

Nevada Association of School Boards

Summary of Bills Enacted by 2017 Session of the Nevada Legislature Related to K-12 Public Education and Impact on Local School Boards



	Legislation of interest to school trustees as elected officials
	Legislation of interest to school trustees regarding new requirements to be adopted by the State Board
	Legislation of interest to school trustees regarding funding, construction, or finance
	Legislation that may require more immediate consideration and/or more immediate action by local school boards

Bill	Summary of Legislation as Enacted by the 79 th Session of the Nevada Legislature and Approved by Governor Sandoval	Anticipated Impact on Local School Boards	Primary Sponsor(s) and Statute Impacted
ACCOUNTABILITY, ASSESSMENT, and SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT			
AB7 	<p>This bill revises certain references and terms in conformance with revisions to federal law; revising requirements for a plan to improve the achievement of pupils enrolled in a public school; repealing provisions requiring certain schools to carry out a process for peer review of a plan to improve the achievement of pupils enrolled in a school in accordance with federal law; requiring the State Board of Education to establish criteria for assessments that may be used to determine pupil achievement; revising provisions governing the count of pupils for purposes of calculating basic support; requiring the State Board to adopt regulations regarding end-of-course finals; revising the requirements for receipt of a standard high school diploma; providing for the creation of a college and career ready high school diploma; requiring a public awareness campaign concerning high school diplomas and endorsements to be conducted to the extent that money is available; revising provisions governing the annual reports of accountability prepared by the State Board and each school district; revising provisions governing evaluations of the overall performance of teachers and paraprofessionals; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p> <p>In 2015, Congress passed the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015, which replaced the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 and was a significant reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. (20 U.S.C. §§ 6301 et seq.) Sections 6, 7, 56, 58, 75 and 76 of this bill replace references to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 with references to the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015. Sections 2, 32, 38, 43, 71 and 72 revise references to federal law to conform to changes made in the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015. Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 11, 15, 16, 19-21, 23, 24, 26-29, 31, 33, 35, 39, 55, 56, 71, 73, 74 and 77-82 of this bill revise terminology to conform with the revisions to the federal law.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the statewide performance evaluation system used to evaluate a public school employee's overall performance to include a process for peer evaluations of teachers by qualified educational personnel. (NRS 391.465) Section 41.3 of this bill requires the State Board to adopt regulations regarding end-of-course finals and the courses for which such finals may be administered.</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Board to adopt regulations that prescribe the criteria for receipt of a standard high school diploma. (NRS 390.600) Section 52 of this bill removes the requirement that the regulations require a pupil to pass certain end-of-course examinations to receive a standard high school diploma.</p> <p>Section 41.5 of this bill requires the State Board to adopt regulations that prescribe the criteria for a pupil to receive a college and career ready high school diploma, which must include requirements that the pupil: (1) satisfy the criteria for receipt of a standard high school diploma; and (2) obtain a college-ready endorsement or a career-ready endorsement. Section 41.5 also requires the State Board to: (1) adopt regulations prescribing the criteria for a pupil to obtain each endorsement; (2) annually review and, if necessary, revise the regulations adopted relating to the college and career</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 385, 391, etc.</p>

