or facility.	In school districts providing services to incarcerated persons, the school board may wish to develop policies, if none exist, regarding how the program of education for incarcerated persons will be handled by school district employees. If such policies already exist, the local board may wish to consider revisions that would bring the existing policy into compliance with the new requirements of AB17.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Committee on Education NRS 388
<b>AB35</b>	This act revises requirements for reporting contributions, expenditures and campaign expenses relating to special elections; revising provisions governing the disposition of unspent contributions; establishing a procedure for a candidate to end his or her campaign; clarifying the existence of certain remedies and penalties relating to campaign finance; making various other changes relating to campaign finance; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This act contains important information for all board members as elected officials.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections NRS 294A

<b>AB46</b>	This act authorizes the imposition and providing for the administration of a new sales and use tax and ad valorem tax in certain counties for the capital projects of the school districts in those counties; exempting that ad valorem tax from certain partial tax abatements and the statutory limitation on the total ad valorem tax levy; authorizing those school districts to use the proceeds of those taxes and certain proceeds from the governmental services tax to finance capital projects; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Specific to Washoe County School District; information only.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Committee on Taxation; Washoe County School District NRS 387
<b>AB50</b>	This act revises the termination date of certain redevelopment plans; requiring certain redevelopment agencies to make available to the public certain reports concerning proposed redevelopment projects; requiring certain redevelopment agencies to include additional information in certain annual reports; revising provisions governing the set aside and use of certain revenues from taxes imposed on property in a redevelopment area; eliminating the prohibition on certain local governments creating a tourism improvement district that includes any property within the boundaries of a redevelopment area; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Specific to Clark County; information only.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Committee on Government Affairs NRS 279
<b>AB60</b>	This act requires nonprofit corporations to file certain information with the Secretary of State before soliciting charitable contributions in this State; requiring the Secretary of State to provide to the public certain information concerning nonprofit corporations that solicit charitable contributions in this State; requiring the disclosure of certain information by a person conducting a solicitation for charitable contributions for or on behalf of a nonprofit corporation or other charitable organization; authorizing the imposition of penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This act will impact the Nevada Association of School Boards as a nonprofit corporation that must now register with the Secretary of State before soliciting charitable contributions and providing information specified.  <b>This act becomes effective on January 1, 2014.</b>	Committee on Judiciary NRS 598
<b>AB65</b>	This act relates to public meetings and the Open Meeting Law. <b>Section 3</b> prohibits a member of a public body from designating a person to attend a meeting of the public body in the place of the member unless members of the public body are expressly authorized to do so by the constitutional provision, statute, ordinance, resolution or other legal authority that created the public body. <b>Section 3</b> also requires that any such designation be made in writing or made on the record at a meeting of the public body, deems any person so designated to be a member of the public body for purposes of determining a quorum at the meeting and entitles such a person to exercise the same powers as the regular members of the public body at the meeting. Any action taken by a public body in violation of the Open Meeting Law is void. (NRS 241.036) Existing law authorizes the Attorney General or a member of the public to sue a public body: (1) within 60 days after an alleged violation to have an action by the public body declared void; or (2) within 120 days after an alleged violation to require the public body to comply with the Open Meeting Law. (NRS 241.037) <b>Section 4</b> provides that if a public body takes certain corrective action within 30 days after an alleged violation, the Attorney General may decide not to commence prosecution of the alleged violation if the Attorney General determines that foregoing prosecution would be in the best interests of the public. <b>Section 4</b> also extends by 30 days the deadline by which lawsuits to enforce the Open Meeting Law may be filed by the Attorney General in the context of corrective action. <b>Section 4</b> further provides that any action taken by a public body to correct an alleged violation of the Open Meeting Law is effective prospectively. <b>Section 7</b> requires that a public body include on the notice for a meeting: (1) the name and contact information for the person designated by the public body from whom a member of the public may request the supporting material for a meeting; and (2) a list of the locations where the supporting material is available to the public.	This act contains important information about the Open Meeting Law that may impact all school boards as well as individual board members.  These new requirements may impact school district staff providing support service to school boards.  <b>This act becomes effective July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Government Affairs NRS 241

<b>AB79</b>	<p>This act relates to children; providing for the establishment by statute of the Nevada Early Childhood Advisory Council; prescribing the membership and duties of the Council; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. Federal law requires, as a condition of state participation in the federal Head Start program, the Governor to designate or establish an advisory council on early childhood education and care. (42 U.S.C. § 9837b) In fulfillment of this obligation, the Nevada Early Childhood Advisory Council was created by an executive order of the Governor on September 11, 2009, and was continued by executive order on July 14, 2011. By the terms of the executive order signed on July 14, 2011, the Council will cease to exist on July 31, 2013. This act statutorily establishes the Nevada Early Childhood Advisory Council by the Governor. This act also sets forth the membership of the Council, which must be appointed by the Governor and include membership as required by federal law, plus representatives of nonprofit organizations located in northern and southern Nevada that provide early childhood education programs. The statutory Council has substantially the same duties as the Council created by executive order but must also establish, in cooperation with the State Board of Education, guidelines for evaluating the school readiness of children.</p>	<p>Members of the Nevada Early Childhood Advisory Council will include one school board member to be appointed by the Governor. NASB will submit the names of three board members for the Governor's consideration.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b></p>	<p>Committee on Health and Human Services NRS 432A</p>
<b>AB85</b>	<p>This act prohibits a local government, the Administrator and the board of trustees of a school district from joining, using or entering into a contract or agreement pursuant to those provisions if a license issued pursuant to chapter 624 of NRS governing contractors is required for any portion of the contract or agreement.</p>	<p>As clarified by Assemblyman Daly on the legislative record, this act does not prevent school districts from issuing requests for proposals jointly. It prohibits school districts from joining on to a contract after it has already been negotiated by another school district.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b></p>	<p>Assemblymen Daly, Bobzien, Carillo et al Senator Smith NRS 332</p>
<b>AB172</b>	<p>This act relates to public works; revising provisions relating to preferences in bidding for contracts for certain public works projects; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. <b>Section 1</b> revises the requirements for such a preference in bidding by: (1) limiting the requirement for design professionals to design-build teams; and (2) eliminating the requirement that a percentage of suppliers of the materials used for the public work be located in this State. <b>Section 1</b> clarifies that the driver's licenses and identification cards used to satisfy the statutory requirements must be issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles of the State of Nevada. <b>Section 1</b> requires a contractor to meet those requirements only if the contractor was awarded the contract for a public work as a result of the preference in bidding. <b>Sections 1, 5 and 7</b> restrict who can file a written objection alleging a violation of those requirements to only persons who submitted a bid on the public work or entities. <b>Section 9</b> provides that the revised requirements for a preference in bidding on a contract for a public work apply to any public work that is first advertised for bid after July 1, 2013. <b>Section 9</b> also declares that any contract for such a public work that fails to comply with this act is void.</p>	<p>Information only.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b></p>	<p>Assemblymen Horne, Kirkpatrick, Bobzien et al</p>
<b>AB205</b> 	<p>This act requires that a performance framework for a charter school be incorporated into the charter contract; revising provisions governing applications for authorization to sponsor charter schools by the board of trustees of a school district or a college or university within the Nevada System of Higher Education; revising the procedure for reviewing an application to form a charter school; setting forth requirements for the execution and renewal of charter contracts; setting forth the grounds for termination of a charter contract; revising provisions relating to the enrollment of pupils in charter schools; requiring the Department of Education to adopt regulations for the comprehensive review of sponsors of charter schools approved by the Department and for the revocation of the authorization to</p>	<p>School boards that sponsor charter schools will have the opportunity to work with those charter schools to develop performance frameworks or, alternatively, use the framework developed by the State Public Charter School Authority for use with the schools that entity sponsors.</p> <p>The performance framework must include performance indicators, measures and metrics for: (1) the academic achievement and proficiency of</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 386</p>