		<p>ready high school diploma; and (3) provide incentive grants and certain reimbursements relating to the college and career ready high school diploma, to the extent that money is available for this purpose.</p> <p>Finally, section 41.5 provides that a college and career ready high school diploma confers all the same rights, privileges and benefits as a standard high school diploma.</p> <p>Section 41.7 of this bill requires the Department of Education, to the extent that money is available, to conduct a public awareness campaign to inform certain persons of the types of diplomas and endorsements on a diploma a pupil may receive upon graduation from high school and the criteria for obtaining such diplomas or endorsements.</p> <p>Section 66 of this bill requires the statewide performance evaluation system to include a process for peer observations, instead of peer evaluations. Sections 65.5 and 66.5 of this bill make conforming changes.</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Board to designate the assessments that may be used by a school district to determine pupil achievement. (NRS 391.465) Section 66 of this bill instead requires: (1) the State Board to establish the criteria for the assessments that may be used by a school district; and (2) the board of trustees of a school district to select assessments that meet the criteria established by the State Board to determine pupil achievement.</p> <p>Existing law requires the State Board to select a college and career readiness assessment for administration to pupils enrolled in grade 11 in public schools. (NRS 390.610) Section 53 of this bill provides that the results of a pupil on this assessment may be used in determining whether the pupil satisfies the requirements for receipt of a college and career ready high school diploma.</p> <p>Section 53 also requires the State Board to adopt regulations prescribing the manner in which a school district or charter school that enrolls pupils at a high school grade level is required to use the results of this assessment to inform the instruction provided to pupils enrolled in grade 12.</p> <p>Existing law requires teachers and administrators to receive certain evaluations that are based in part</p>	
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		<p>upon a certain number of observations of the teacher or administrator. (NRS 391.685, 391.690, 391.705, 391.710) Sections 67-68.5 of this bill require such evaluations to be based on a certain number of observation cycles of each teacher and administrator.</p> <p>Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to prepare an annual report of accountability concerning the educational goals and objectives of the school district. (385A.070) Existing law also requires the State Board to prepare a single annual report of accountability for all public schools in the State that includes certain information. (NRS 385A.400) Sections 9 and 13 of this bill revise the contents of such annual reports of accountability and require the reports to include certain information concerning educational personnel.</p> <p>Sections 1 to 77, inclusive, 81, 82 and 83 of this bill become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 28 and 29 expire by limitation on June 30, 2019. Sections 78, 79 and 80 become effective on July 1, 2019.</p> <p>NASB will represent local boards of trustees during meetings of the State Board where regulations are discussed.</p> <p>A number of the sections of AB7 may necessitate the board of trustees to reconsider its existing policies and practices with regard to student assessment, educator observation and evaluation, and accountability reporting.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the board of trustees through the superintendent to ensure that student assessments, educator observation and evaluation, and data elements as specified by the State Board are collected for accountability reporting purposes and submitted to the Nevada Department of Education as directed.</p>	
AB64	This bill prescribes the criteria for receipt of a standard high school diploma for a pupil with a disability; prescribing the criteria for receipt of an alternative diploma for a pupil with a significant cognitive disability; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Section 6 of this bill provides that a pupil with a disability who does not satisfy the requirements prescribed by the State Board may receive a standard high school diploma if he or she instead:</p> <p>(1) demonstrates, through a portfolio of his or her work, proficiency in the standards of content and performance established by the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools; and (2) satisfies the requirements set forth in his or her individualized education program. Section 6 also</p>	Committee on Education NRS385A

		<p>provides that a pupil who has a significant cognitive disability may receive an alternative diploma if he or she passes an alternate assessment prescribed by the State Board.</p> <p>Sections 1-5.5 of this bill make conforming changes.</p> <p>Section 6.5 of this bill provides that a pupil with a disability who is less than 22 years of age and has not been issued a standard high school diploma on or before July 1, 2017, but who satisfies the criteria prescribed for receipt of a standard high school diploma by a pupil with a disability in section 6 is entitled to a standard high school diploma.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>Local boards of trustees may want to send representatives to the meetings of the State Board when discussions take place about the assessment to be prescribed for an alternative diploma.</p> <p>Local boards of trustees through the superintendent will want to ensure that educational staff who work with students with disabilities are aware of these statutory changes. In addition, boards will want to ensure that data re the number of alternative diploma awarded are reported for accountability to the Nevada Department of Education as directed.</p>	
<p>AB447</p>	<p>This bill extends the duration of the Victory Schools program; requiring the Department of Education to consult with the board of trustees of a school district when designating Victory Schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>During the 78th Session of the Nevada Legislature (2015), the Legislature passed the Victory Schools Act, which provided for the distribution of money during the 2015-2017 Biennium to certain under-performing public schools designated as Victory Schools. (Chapter 389, Statutes of Nevada 2015, p. 2197) This bill continues the program in effect for the 2017-2019 Biennium. This bill also requires the Department to consult with the board of trustees of a school district when designating Victory Schools.</p> <p>Section 1 clarifies that the Department of Education must consult with the board of trustees of a school district before designating a public school as a Victory School.</p> <p>Section 1 further clarifies that the board of trustees of a school district in which a Victory School is designated shall submit to the Department a comprehensive plan for meeting the educational</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 389</p>

		<p>needs of pupils enrolled in that Victory School. Details about what should be included in the plan are specified.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of performing any preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p> <p>Boards of trustees working with the superintendent will want to ensure that schools designated as Victory Schools meet the requirements of AB447.</p>	
<p>AB469</p>	<p>This bill relates to the reorganization of large school districts; requiring large school districts to deem each school in the district to be a local school precinct; transferring the authority to carry out certain responsibilities from the central administrative staff of large school districts to such local school precincts; requiring large school districts to allocate money to local school precincts to carry out the responsibilities transferred to the local school precincts; providing for the reorganization of the central administrative staff of large school districts; requiring a plan of operation to be developed for each local school precinct; requiring annual surveys to be administered to persons involved with local school precincts and to the central administrative staff of large school districts; providing for the continuation of an advisory committee to oversee the implementation of the reorganization of large school districts; repealing provisions requiring the reorganization of the Clark County School District; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 7 defines a “large school district” as one which has more than 100,000 pupils.</p> <p>Section 15 deems each public school within a large school district, other than a charter school or a university school for profoundly gifted pupils, to be provided the authority to carry out certain responsibilities which have traditionally been carried out by the larger school to instead be carried out by the local school precincts.</p> <p>Section 16 of this bill requires the superintendent of a large school district to transfer to each local school precinct in the large school district the authority to carry out the following responsibilities: (1) select and directly supervise the staff for the local school precinct; (2) procure from the large school district or elsewhere necessary equipment, services and supplies to carry out the plan of operation for the local school precinct in accordance with applicable policies of the large school district; and (3) develop a balanced budget for the local school precinct.</p> <p>Section 16 requires the large school district to remain responsible for paying for and carrying out all other responsibilities that have not been transferred to the local school precincts that are necessary for the operation of the large school district and the local school precincts and lists certain responsibilities that are not transferred under the terms of Section 16.</p> <p>Section 17 of this bill requires the superintendent of a large school district to make certain estimates regarding items included in the budgets of the local school precincts on or before January 15 of each year.</p> <p>Section 17 also requires each local school precinct to</p>	<p>Assemblymen Frierson and Paul Anderson</p>

		<p>carry forward its year-end balance to the next school year and requires the large school district to account for any amount that is carried forward as a restricted fund balance.</p> <p>Section 19 of this bill sets forth the manner in which a large school district is required to determine the allocation that will be made to each local school precinct. Money must be allocated on a per pupil basis and by assigning weights to categories of pupils that results in greater funding being allocated for pupils in those categories.</p> <p>Section 22 of this bill requires the superintendent of a large school district to assign a school associate superintendent to oversee the local school precincts, but such a person must not be assigned to more than 25 local school precincts. Section 22 also provides a procedure for the interview and selection of a school associate superintendent which allows principals and certain local governments the opportunity to participate in the process.</p> <p>Section 23 of this bill prescribes the duties of a school associate superintendent and requires the school associate superintendent to be held accountable for all aspects of the performance of the local school precincts to which he or she is assigned to oversee.</p> <p>Section 24 of this bill establishes certain duties of the principal of a local school precinct and related matters.</p> <p>Section 25 of this bill requires the principal of a local school precinct to present the plan of operation for the local school precinct at a public meeting held at the local school precinct to which the plan of operation applies and related matters.</p> <p>Section 29 of this bill provides the manner in which an organizational team may appeal the plan of operation for the local school precinct if the team opposes any part of the plan.</p> <p>Section 25 authorizes the principal to make adjustments to the budget included in the plan of operation after the plan has been approved upon consultation with the organizational team and approval of the school associate superintendent.</p>	
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SB247	<p>This bill revises provisions relating to annual reports of accountability; removing the requirement that the Department of Education provide to certain persons written notice that certain information is posted on the Internet website maintained by the Department; revising the number of days' notice certain boards of trustees of school districts are required to provide before adopting, repealing or amending certain policies or regulations; revising provisions concerning certain plans and reports relating to pupil discipline; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Sections 1 and 4 of this bill revise the dates by which such accountability reports must be completed. Section 4 also removes the requirement that the Department of Education provide written notice to certain persons that the report is available on the Internet website maintained by the Department.</p> <p>Sections 1-4 of this bill clarify that annual reports of accountability pertain to the school year immediately preceding the date on which the reports are prepared</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 385A</p>