	<p>sponsor charter schools; making various other changes relating to charter schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>pupils enrolled in the charter school and disparities in achievement among those pupils;  (2) the attendance rate of pupils enrolled in the charter school and the percentage of pupils who reenroll from year-to-year;  (3) the financial condition and sustainability of the charter school;  (4) the performance of the governing body of the charter school; and  (5) if the charter school enrolls pupils at the high school grade level, the rate of graduation of those pupils.</p> <p><b>Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 20.5 of this act become effective upon passage and approval. Sections 5.5, 8.5, 10.5, 12.5, 14.5, 15.5, 16.5, 18.5, 19.5 and 19.7 become effective on January 1, 2020. Section 11.5 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2020.</b></p>	
<p><b>AB210</b></p> 	<p>This act relates to education; requiring an individualized education program team to consider certain factors when developing an individualized education program for a pupil with a hearing impairment; requiring that minimum standards for the special education of pupils with hearing impairments prescribed by the State Board of Education include certain provisions; requiring the Department of Education to post certain information relating to children with disabilities on the Department's Internet website; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. <b>Section 1</b> requires an individualized education program team to consider certain factors when developing an individualized education program for a pupil with a hearing impairment. Additionally, <b>section 1</b> authorizes the team to consider certain factors when determining the best feasible instruction for a pupil with a hearing impairment. <b>Section 3</b> provides that the minimum standards prescribed by the State Board for the special education of pupils with hearing impairments must provide: (1) that a pupil with a hearing impairment cannot be denied the opportunity for instruction in a particular communication mode, for example, American Sign Language, solely because the communication mode originally chosen for the pupil is different from a communication mode recommended by the pupil's individualized education program team; and (2) that, to the extent feasible, as determined by the board of trustees of the school district, a school is required to provide instruction to such pupils in more than one communication mode.</p>	<p>This act will change the considerations of the IEP team for each hearing impaired student. Certain factors as listed in the act must be considered.</p> <p>Assemblyman Eisen twice established on the record that the legislative intent of this measure is not to force school districts to provide hearing implants or other extraordinary aides or devices or programs for students.</p> <p>Each local board will determine services to be provided and "to the extent feasible" those services are to be made available for each hearing impaired student.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective July 1, 2013.</b></p>	<p>Committee on Education  NRS 388</p>
<p><b>AB224</b></p>	<p>This act requires that to the extent money is available, that the automated system of accountability information for Nevada established and maintained by the Department of Education include a unique identifier for each pupil whose parent or guardian is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, a reserve component thereof or the National Guard; requiring the board of trustees of each school district to take the actions necessary during the 2013- 2014 school year to implement a data system which includes a unique identifier for those pupils; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>The act requires the board of trustees of each school district to provide a unique identifier for each student whose parent or guardian is a member of the Armed Forces or National Guard. It may be necessary for each board to develop policy or procedure to obtain and track this new element of the student information system.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2014.</b></p>	<p>Assemblymen  Elliot Anderson,  Bustamante  Adams, and  Dondero Loop  Senators  Woodhouse,  Spearman,  Parks, et al  NRS 386</p>

<b>AB227</b>	This act creates the Nevada Land Management Task Force, consisting of a representative from each county in this State appointed by the board of county commissioners, to conduct a study during the 2013-2014 legislative interim to address the transfer of public lands in Nevada from the Federal Government to the State of Nevada, in contemplation of Congress turning over the management and control of those public lands to the State of Nevada on or before June 30, 2015.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval and expires by limitation on June 30, 2015.</b>	Assemblymen Ellison, Wheeler, Hansen et al Senators Goicoechea, Gustavson, Roberson et al
<b>AB259</b>	This act revises the membership and duties of the P-16 Advisory Council; renaming the Council the P-20W Advisory Council; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Erin Cranor [Clark] currently represents school board members as a member of the P-16 Advisory Council.	Committee on Ways and Means NRS 400
<b>AB286</b>	This act relates to emergency services. <b>Sections 11 and 12</b> provide that, in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties), if a special event is projected to be attended by 2,500 or more persons but less than 50,000 persons at the same time, the host organization of the special event is required to provide certain medical personnel and emergency medical services if certain factors apply to the special event.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Assembly-woman Flores NRS 450B
 <b>AB288</b>	This act requires the State Board of Education to select a high school equivalency assessment for certain persons who are not enrolled in high school and have not graduated; providing for the recognition of a document equivalent to a general educational development certificate, general educational development credential and general equivalency diploma; requiring the State Board to select a college and career readiness assessment for administration to pupils enrolled in grade 11 in public high schools; revising the requirements to receive a standard high school diploma by requiring pupils to pass end-of-course examinations for the courses of study prescribed by the State Board; eliminating the option for the issuance of a certificate of attendance indicating a pupil attended high school but did not satisfy the requirements for a standard high school diploma; eliminating the high school proficiency examination; repealing provisions relating to the high school proficiency examination; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Upon implementation, this act will change the existing graduation requirement that all students must pass the HSPE in order to receive a diploma. The act abolishes the existing certificate of attendance. It establishes new end-of-course exams for ninth and tenth graders in math and English language arts to be administered during the 2014-2015 school year. The State Board must select a college and career readiness assessment for administration to eleventh graders for use during the 2014-2015 school year.  <b>Sections 43.5 to 44.7, inclusive, of this act become effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 to 43, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Assemblymen Flores, Dondero Loop, Kirner et al NRS 209 NRS 385 NRS 386 NRS 388 NRS 389
<b>AB326</b>	This act relates to arbitration. <b>Section 1</b> requires an agreement which includes a provision requiring a person to submit to arbitration any dispute arising between the parties to the agreement to include specific authorization of the provision by the person. <b>Section 1</b> further provides that an agreement which includes such a provision concerning submitting a dispute to arbitration and which fails to include specific authorization of that provision by the person is void. <b>Section 1</b> excludes a collective bargaining agreement from these new provisions. Existing law which governs the provisions for arbitration provided by the parties to an agreement is set forth in the Uniform Arbitration Act. (NRS 38.206-38.248) <b>Section 2</b> provides an exception to a provision of the Uniform Arbitration Act which governs the validity of an agreement to arbitrate to account for the requirement set forth in <b>section 1</b> .	Information only.  <b>The amendatory provisions of this act apply only to agreements entered into or renewed on or after October 1, 2013.</b>	Assemblyman Aizley NRS 597
<b>AB337</b>	This act strongly encourages each school to establish and participate in programs to promote the consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables by children.	<b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Assembly-woman Carlton
<b>AB352</b>	This act relates to crimes, specifically hoax bombs. Existing law provides that it constitutes a gross misdemeanor for a person to manufacture, purchase, possess, sell, advertise for sale or transport a hoax bomb if the person knows or should know that such actions would make another person believe that the hoax bomb is	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Assemblymen Horne, Frierson, Hambrick et al

	an explosive or incendiary device. (NRS 202.263) This act provides that to be guilty of such a crime a person must have the intent to: (1) make a person believe that the hoax bomb is an explosive or incendiary device; (2) cause alarm or reaction by an officer, an employee or a volunteer of a public safety agency; or (3) cause the evacuation of any private or public building. This act further increases the penalty to a category C felony if the person commits the act in the furtherance of any other felony or to a category E felony if the act causes the evacuation of any private or public building.		Senators Parks, Gustavson, Jones NRS 202
<b>AB377</b> 	This act revises the provisions governing the crime of sexual conduct between certain school employees or volunteers at a school and a pupil. Existing law prohibits a person who is employed in a position of authority or who volunteers in a position of authority at a public or private school from engaging in sexual conduct with a pupil who is enrolled in or attending the public school or private school at which the person is employed or volunteering. (NRS 201.540) This act expands this provision by prohibiting a person who is or was employed in a position of authority or who volunteers or volunteered in a position of authority at a public school or private school from engaging in sexual conduct with a pupil: (1) who is or was enrolled in or attending the public school or private school at which the person is or was employed or volunteering; or (2) with whom the person has had contact in the course of performing his or her duties as an employee or volunteer.	This change in the definition of "moral turpitude" is of special interest to all Nevada school boards because it closes several loopholes that previously resulted in educational staff having sexual relationships with students, placing boards in the awkward position of not being to do anything about it. This new language tightens the statute and will facilitate the dismissal of educational staff in accordance with the provisions of NRS 391.312.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Assemblymen Dondero Loop, Frierson, Aizley et al Senator Woodhouse NRS 201
<b>AB414</b> 	This act requires instruction in the administration of cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator to be included, to the extent money is available for this purpose, within the course of study for health for pupils enrolled in middle schools, junior high schools or high schools; providing exceptions for certain pupils; requiring private secondary schools to include similar instruction, to the extent money is available for this purpose, in a course of study for health; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Each local board will need to determine whether it is feasible for the cardiopulmonary resuscitation instruction described in the act to be provided to students enrolled in health classes. If feasible, the instruction will then have to be provided for all students in health classes.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Education NRS 389 NRS394
<b>AB445</b> 	This act relates to public notices and the Open Meeting Law. <b>Section 2</b> requires the Department of Administration to establish and maintain a location on the official website of the State for the posting of notices by public bodies that are required by the Open Meeting Law. <b>Section 2</b> also requires that the location be identified on the official website in a clear and conspicuous manner. <b>Section 1</b> revises the notice provision of the Open Meeting Law to require the posting of notices of public meetings on the State's official website. <b>Section 6</b> requires the posting of notices of meetings by public bodies to the official website of the State beginning on January 1, 2014, except that <b>section 5</b> allows public bodies of local governments until July 1, 2014, to comply with the new requirement.	After the official website for the State has developed a location for notices required by the Open Meeting Law and not later than January 1, 2014, school district staff will have to post notices of all public meetings on that website.  <b>Sections 2 to 5, inclusive, of this act become effective upon passage and approval. Section 1 of this act becomes effective on January 1, 2014.</b>	Committee on Government Affairs NRS 241
<b>AB459</b>	This act authorizes the board of trustees of a school district to donate surplus personal property of the school district to another school district; revising provisions relating to the duties of oversight panels for school facilities; revising provisions governing the submission of a biennial report to the Legislature with written recommendations for financing the costs of construction of school facilities by oversight panels for school facilities; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	This act enables boards of trustees to donate surplus property to another school district without excessive paperwork. Sections 4 and 6 contain new provisions for the oversight panel for school facilities if established.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Education NRS 332 NRS 350 NRS 393
<b>AB460</b>	This act requires the Department of Education to obtain the approval necessary from the United States Department of Education to ensure that the statewide system of accountability for public schools complies with all requirements necessary to receive federal funding under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; prescribing certain requirements for a uniform statewide	This act effectively changes the provisions enacted to integrate the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 into Nevada statute and aligns those provisions with the ESEA waiver received by the state in August 2012.	Committee on Education NRS 385 NRS 392

	<p>system of accountability for public schools; revising provisions governing the annual reports of accountability for public schools; repealing provisions relating to adequate yearly progress and the designation of public schools and school districts based upon an annual determination of whether the public schools and school districts have made adequate yearly progress; repealing provisions governing the consequences and sanctions for public schools and school districts designated as needing improvement; repealing provisions governing the creation and duties of school support teams for certain public schools designated as needing improvement; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p><b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b></p>	
<p><b>SB20</b></p>	<p>This act relates to governmental publications. Existing law creates the State Publications Distribution Center within the State Library and Archives. (NRS 378.170) Under existing law, state agencies and local governments, with certain exceptions, are required to deposit paper copies of certain publications, upon release, with the Center for distribution to certain libraries throughout the State. If such a state agency or local government releases a publication in an electronic format or medium, the state agency or local government is required to notify the Center of the release and provide the Center with access to the publication. (NRS 378.180) A "publication" is defined to include any information in any format or medium that is: (1) produced pursuant to the authority or at the expense of a state agency or local government; (2) required by law to be distributed by a state agency or local government; or (3) distributed publicly by a state agency or local government outside that state agency or local government. (NRS 378.160) <b>Section 1</b> excludes from the definition of "publication" certain records of a local government which have been scheduled for disposition or retention. <b>Section 3</b> reduces the number of paper copies of a publication that a state agency or local government is required to deposit with the Center. Unless a publication is available only in paper form, <b>section 3</b> requires a state agency or local government to provide the Center with an electronic version of the publication in lieu of depositing paper copies. If the publication is available only in paper form at the time copies are deposited with the Center, but is later released in an electronic format or medium, <b>section 3</b> also requires the state agency or local government to provide the Center with an electronic version of the publication when it becomes available. Finally, <b>section 3</b> prescribes requirements for the submission of an electronic version of a publication to the Center by a state agency or local government. <b>Section 2</b> requires the State Library and Archives Administrator to adopt regulations prescribing the procedures for submitting an electronic version of a publication to the Center.</p>	<p>Local school boards may want to consider a policy that directs staff to comply with the requirements for providing documents electronically to the State Publications Distribution Center as described section 3 of SB20.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b></p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 239 NRS 378</p>
<p><b>SB58</b></p>	<p>This act relates to distance education. <b>Section 2</b> provides that a pupil may enroll in a program of distance education unless the pupil: (1) is not eligible for enrollment or the pupil's enrollment is otherwise prohibited by specific statute; (2) fails to satisfy the conditions for enrollment established by the State Board of Education by regulation; or (3) fails to satisfy the requirements of the program itself. Before a pupil may enroll full-time or part-time in a program of distance education provided by a school district other than the district in which the pupil resides, existing law requires the pupil to obtain the written permission of the board of trustees of the pupil's home district. (NRS 388.854) <b>Section 3</b> eliminates this requirement for such a pupil who wishes to enroll on a part-time basis. In cases where the trustees' written permission continues to be required, <b>section 3</b> requires that permission be granted unless, pursuant to <b>section 2</b>, the pupil does not qualify to participate in the program. Existing law generally requires that an</p>	<p>SB58 provides clarification about enrollment of students in programs of distance education. Each board may want to consider updating its policies regarding distance education in view of the new provisions included in this measure.</p> <p>Section 5 authorizes the Superintendent to use an unlicensed employee to supervise pupils who are attending a course of distance education while the pupils receive instruction through a licensed employee remotely. This provision will provide greater flexibility for the assignment of licensed and unlicensed staff while enabling each board to more prudently use its</p>	<p>Committee on Education; Clark County School District NRS 388 NRS 391</p>

	unlicensed employee of a school district be directly supervised by a licensed employee in performing any instructional duties unless an exemption is granted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (NRS 391.273) <b>Section 5</b> authorizes the Superintendent to grant such an exemption in the case of an unlicensed employee who is supervising pupils attending a course of distance education while the pupils receive instruction from a licensed employee remotely, through electronic means.	human resources. <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	
<b>SB74</b> 	This act relates to public records. Under existing law, all public books and records that are not otherwise declared by law to be confidential must be made available to the public for inspection or copying by any person. (NRS 239.010) <b>Section 1</b> prohibits the officer, employee or agent of a governmental entity who has legal custody or control of a public record from requiring a person who has requested a copy of the public record to prepare the copy himself or herself. Rather, upon request, the officer, employee or agent of the governmental entity must prepare the copy of the public record, unless the copy needs to be a certified copy. Existing law requires requests for inspection or copying of public books or records to be addressed not later than the fifth business day after the person who has legal custody or control of a public book or record of a governmental entity receives a request. (NRS 239.0107) <b>Section 2</b> requires the public book or record to be made available upon request if the public book or record is readily available. <b>Section 4</b> limits the fee for a copy of a public book or record in the custody of a law library operated by a governmental entity to 50 cents per page. <b>Section 5 requires a copy of minutes or audio recordings of public meetings to be made available to a member of the public upon request at no charge.</b>	SB74 makes considerable changes about the provision of public records. The individual requesting the record cannot be directed to copy the item himself/herself. Rather, the employee or officer must prepare the public record unless the copy needs to be certified. Rather than delaying until the fifth business day after the request to provide the record, Section 2 requires that if the public book or record is available, it must be made available immediately upon request. <b>Minutes or audio recordings of public meetings must be available upon request at no charge.</b>  Local boards may want to consider revising existing policy regarding access to public records or to develop new policy to address the requirements included in SB74.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Senator Segerblom NRS 239
<b>SB142</b>	This act relates to local governments; revising provisions governing contracting by school districts. <b>Section 2</b> requires the board of trustees of a school district to adopt a policy setting forth the process for evaluating whether work to be performed on a building will be performed pursuant to a performance contract and sets forth certain requirements pertaining to the policy. <b>Section 2</b> also requires the board of trustees to cause to be produced an annual report relating to certain operating cost-savings measures. <b>Section 3</b> requires the Office of Energy to: (1) provide local governments with information and educational resources relating to operating cost-savings measures and performance contracts; and (2) include on the Internet website maintained by the Office, if any, information and educational resources relating to operating cost-savings measures and performance contracts. Additionally, <b>section 3</b> authorizes the Office of Energy to provide a local government, upon request, with support relating to operating cost-savings measures and to charge and collect a fee from the local government for the provision of such support. <b>Section 3</b> creates an account administered by the Director of the Office of Energy into which such fees must be deposited. <b>Section 3</b> also provides that a local government may include in a performance contract the costs of any such fees charged by the Office of Energy. <b>Section 4.5</b> authorizes a local government, in lieu of retaining the professional services of a third-party consultant, to enter into a contract with the Office of Energy to assist the local government in evaluating certain proposals and presentations by qualified service companies relating to performance contracts.	Section 2 of SB142 establishes new requirements for the local board of trustees to adopt a policy setting forth the process for evaluating whether work to be performed on a building will be performed pursuant to a performance contract. In addition, the board of trustees or its designee must make various determinations regarding cost-saving measures.  Local boards may want to consider revising existing policy regarding maintenance of school facilities or develop new policy to address these new requirements.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Jones, Atkinson, Segerblom, et al Assemblymen Elliot Anderson, Bobzien, Aizley, et al NRS 332
<b>SB157</b>	Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to prepare a budget of the amounts of money estimated to be necessary to pay the expenses of conducting the public business of the school district. (NRS 387.300) <b>Section 1</b> requires the board of trustees of each school district to establish criteria for determining budgetary priorities that are directed at improving the achievement of	Local boards that have not already established budgetary priorities will need to do so as a result of SB157. In addition, this measure requires the superintendent of the school district to use those budgetary priorities in preparing the proposed budget	Senators Hutchison, Woodhouse, Brower, et al Assemblymen