		<p>and publicly disseminated.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill removes the requirement that the Department provide written notice of final determinations and ratings and instead requires the Department to post such determinations and final ratings on the Internet website maintained by the Department.</p> <p>Section 6 of this bill reduces from 15 to 13 the number of days' notice the board of trustees of a school district in a county with a population of 100,000 or more (currently only Clark and Washoe Counties) is required to provide before adopting, repealing or amending certain policies or regulations.</p> <p>Section 8 also: (1) revises requirements relating to the posting of certain plans relating to pupil discipline; and (2) requires the board of trustees of each school district to post on the Internet website maintained by the school district a written report concerning the progress of each school in complying with certain provisions relating to pupil discipline.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to ensure that the accountability provisions in SB247 are followed by the school district.</p>	
SB303	<p>This bill requires the Department of Education to generate and carry out a plan for auditing the assessments conducted to monitor the performance of pupils and schools in the public school system in this State; requiring the plan to comply with the grant application process set forth in applicable federal law; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill requires the Department of Education to create and carry out a plan for auditing the assessment tools and examinations used to monitor the performance of pupils and schools for kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, in the public school system in this State.</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill requires the plan to: (1) include a plan to improve and streamline the assessment tools and examinations used to monitor the performance of pupils and schools in the public school system in this State; and (2) meet the prerequisites necessary for acquiring a grant from the Federal Government as set forth in the Every Student Succeeds Act.</p> <p>Section 1 also requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to collect and provide any</p>	<p>Senators Woodhouse, Ford, Manendo, Denis, et al and Assemblymen Carlton and Fumo</p>

		<p>information requested by the Department which the Department determines is necessary to develop and carry out the plan and the audit.</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill requires the Department to submit the plan to the United States Secretary of Education to apply for a grant of money pursuant to the provisions of the Every Student Succeeds Act. (20 U.S.C. § 6362)</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill requires the Department to submit the plan and the results of the audit to the State Board of Education, the Legislative Committee on Education and the Interim Finance Committee not later than December 1, 2017.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on passage and approval.</p> <p>The board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent and other district staff will want to ensure that information about the assessment tools and examinations used to monitor the performance of students in the district are submitted to the Department of Education in compliance with the audit described in SB303 in accordance with the timeline adopted by the Department.</p>	
<p>SB322</p> 	<p>This bill authorizes a public high school to require each pupil, with certain exceptions, to take an examination in civics; requiring, at a later date, each public high school to require each pupil, with certain exceptions, to take such an examination as a requirement for graduation from high school; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Under existing law, a pupil is generally not entitled to graduate from a public high school without passing a course in American government. (NRS 389.054, 389.077)</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill authorizes a public high school to require, with certain exceptions, that every pupil in the public high school take an examination containing a number of questions, determined by the public high school, which are identical to the civics portion of the naturalization test adopted by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill requires each public high school to administer such an examination having no fewer than 50 items and requires, with certain exceptions, a pupil to take and pass such an examination to receive a certificate or diploma of graduation.</p> <p>Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, no</p>	<p>Senator Denis NRS 389</p>