	pupils and improving classroom instruction. <b>Section 1</b> also requires the superintendent of schools of the school district to use such criteria in preparing the budget of the school district. <b>Section 2</b> provides that the expenditures of a school district must be prioritized in a manner which ensures that the budgetary priorities determined pursuant to <b>section 1</b> are carried out.	for the school district. <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Fiore, Paul Anderson, Duncan, et al NRS 387
<b>SB163</b>	Existing law designates the academic subjects and courses of study which must be taught in both public and private elementary and secondary educational institutions, including charter schools, in this State. (NRS 386.550, 389.018-389.180, 394.130) This act requires such institutions to provide pupils with instruction in civics as part of the required instruction in American government.	When new textbooks are purchased for American government, it will be necessary to ensure that those textbooks include "civics" instruction. <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Cegavske, Hammond, Hutchison, et al NRS 389
<b>SB164</b> 	This act relates to education; revising provisions relating to incidents of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and intimidation. Existing law provides for a safe and respectful learning environment in public schools and prohibits bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment or intimidation. (NRS 388.121-388.139) Existing law also requires the board of trustees of each school district to review and compile reports for submission to the Department of Education relating to the number of reported violations of provisions relating to bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and intimidation occurring at the public schools within the school district and any actions taken by the public schools to reduce the number of those violations. (NRS 388.1353) In addition, existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to compile each report submitted by each school district and submit the written compilation to the Attorney General. (NRS 388.1355) <b>Section 11.5</b> eliminates these reporting requirements, and <b>sections 1 and 2</b> require the contents of those reports to be included within the annual reports of accountability prepared by the State Board of Education and the board of trustees of each school district. (NRS 385.3469, 385.347) <b>Section 3</b> requires each public school to disseminate information on bullying and the facilitation of positive relations among pupils during the annual "Week of Respect" proclaimed by the Governor. <b>Section 4.5</b> revises the definition of bullying to include: (1) only repeated acts or conduct; and (2) acts or conduct that exploit an imbalance in power. <b>Sections 5-7</b> revise various provisions governing the training of all administrators, principals, teachers and other school employees on the subject of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and intimidation. Existing law requires the Department of Education to prescribe a policy for such training. (NRS 388.133) <b>Section 5</b> requires the policy to encompass members of the boards of trustees of school districts and provide for training in methods to prevent, identify and report incidents of bullying and similar conduct. Existing law also requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt the training policy prescribed by the Department and provide the appropriate training to employees of the district. (NRS 388.134) <b>Section 6</b> requires the members of the board of trustees to receive this training and requires that newly elected trustees and new employees of the school district receive the training within 180 days after the beginning of their term of office or their employment, as applicable. Existing law requires the Department to recommend certain programs of training in this area for members of the boards of trustees of school districts and school employees. (NRS 388.1342) <b>Section 7</b> requires the Department to establish these programs and a program to train administrators in the prevention of and response to violence and suicide associated with bullying and similar conduct. <b>Section 7</b> also requires each administrator to complete this training: (1) within 90 days after becoming an administrator; (2) at least once during any school year in which the training is revised or updated; and (3) at least once every 3 years otherwise. <b>Section 8</b> provides that a principal, or his or her designee, who receives a report	This act will require each board to review its existing policy related to safe and respectful learning environments, especially with regard to bullying and cyber-bullying provisions. The new definition of bullying in Section 4.5 will need to be reflected in existing policy. Section 3 requires that each board of trustees and governing body for each charter school shall determine the most effective manner for the delivery of information required in section 3 (1)(2)(3). Training as described in Sections 5 and 7 for school-based administrators must be provided. <b>Training for ALL board members as specified in Section 6 will be provided by NASB at the 2013 Conference in Reno.</b> If the existing policy regarding bullying does not include the new requirements of Section 8, that change will be necessary. <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Parks, Spearman, Woodhouse, et al Assemblymen Healey, Eliot Anderson, Bobzien, et al NRS 388

	of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment or intimidation must give notice of the report to the parent or legal guardian of each pupil involved in the incident that is the subject of the report. Existing law provides immunity from liability for a pupil, school employee or volunteer who reports an incident of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment or intimidation unless he or she acts with malice, intentional misconduct, gross negligence, or intentional or knowing violation of the law. (NRS 388.137) Where such a malicious, intentional or grossly negligent report is made, <b>section 11</b> authorizes disciplinary action against the pupil or other person making the report.		
<b>SB177</b>	This act relates to tobacco. It authorizes a board of county commissioners to adopt an ordinance prohibiting a minor from committing certain acts relating to the possession and use of tobacco products; revising various provisions relating to tobacco products; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Informational only; action to be determined by each local board as needed.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Settelmeyer, Hardy, Cegavske, et al NRS 62A and 62B
<b>SB180</b>	This act relates to employment practices. Existing law provides that a person who has suffered an injury as a result of certain unlawful employment practices may file a complaint with the Nevada Equal Rights Commission. (NRS 613.405) Existing law also provides that if the Commission does not conclude that an unfair employment practice has occurred, the person alleging such a practice may bring an action in district court. (NRS 613.420) This act provides that if a court finds that an employee has been injured as the result of certain unlawful employment practices, the court must award to the employee, in addition to any other legal or equitable relief, damages, lost wages and benefits, costs and attorney's fees to the extent consistent with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000e et seq.	Information only; action if needed.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Segerblom, Spearman, Parks, et al Assemblymen Aizley, Healey, Hogan, et al NRS 613
<b>SB228</b>	This act relates to public servants. <b>Sections 18-24 and 30-32.5</b> enact and revise various definitions in the Ethics Law. <b>Section 19</b> revises and makes applicable throughout the Ethics Law the existing definition of "commitment in a private capacity to the interests of others" in NRS 281A.420. <b>Section 23</b> defines "pecuniary interest" for the Ethics Law, and <b>sections 40.3, 41 and 42.5</b> require proof of a significant personal or pecuniary interest in defining various types of ethical conflicts, so that a de minimis or insignificant personal or pecuniary interest does not create a conflict of interest, require disqualification or abstention, or provide just or sufficient cause for an ethics investigation or violation. (NRS 281A.400, 281A.420, 281A.430) <b>Sections 24.5 and 32.3</b> establish that a president of a state university, college or community college, a superintendent of a county school district, and a county manager or city manager are designated as public officers for the purposes of the Ethics Law. (NRS 281A.160) <b>Section 25</b> enacts provisions for computing periods of time prescribed or allowed under the Ethics Law. <b>Section 27</b> authorizes the Commission to apply for and accept grants, contributions, services and money for the purposes of carrying out the Ethics Law. <b>Sections 40.3-44</b> make various changes to provisions in the Ethics Law, including provisions relating to conflicts of interests for public officers and employees, disclosures and abstentions, the rendering of opinions and conduct of investigations by the Commission and the duties of specialized and local ethics committees. (NRS 281A.400, 281A.410, 281A.420, 281A.430, 281A.440, 281A.470) With certain exceptions, the Ethics Law prohibits a public officer or employee from bidding on or entering into a contract between a governmental agency and any business entity in which the public officer or employee has a significant pecuniary interest. <b>Section 42.5</b> allows the Commission to provide a public officer or employee with relief from strict application of the prohibition if	SB228 sets forth new requirements including a definition of "pecuniary interest" for purposes of the Ethics Law. Moreover, for the first time, superintendents of county school districts are also to be included under the provisions of NRS 281. This extends all of the provisions of NRS 281 to superintendents as well as to elected board members.  Conflicts of interest are also more clearly defined.  <b>Sections 16.3, 16.5, 24.5, 32.3, 40.5, 42.5, and 57-62 inclusive become effective on January 1, 2014. Other sections of the act become effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Senator Parks (by request) NRS 281

	certain conditions are met. (NRS 281A.430) <b>Section 46</b> provides new requirements relating to informing, educating and instructing public officers and employees concerning the statutory ethical standards and the duties of public officers and employees under the Ethics Law. (NRS 281A.500)		
<b>SB266</b>	This act relates to insurance. Existing law requires certain public and private health care plans and policies of insurance to provide coverage for certain procedures, including colorectal cancer screenings, cytological screening tests and mammograms, in certain circumstances. (NRS 287.027, 287.04335, 689A.04042, 689A.0405, 689B.0367, 689B.0374, 695B.1907, 695B.1912, 695C.1731, 695C.1735, 695G.168) Existing law also requires employers to provide certain benefits to employees, including coverage for the procedures required to be covered by insurers, if the employer provides health benefits for its employees. (NRS 608.1555) <b>Sections 1, 3-5, 8 and 9</b> prohibit a health care plan and policy of insurance, other than the State Plan for Medicaid, that provides coverage for both chemotherapy administered intravenously or by injection and orally administered chemotherapy from making the monetary limits of coverage for orally administered chemotherapy different than other types of chemotherapy. <b>Sections 1, 3-5, 8 and 9</b> further prohibit such a health care plan or policy of insurance from meeting this requirement by decreasing the monetary limits for chemotherapy under the policy or plan. <b>Sections 1, 3-5, 8 and 9</b> also prohibit such a health care plan and policy of insurance from requiring a copayment, deductible or coinsurance amount for orally administered chemotherapy in a combined amount that is more than \$100 per prescription. The provisions apply prospectively to any policy of insurance or health care plan that is delivered, issued for delivery or renewed on or after January 1, 2015.	Information only; action as needed.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Denis, Hardy, Smith et al Assemblymen Fiore, Diaz, Eisen et al NRS 287 NRS 689A NRS 695B
<b>SB269</b>	This act relates to education. The act requires the principal of a public school or a designee of the principal to provide certain pupils with a written statement verifying that the pupil has complied with certain attendance requirements; authorizing a school police officer or certain other persons to impose administrative sanctions against a pupil who is a habitual truant; revising the actions the principal of a school and an advisory board to review school attendance may implement for a pupil who is declared a habitual truant; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Each local board will want to consider developing policy or regulation to address the requirements included in SB269.  <b>The act becomes effective January 1, 2015.</b>	Senators Ford, Atkinson, Woodhouse et al Assemblymen Frierson, Healy, Spiegel NRS 392 NRS 483
<b>SB305</b> 	This act relates to student internship programs. Existing law establishes the academic subjects and courses of study which are required for pupils to receive a standard high school diploma in this State. (NRS 389.018-389.180) <b>Section 1</b> authorizes a high school pupil who is enrolled in grade 11 or 12 and who satisfies the qualifications prescribed by the board of trustees of the school district or the governing body of the charter school in which the pupil is enrolled to receive one elective credit toward the academic credit requirements for graduation from high school by completing a public or private internship of not less than 60 hours. <b>Section 1</b> also requires the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school to obtain the approval of the State Board of Education before authorizing pupils to participate in such internships.	This act establishes that students who are at least 16 years old must be allowed to apply not more than one credit toward graduation if they successfully complete a public or private internship of <b>not less than 60 hours in a school year</b> . This requirement may conflict with existing policies about student internships. It also includes a requirement for approval from State Board of Education before pupils participate in internship programs.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of the act and on July 1, 2013, for all other purposes.</b>	Senator Settelmeyer (by request) NRS 389

<b>SB314</b>	This act relates to parenting and provides that the liberty interest of a parent in the care, custody and management of his or her child is a fundamental right. This act also provides that this fundamental right does not: (1) authorize a parent to engage in unlawful conduct or to abuse or neglect a child; or (2) prohibit courts, law enforcement officers or agencies which provide child welfare services from acting within their official capacity.	NASB testified in opposition to this measure. School boards are asked to track instances where the parent exerts his/her fundamental right in circumstances which involve waiving rules or regulations that apply to all other students.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Senator Denis NRS 126
<b>SB328</b>	This act requires the Executive Officer of the State Board for Career and Technical Education to appoint a person to oversee programs of career and technical education; setting forth limitations on the use of state money for leadership and training activities relating to programs of career and technical education; setting forth the methods by which the state money must be distributed to programs of and pupil organizations for career and technical education; making various other changes relating to programs of career and technical education; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Settelmeyer, Goicoechea, Gustafson Assemblymen Grady, Hickey, Kirkpatrick NRS 388
<b>SB338</b>	This act relates to mental health. Existing law provides that it is the policy of this State that persons with intellectual disabilities and persons with related conditions are referred to using language which is commonly viewed as respectful and which refers to the person before referring to his or her disability. (NRS 435.009) Existing law also establishes that the term "persons with intellectual disabilities" is preferred and that the terms "mental retardation" and "mentally retarded" are not preferred. (NRS 220.125) <b>Sections 1-119</b> replace the term "mental retardation" with "intellectual disability," replace the term "mentally retarded" with "intellectually disabled" and change other similar words and terms in a similar manner. These changes are intended to mirror changes made by the federal law commonly cited as "Rosa's Law." (Pub. L. No. 111-256) <b>Section 120</b> provides that it is not the intent of the Nevada Legislature to modify any existing application, construction or interpretation of any statute which has been so amended.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Cegavske, Hutchison, Denis et al Assemblywomen Fiore, Castillo, Grady et al NRS 433
<b>SB344</b>	This act relates to education. <b>Section 1</b> authorizes certain hospitals or other facilities that are licensed by the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services and that operate a licensed private school to request reimbursement, under certain circumstances, from the Department of Education for the cost of providing educational services to a child who attends the licensed private school. <b>Section 2</b> authorizes the Department of Education, the county school districts, charter schools and the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services to enter into a cooperative agreement for the provision of educational services at certain hospitals or other facilities that are licensed by the Health Division.	This act came about because certain hospitals have been providing services to pupils from multiple school districts and have faced difficulties of obtaining payment for educational services to be provided to those pupils. Some districts may be impacted by SB344 because they may have not previously paid for services for pupils from those districts receiving services from these hospitals.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of entering into cooperative agreements pursuant to section 2 of the act, adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of the act and on July 1, 2013, for all other purposes.</b>	Senators Woodhouse, Smith, Denis et al NRS387
<b>SB345</b>	This act creates the Advisory Council on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics; prescribing the membership and duties of the Council; requiring the Council to submit to the State Board of Education, the Governor and the Legislature a written report which includes recommendations concerning the instruction and curriculum in courses of study in science, technology, engineering and mathematics in public schools in this State; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013, and expires by limitation on June 30, 2017.</b>	Senators Woodhouse, Parks, Ford et al Assemblymen Dondero Loop and Swank

<b>SB350</b>	This act relates to school districts. Existing law enumerates the purposes for which a school district may issue its general obligations. (NRS 387.335) This act expands the list of authorized purposes to include the purchase of motor vehicles and other equipment used for the transportation of pupils.	This act may assist boards having bond proceeds available to purchase motor vehicles and other transportation equipment.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Hutchison and Roberson
<b>SB382</b>	This act relates to transportation of pupils. Existing law provides that any new school bus purchased by a school district on or after January 1, 2014, to transport pupils must meet certain standards relating to the flammability of occupant seating. (NRS 392.405) <b>Section 2</b> changes the date for compliance with these standards to January 1, 2016. For any new school bus purchased on or after July 1, 2014, existing law also requires that plastic components in the engine compartment of the bus meet certain standards relating to flammability. (NRS 392.405) <b>Section 2</b> likewise changes this date to July 1, 2016. <b>Section 2</b> also provides for the use of alternative standards of flammability for certain plastic components which are directly exposed to heat and provides that, in lieu of meeting standards of flammability, a new school bus purchased on or after July 1, 2016, may be equipped with an automatic system of fire extinguishment that meets certain requirements. Existing law makes the fire safety standards described above applicable to any new school bus purchased by a private school to transport pupils. (NRS 394.190) <b>Section 4</b> amends those provisions to correspond with those applicable to a school bus purchased by a school district.	Local boards will want to ensure that buses purchased after January 1, 2016, comply with the requirements set forth in SB382.  <b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b>	Senator Parks and Kihuen (by request) NRS 392
<b>SB384</b>	This act relates to charter schools; authorizing the Director of the Department of Business and Industry to issue bonds, notes and other obligations to finance the acquisition, construction, improvement, restoration or rehabilitation of property, buildings and facilities for charter schools; establishing the procedure for the issuance of such obligations; providing for the payment of the obligations; revising provisions relating to the closure of a charter school and the payment of its debts; authorizing a charter school to incorporate as a nonprofit corporation, borrow money and encumber its assets; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senator Hammond NRS 387
<b>SB392</b> 	This act relates to education. Under existing law, the State Board of Education is authorized to accept gifts of money for deposit in the Education Gift Fund and the board of trustees of each school district is authorized to accept gifts and bequests of money and property for purposes deemed suitable by the board of trustees. (NRS 385.095, 386.390) This act requires the State Board and the board of trustees of each school district to prepare reports relating to such gifts and bequests, including information relating to the donors thereof, and to include the reports on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the State Board or board of trustees, as applicable, for review of the transactions involving a gift or bequest that have taken place since the previous meeting. This act also provides an exemption from the reporting requirement for any gift or bequest: (1) of less than \$100,000, unless the cumulative total by the same donor within a 12-month period is equal to or more than \$100,000; or (2) that is intended for a public broadcasting service.	Local boards will want to consider development of policy or regulation that include reporting requirements as set forth in SB392.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senator Segerblom NRS385
<b>SB400</b>	This act contingently revises provisions governing the taxation of mines, mining claims and the extraction of minerals; exempting certain property from the property tax; providing that the taxable value of property must exclude the value of any mineral deposit in its natural state attached to the land; revising provisions relating to the taxation of certain uses of property otherwise exempted from taxation; imposing an excise tax upon mineral extraction and mineral royalties and providing for the administration and collection of the tax; providing penalties; and	This act will be of special interest to school boards in counties receiving significant net proceeds of mines.  <b>Except as otherwise provided specifically in the act, SB400 becomes effective on November 25, 2014, only if the provisions of SJR115 are approved and ratified by the voters at the</b>	Senator Segerblom NRS 362

	providing other matters properly relating thereto. <b>Sections 22, 25 and 26</b> preserve, without change, the amounts appropriated to each local government or other local taxing entity from the revenue generated by the excise tax upon mineral extraction and royalties. (NRS 362.140, 362.170)	<b>general election on November 4, 2014.</b>	
<b>SB406</b>	This act relates to tourism improvement districts. Existing law authorizes the governing body of any city or county to create a tourism improvement district (TID) and to pledge revenue from several sales and use taxes imposed in that district to finance certain projects within the district. The projects may be owned by the municipality, another governmental entity or any person and may be financed through the issuance of bonds or the entry into agreements for the reimbursement of the costs of the projects. (Chapter 271A of NRS) <b>Section 1</b> prohibits, with limited exceptions, a municipality from pledging the proceeds of the Local School Support Tax to finance a project within a TID created or revised on or after July 1, 2013. <b>Sections 1.5, 2.3, 2.7 and 3.5</b> make conforming changes.	This act makes changes to what are commonly called STAR bonds, removing the LSST as one of the taxes that can be pledged toward repayment of the bonds. Other related changes are made regarding tourist improvement districts.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Smith, Denis, Woodhouse et al Assemblywomen Kirkpatrick, Sprinkle, Dondero Loop NRS 271a
<b>SB407</b>	This act revises provisions governing the policies for the evaluation of teachers and school-based administrators; requiring the State Board of Education to prescribe the pupil achievement data to be used in the evaluation of teachers and school-based administrators; requiring the Teachers and Leaders Council of Nevada to make recommendations to the State Board concerning the evaluation of counselors, librarians and other licensed educational personnel; temporarily delaying the implementation of a program of performance pay and enhanced compensation for teachers and administrators by school districts; temporarily delaying the implementation of the statewide performance evaluation system and providing for a validation study of the system for teachers and school-based administrators and a validation study for counselors, librarians and other licensed educational personnel; authorizing a school district to submit an application to the Department of Education to opt out of the delay of the implementation of the statewide performance evaluation system for its teachers and school-based administrators; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	SB407 delays implementation of the TLC-recommended evaluations for teachers and administrators until after a validation study to be conducted during the 2013-2014 school year. The act also provides for the TLC to continue its work concerning the evaluation of counselors, librarians, and other licensed educational staff. The act temporarily delays the implementation of pay for performance and enhanced compensation plans to be developed by each local board. The pay for performance plan will have to be developed for implementation in the 2015-2016 school year. The act includes the use of process for peer review which may be developed by each board. <b>SB407 also repeals language from the 2011 Session regarding the date for employment of educators included in NRS 391.312 for suspension, demotion, dismissal, and refusal to reemploy educators</b>  <b>Section 16 of the act becomes effective upon passage and approval; Sections 1-15 inclusive and 16.3 to 22 inclusive become effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Senators Smith and Woodhouse Assemblywoman Dondero Loop
<b>SB414</b>	This act relates to juveniles and bullying. <b>Section 1</b> prohibits a minor from knowingly and willfully using an electronic communication device, such as a cell phone, to transmit or distribute, or otherwise knowingly and willfully transmitting or distributing, an image of bullying committed against another minor for the purpose of encouraging, furthering or promoting bullying and harming the minor. A minor who violates this provision is considered: (1) for a first violation, a child in need of supervision for the purposes of the laws governing juvenile justice; and (2) for a second or subsequent violation, to have committed a delinquent act.	Local boards may wish to consider developing new regulation(s) regarding the provisions of SB414 and including this information in handbooks for middle and high school students.  <b>This act becomes effective on October 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Judiciary NRS 200
<b>SB427</b>	This act requires departments of juvenile services to inform juvenile courts and school districts of incidents of unlawful bullying or cyber-bullying; requiring courts to inform school districts of incidents of unlawful bullying or cyber-bullying; revising the definition of bullying and cyber-bullying; expanding the prohibition against bullying and cyber-bullying to include members of a club or organization which uses the facilities of any public school; repealing certain definitions; and	Local boards may want to ensure that organizations using school facilities are aware of the requirements included in SB427. Boards may also want to ensure that a process is in place for handling information received when courts inform school districts of incidents of unlawful bullying or cyber-bullying.	Committee on Judiciary NRS 388

	providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	
<b>SB442</b>	This act eliminates several mandates relating to schools; revising provisions relating to the reporting of incidences of bullying, cyber-bullying, harassment and intimidation occurring at public schools; revising provisions governing the examinations of the height and weight of pupils enrolled in public schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	The provisions of SB442 may reduce some of the current reporting requirements for school districts.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Education Various NRS sections
<b>SB443</b>	This act revises provisions governing applications for authorization to sponsor charter schools by the board of trustees of a school district or a college or university within the Nevada System of Higher Education; removing certain duties of the Department of Education related to the review of applications to form charter schools; requiring the Department to adopt regulations for the comprehensive review of the sponsors of charter schools approved by the Department and for the revocation of the authorization to sponsor charter schools; revising provisions governing the duties of the governing body of a charter school; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	School boards that sponsor charter schools may be impacted by sections 7 and 8 of this act.  <b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Education NRS 386
<b>SB447</b>	This act revises provisions governing the Office of Parental Involvement and Family Engagement; revising provisions governing the budgets of the regional training programs for the professional development of teachers and administrators; authorizing certain unlicensed personnel to monitor a computer laboratory without the direct supervision of licensed personnel; revising provisions governing the membership and duties of the Statewide Council for the Coordination of the Regional Training Programs; requiring a regional training program to provide certain training related to performance evaluations for administrators, teachers and other licensed educational personnel; revising provisions relating to the annual reporting requirement for the governing body of a regional training program; making various changes relating to attendance officers; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. <b>Section 7</b> requires a regional training program to provide: (1) training for certain administrators relating to the manner in which evaluations of teachers and other licensed educational personnel are conducted; and (2) training for teachers, administrators and other licensed educational personnel relating to correcting deficiencies and addressing recommendations for improvement in performance that are identified in performance evaluations.	This act changes the statewide organizational structure for the Regional Professional Development Programs and is intended to provide greater transparency for budgeting and fund expenditures. Section 5.3 establishes the membership for the Statewide Council. Section 7 establishes two critical functions for the RPDPs.  <b>Section 11.5 becomes effective upon passage and approval; sections 1-11 inclusive become effective July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Education  NRS 385 NRS 391 NRS 392
<b>SB453</b> 	This act relates to public health. Existing law allows the parent or legal guardian of a pupil in a public school to request that the pupil be allowed to carry and self-administer medication for the treatment of asthma or anaphylaxis in certain circumstances. If this request is granted, the school is allowed to store additional doses of the medication for the pupil's use and the board of trustees of the school district, the school district and the school and the employees or agents thereof are immune from liability for any injury to or death of the pupil as a result of self-administration or a failure to self-administer the medication. (NRS 392.425) <b>Sections 14 and 16</b> allow a physician or osteopathic physician to issue an order for auto-injectable epinephrine to a public or private school to be maintained at the school for the treatment of anaphylaxis that may be experienced by any person at the school. <b>Sections 14 and 16</b> also provide that a physician or osteopathic physician is not subject to disciplinary action for issuing such an order to a school. <b>Section 7</b> requires each public school, including, without limitation, each charter school, to obtain an order from a physician or osteopathic physician for auto-injectable epinephrine to maintain the drug at the school. <b>Section 12</b> similarly authorizes a private school to obtain and maintain auto-injectable epinephrine at the school. If a public or private school obtains an order for auto-injectable	Food allergy is a potentially serious immune response to eating or otherwise coming into contact with certain foods or food additives. A food allergy occurs when the immune system: 1) identifies a food protein as dangerous and creates antibodies against it; and 2) tries to protect the body against the danger by releasing substances, such as histamine, tryptase, and other mediators, into our blood when that food is eaten.  In 2007, three million children were reported to have a food allergy (Bock, Muñoz-Furlong, & Sampson, 2007), and estimates suggest that one in 25 school-aged children have a food allergy (Sicherer, Mahr, & the Section on Allergy and Immunology, 2010).  Studies show that approximately 16 to 18 percent of children with food allergies have had a reaction at	Committee on Health and Human Services  NRS 392

	<p>epinephrine, <b>sections 3.5, 7 and 12</b> allow a school nurse or other designated employee of the public or private school, as applicable, who has received training in the storage and administration of auto-injectable epinephrine to possess and administer auto-injectable epinephrine to a pupil on the premises of the school during the school day who is reasonably believed to be experiencing anaphylaxis. <b>Sections 4, 10 and 12</b> require training in the storage and administration of epinephrine to be provided to designated employees of a public or private school. <b>Section 15</b> provides that a nurse is not subject to disciplinary action for administering auto-injectable epinephrine pursuant to a valid order issued pursuant to <b>section 14 or 16</b>. <b>Sections 9 and 13</b> require each public or private school, to the extent feasible: (1) to provide training concerning food allergies to certain employees; and (2) to develop a comprehensive action plan for anaphylaxis.</p>	<p>school, and reactions also occur among others without a previously diagnosed food allergy (Sicherer, Mahr, &amp; the Section on Allergy and Immunology, 2010). Practices that will eliminate or mitigate allergic reactions in school are essential.</p> <p>All of the above research data were discussed during legislative hearings as reasons for enacting this proposal.</p> <p>This act may necessitate that each board develop a policy for how schools and educators will handle the requirements for having epipens available and staff trained to use them in the event of anaphylaxis.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2013.</b></p>	
<b>SB467</b>	<p>This act relates to education; removing the requirement for certain approval of expenditures from the Education Gift Fund; revising provisions governing the qualifications for the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and other authorized business pursuits by the Superintendent; revising provisions relating to the payment of the expenses of holding certain conferences; revising provisions relating to deputies within the Department of Education; transferring certain duties from the Superintendent and his or her deputies to the Department of Education; revising provisions governing the Account for Programs for Innovation and the Prevention of Remediation; abolishing the Commission on Educational Excellence; revising the date by which school districts and charter schools are required to submit annual budgetary reports; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Information only.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b></p>	<p>Committee on Finance NRS 385</p>
<b>SB481</b>	<p>This act extends the prospective expiration of the temporary waiver from certain requirements governing expenditures for textbooks, instructional supplies, instructional software and instructional hardware by school districts, charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils; extending the prospective expiration of the temporary waiver from certain requirements governing expenditures 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; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This act continues the temporary waiver to June 30,, 2014, enacted when budget cuts were first implemented for statutory requirements regarding the purchase of textbooks, instructional supplies, etc.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b></p>	<p>Committee on Finance MRS 387</p>
<b>SB486</b>	<p>This act makes appropriations for a pilot program for the assessment of school readiness and for programs and projects for the coordination between early childhood education programs through college and workforce readiness. <b>Section 1</b> makes an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for a pilot program for the assessment of school readiness and for programs and projects for the coordination between early childhood education programs through college and workforce readiness. <b>Section 2</b> appropriates \$1,000,000 to the Interim finance Committee for the allocation to the Department of Administration for projects and programs identified by the needs assessment related to the statewide longitudinal data system for the coordination between early childhood education programs, local school districts, NSJHE, and the Department of Employment, Trainer and Rehabilitation.</p>	<p>Information only.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b></p>	<p>Committee on Finance</p>
<b>SB500</b>	<p>This act relates to education. Under existing law, the Nevada Plan for School Finance provides for the financial support of the school districts, charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils. The formula in the Nevada Plan</p>	<p>NASB will be appointing a representative to serve on this important Task Force.</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 387</p>

	<p>is expressed as: State financial aid to school districts equals the difference between school district basic support guarantee and local available funds produced by mandatory taxes minus all the local funds attributable to pupils who reside in the county but attend a charter school or a university school for profoundly gifted pupils. (NRS 387.121) The basic support guarantee for each school district is computed by multiplying the basic support guarantee per pupil that is established by law for the school district for each school year by pupil enrollment and adding funding for special education program units. (NRS 387.1221-387.1233; see, e.g., chapter 370, Statutes of Nevada 2011, p. 2139) This act creates the Task Force on K-12 Public Education Funding to recommend a plan for implementing a funding formula that takes into account the needs of, and the costs to educate, pupils based upon the individual educational needs and demographic characteristics of pupils, including, without limitation, pupils from low-income families, pupils with disabilities and pupils who have limited proficiency in the English language.</p>	<p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of appointing members to the Task Force on K-12 Public Education Funding created by section 2 and on July 1, 2013 for all other purposes.</b></p>	
<p><b>SB504</b></p>	<p>This act relates to students who are limited English proficient. Under existing law, the State Board of Education, the boards of trustees of school districts and the sponsors of charter schools are required to prepare annual reports of accountability that include various information on public schools and the pupils enrolled in public schools. (NRS 385.3469, 385.347) <b>Sections 1.1 and 1.2</b> require those reports to include information on the progression of the achievement and proficiency of pupils who are limited English proficient. <b>Section 1.4</b> creates and sets forth the membership of the English Mastery Council. <b>Section 1.5</b> sets forth the duties of the Council which include: (1) making recommendations to the State Board for the adoption of regulations concerning the criteria for the development of policies required of school districts for the instruction to teach English to pupils who are limited English proficient; (2) reviewing the policies annually and making recommendations to the State Board and the school districts for improvement; (3) making recommendations to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Commission on Professional Standards in Education for the adoption of regulations for an endorsement to teach English as a second language; (4) developing standards for curriculum for pupils who are limited English proficient for review by the State Board; and (5) reviewing any courses of study offered by the Nevada System of Higher Education to teach English as a second language and making recommendations to the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada for improvement. <b>Section 17</b> terminates the Council on June 30, 2019. Under existing law, the State Board of Education is required to establish a program to teach the English language to pupils who are limited English proficient. (NRS 388.405) <b>Section 2</b> eliminates that requirement and instead requires the State Board to prescribe criteria for a policy for the instruction to teach English to pupils who are limited English proficient for development by the board of trustees of each school district. <b>Section 2</b> requires the board of trustees of each school district to develop such policies and sets forth certain requirements for the policies. Under existing law, the Commission on Professional Standards in Education is required to adopt regulations prescribing the qualifications for the licensure and endorsement of teachers. (NRS 391.019) <b>Sections 4 and 16.6</b> require the Commission, on or before July 1, 2014, and based upon the recommendations of the English Mastery Council, to prescribe by regulation the requirements for obtaining an endorsement to teach English as a second language. If the Commission does not adopt such regulations by that date, <b>section 16.6</b> requires the State Board to adopt the regulations on or before January 1, 2015, and to provide written notice to the English Mastery Council that the State Board adopted the regulations. <b>Section 16.1</b> provides that if the Nevada</p>	<p>Section 1.4 of the act specifies the composition of the English Mastery Council. NASB will submit three names to the Governor who will appoint one board member to serve on the Council.</p> <p>This act requires new reporting requirements for English language learners in all seventeen school districts.</p> <p>Section 2 requires the board of trustees of each school district to develop policies for student who are limited English proficient and sets forth certain requirements for the policies.</p> <p>Section 16.2 contains an appropriation of \$24,950,000 for each year of the Biennium with specific amounts designated for Clark and Washoe along with opportunities that must be provided for boys and girls who are English language learners at the schools in those districts having the highest percentages of such students who are performing low academically.</p> <p>Not more than \$1,497,000 shall be distributed by the NDE to the State Public Charter School Authority and school districts other than Clark and Washoe for use in providing additional services and instructional opportunities for English language learners as specified in the act. NDE will develop an application process for distribution of these funds.</p> <p>A comprehensive report must be submitted on or before June 15, 2014, by each district or charter school receiving funding, with specifics identified in Section 16.2 of the act.</p> <p><b>Section 16.4 becomes effective upon passage and approval; sections 1-4 inclusive, 5 to 16.3</b></p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 385</p>

	System of Higher Education offers a course of study for obtaining an endorsement to teach English as a second language, the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada may consider the recommendations submitted by the English Mastery Council in establishing the curriculum and standards for the course of study.	<b>inclusive, and 16.6 become effective on July 1, 2013; section 4.5 becomes effective on July 1, 2019. Sections 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, and 16.1 of the act expire by limitation on June 30, 2019.</b>	
<b>SB510</b>	Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to notify, on or before May 1 of each year, the postprobationary and probationary employees who are employed by the board of trustees of the reemployment status of those employees for the next school year. Existing law also requires those employees to notify the board of trustees, on or before May 10, of the acceptance of such reemployment. (NRS 391.3196, 391.3197) This act extends those dates to May 15 and 28, 2013, respectively, for the current fiscal year in counties whose population is less than 700,000 (currently all counties other than Clark County).	School boards have been notified of this act previously.  <b>The act becomes effective upon passage and approval and expires by limitation on July 1, 2013.</b>	Committee on Finance NRS 391
<b>SB522</b> 	This act is intended to ensure sufficient funding for K-12 public education for the 2013-2015 biennium; apportioning the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund for the 2013-2015 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 Account to the State Distributive School Account for use in funding operating costs and other expenditures of school districts; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.  <b>Selected highlights of SB522:</b> <b>Section 1</b> establishes the basic support guarantee for school districts for 2013-2014. <b>Section 2</b> establishes the estimated weighted average of basic support for 2014-2014. <b>Section 3</b> establishes the basic support guarantee for each special education program unit at <b>\$41,608</b> for 2013-2014 and <b>\$42,745</b> for 2014-2015. The allocation of special education units for both years is also included. <b>Section 4</b> appropriates \$1.134 billion in the first year of the biennium and \$1.110 billion in the second year of the biennium for public education. <b>Section 8</b> sets aside the amount of \$128,541 in each year of the biennium for special transportation costs to school districts. <b>Section 9</b> specifies the transfer of \$588,732 in each year of the biennium for the National School Lunch Program state match requirement. <b>Section 11</b> sets forth the legislative intent regarding class size reduction in kindergarten and grades 1, 2, and 3 where core curriculum is taught. Available money is estimated to provide a sufficient number of teachers to achieve in each school district pupil-teacher ratios of 16 pupils per teacher in selected kindergarten classrooms in which pupils are most at risk of failure and in grades 1 and 2 in Fiscal Year 2013-2014 and Fiscal Year 2014-2015, and to achieve a pupil teacher ratio in grade 3 of 19 pupils per teacher in Fiscal Year 2013-2014 and Fiscal Year 2014-2015. A school district may, for the 2013-2014 school year and the 2014-2015 school year, elect to increase the class size by not more than two pupils per teacher to achieve ratios of 18 pupils per teacher in grades 1 and 2, and 21 pupils per teacher in grade 3. <b>Section 12</b> authorizes the transfer of \$161,704,873 in 2013-2014 for class size reduction as described in section 11 above. <b>Section 13</b> authorizes the transfer of \$166,467,936 in 2014-2015 for class size reduction as described in section 11 above. <b>Section 15</b> specifies the intended uses of the class size reduction funding. <b>Section 16</b> authorizes appropriations for the adult education programs of	As a reminder, the statewide average per pupil support for the current year is <b>\$5,374</b> . For the prior year, <b>\$5,263</b> . In <b>SB522</b> , the weighted average for 2013-2014 is <b>\$5,590</b> per pupil with individual school district support ranging from \$5,457 to \$15,916. For 2014-2015, the average statewide per pupil support is estimated at <b>\$5,676</b> .  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.  Of special importance are these two subsections in Section 11 (page 8): (10) The Legislature intends to continue the reduced pupil teacher ratio for selected kindergarten classrooms in which pupils are most at risk of failure and for grades 1 and 2 throughout the State and to continue reducing the pupil-teacher ratio in grade 3. (11) Thereafter, the intended goal of the Legislature is to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio per class in grade 3 to not more than 15 pupils per class, thereafter to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio per class in grades 4, 5 and 6 to not more than 22 pupils per class and thereafter to reduce the pupil-teacher ratio per class in grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to not more than 25 pupils per class.  Section 14 requires the board of trustees to file a plan with the Superintendent of Public Instruction describing how the money transferred pursuant to sections 12 and 13 will be used to comply with the required ratio of pupils to teachers authorized by section 11.  School districts in a country whose population is	Committee on Finance

\$30,482,030 for the 2013-2014 school year and \$30,415,154 for the 2014-2015 school year. This section also authorizes funding for the National Board Teacher and Counselor Certification Program; library books, education technology, career and technical education; Jobs for America's Graduates Program, special counseling services, and professional school library media specialists required by NRS 391.060.

**Section 17** authorizes \$3,338,875 for the first year and \$3,257,375 in the second year for competitive state grants to school districts and community-based organizations for early childhood education programs.

**Sections 19 and 20** authorize \$48,971,967 in the first year and \$49,707,723 in the second year for full-day kindergarten and establish the parameters for such programs.

**Section 21** authorizes funding for the regional professional development programs for each year.

School District	2013-2014	2014-2015
Clark County School District	\$4,483,036	\$3,983,356
Elko County School District	\$1,579,736	\$1,243,736
Washoe County School District	\$2,569,856	\$2,233,856
TOTAL:	\$8,632,628	\$7,460,948

**Section 22** authorizes \$100,000 in both fiscal years for the professional training opportunities of educational administrators.

**Section 23** provides funding for full-day kindergarten in the amount of \$25,549,543 in the first year and \$27,867,883 in the second year of which \$10,000 in the first year and \$4,000,000 in the second year may be used for facilities. Specific details are provided regarding the use of these funds by the Clark County School District. All school districts, other than the Clark County School District, to provide full-day and half-day kindergarten in the 2013-2014 Fiscal Year and the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year at a ratio of 21 pupils per teacher.

**Section 25** provides appropriations of \$8,800,000 and \$5,760,000 for the one-fifth year retirement service credit pursuant to actions of the 2007 Legislature.

100,000 or below may submit an alternative plan for the reduction of the pupil-teacher ratios.

In section 23 (page 18), it is important to note that: Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 388.700 to the contrary, a school district that receives an allocation of money pursuant to this section may **not** request a variance from the State Board of Education to exceed the pupil-teacher ratio prescribed by subsection 4. A principal of a school may submit a request to the superintendent of schools of the school district for the school to exceed the pupil-teacher ratio prescribed by subsection 4 by not more than 20 percent or 25 pupils. If the superintendent grants such a request, the superintendent shall provide written notice to the Department of Education. Each request and approval to exceed the ratio must be made on an individual school basis and not a school- district wide basis

**Sections 1 to 12 inclusive and 14-28 inclusive become effective on July 1, 2013; section 13 becomes effective on July 1, 2014.**

Bills from the 2013 Special Session			
Bill	Summary of Legislation as Enacted by the 27 <sup>th</sup> Special Session of the Nevada Legislature and Approved by Governor Sandoval	Anticipated Impact on Local School Boards	Primary Sponsor and Statute Impacted
<b>AB2</b> 	<p>This act relates to education. Existing law requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, on or before August 1, November 1, February 1 and May 1 of each year, to apportion the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund among the 17 county school districts in amounts approximating one-fourth of their respective yearly apportionments. (NRS 387.124) <b>Section 1</b> requires the board of trustees of each school district to report to the Department of Education on those same dates: (1) the average daily attendance of pupils and the ratio of pupils per licensed teacher for grades 1, 2 and 3; or (2) if the school district has an alternative classsize reduction plan approved by the State Board of Education, the average daily attendance of pupils and the ratio of pupils per licensed teacher for those grades in elementary school that are required to comply with the alternative class-size reduction plan. <b>Section 1</b> also requires each school district to post the information reported to the Department on the school district's Internet website as well as information concerning any variances from the prescribed pupil-teacher ratios granted by the State Board for an elementary school within the school district. Existing law provides that the ratio of pupils per licensed teacher in kindergarten and grades 1, 2 and 3 must not exceed 15 to 1. (NRS 388.700) In lieu of complying with these pupil-teacher ratios, a school district in a county whose population is less than 100,000 (currently all counties other than Clark and Washoe Counties) may request approval from the State Board for a plan to reduce pupil teacher ratios: (1) in grades 1, 2 and 3, not to exceed 22 to 1; and (2) in grades 4 and 5 or grades 4, 5 and 6, as applicable for the elementary school, not to exceed 25 to 1. (NRS 388.720) During previous sessions, the Legislature has, within the limits of available funding, appropriated money for class-size reduction in amounts that authorized pupil-teacher ratios which were higher than the statutorily prescribed ratios. <b>Section 2</b> statutorily increases the prescribed ratios: (1) for kindergarten and grades 1 and 2, to 16 to 1; and (2) for grade 3, to 18 to 1. In addition, <b>section 2</b> requires a school district that exceeds the ratios statutorily prescribed in any quarter of a school year to request a variance for the next quarter from the State Board. <b>Section 2</b> further requires the State Board to provide a quarterly report to the Interim Finance Committee on each variance requested by a school district during the preceding quarter and, if a variance was granted, the specific justification for the variance. Finally, <b>section 2</b> provides that for purposes of determining compliance with the pupil-teacher ratios, a school district must not include the count of any teachers who teach one or two specific subject areas to more than one classroom of pupils.</p>	<p>This act will require considerably more reporting about class sizes and average daily attendance for pupils in grades 1-3 by school rather than by district average as has been past practice.</p> <p>The board of trustees must post this information on the school district's website as well as information related to variances requested from the State Board of Education.</p> <p>Section 2 establishes that for the ratio of pupils per licensed teacher designated to teach on a full-time basis in classes where core curriculum is taught:</p> <p>(a) In kindergarten and grades 1 and 2 must not exceed 16 to 1; and</p> <p>(b) In grade 3 must not exceed 18 to 1.</p> <p><b>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of performing any preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out the provisions of the act and on July 1, 2013, for all other purposes.</b></p>	<p>Committee of the Whole NRS 387 NRS 388</p>
<b>SB3</b>	<p>This act relates to charter schools. Under existing law, the Department of Education administers the Account for Charter Schools. (NRS 386.576) Money in the Account is used to make loans to charter schools for certain costs incurred: (1) in preparing a charter school to commence its first year of operation; and (2) to improve a charter school that has been in operation. (NRS 386.577) This act transfers the responsibility to administer the Account for Charter Schools from the Department to the State Public Charter School Authority and revises the maximum total amount of a loan that may be made to a charter school.</p>	<p>Information only.</p> <p><b>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.</b></p>	<p>Committee of the Whole</p>