		<p>pupil in any public high school may receive a certificate or diploma of graduation without having taken and passed the examination described in subsection 1 of the bill.</p> <p>Sections 1 and 2 of this bill become effective on July 1, 2018. Section 3 becomes effective on July 1, 2019.</p> <p>The board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to develop new policy and/or regulation to address the requirements of SB322 in order to meet the timeline mandating the administration of the examination effective July 1, 2019. Students and their parents or guardians will need to be informed about this new graduation requirement.</p> <p>This proposal has been introduced in a number of states by an organization known as the Civics Education Initiative which is itself “a project of the Joe Foss Institute as part of its continuing efforts to promote an appreciation for America’s freedoms, public service, patriotism and integrity.”</p> <p>The test proposed is based on the premise that “too few citizens know and understand basic American civics—how our government works and who we are as a nation. For example, according to the Pew Research Center, only about one-third of Americans can name the three branches of government, much less say what each does.”</p> <p>On the test mentioned in this bill, there are 100 civics questions that cover various topics in U.S. history, constitution and government. For high school graduation as described in SB322, the test will be comprised of 50 of the 100 items on the naturalization test.</p> <p>Arizona became the first state requiring students to pass the civics test before high school graduation. The Civics Education Initiative has as its goal the enactment of legislation in all 50 states by September 17th 2017 – the 230th anniversary of the US Constitution.</p>	
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		<p>These ten states have already passed the requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona • Idaho • North Dakota • South Dakota • Tennessee • Utah • Louisiana • Wisconsin • South Carolina • Nevada <p>Fifty-seven of the 100 questions are focused on the principals of American democracy system of government, rights and responsibilities. Thirty questions focus on American History covering topics from the colonial period to the past few decades. Thirteen questions focus on civics including geography, holidays, and national symbols.</p>	
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BULLYING and SCHOOL SAFETY

<p>AB85</p> 	<p>This bill makes mandatory instruction in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator provided by certain public schools and private schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires instruction in certain cardiopulmonary resuscitation techniques and the use of an automated external defibrillator to be provided, to the extent money is available, as part of a course of study in health taught to pupils in public middle schools, junior high schools and high schools. (NRS 389.021)</p> <p>Existing law similarly requires such a course of study to be provided at a private secondary school to the extent that money is available for that purpose.</p> <p>Sections 1 and 2 of this bill remove the condition that money is available for that purpose to make such instruction mandatory in those public and private schools. Section 2 of this bill extends this requirement to private schools.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the board of trustees through the superintendent to ensure that this mandatory instruction is implemented in the course of study in health The board of trustees may collaborate with other entities to assist in the provision of this instruction.</p>	<p>Committee on Health and Human Services NRS 389 and 394</p>
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<p>AB127</p> 	<p>This bill requires school districts in certain counties to appoint an emergency manager; requiring boards of trustees of school districts and governing bodies of charter schools to consult with certain persons and entities before constructing, expanding or remodeling buildings for schools or related facilities or acquiring sites for those purposes; requiring the Department of Education to conduct an annual conference regarding safety in public schools; requiring the State Public Charter School Authority to annually discuss safety in charter schools at a meeting, workshop or conference; requiring the Department, to the extent that money is available, to make block grants to provide certain mental health workers in public schools; revising provisions governing the development and contents of a plan to respond to a crisis or an emergency in a school; revising provisions governing emergency drills in schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 4 of this bill requires each school district in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties) to designate an employee to serve as an emergency manager, whose duties are defined in that section.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to consult with the emergency manager, the chief of school police or his or her designee, or the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety, as applicable, before: (1) designing, constructing or purchasing new school buildings or related facilities; (2) enlarging, remodeling or renovating existing school buildings or related facilities; or (3) acquiring sites for building schools or related facilities.</p> <p>Section 6 of this bill requires the Department of Education to coordinate with the Division of Emergency Management, any emergency manager, any chief of police of a school district that has police officers and any school resource officer to conduct an annual conference regarding safety in public schools. Section 6 additionally requires the board of trustees of each school district to designate certain persons to attend this conference and authorizes certain other persons to attend the conference.</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill defines “lockdown” for these purposes. Existing law also requires the board of trustees of a school district and the governing body of a charter school to establish a development committee to develop a plan to be used by each public school of the school district or the charter school, as applicable, in responding to a crisis or an emergency and requires the development committee to consult with certain persons and entities when developing the plan. (NRS 388.241, 388.243)</p> <p>Section 9 of this bill requires each development committee, when developing the plan, to also consult with an emergency manager, a school resource officer or the chief of school police of the school district, if such a person exists in the school district.</p> <p>Existing law requires each school district, each charter school and each private school to provide drills for pupils at least once each month during the school</p>	<p>Assembly-woman Benitez-Thompson NRS 388</p>
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		<p>year to instruct those pupils in the procedures to be followed in the event of a fire or other emergency. (NRS 392.450, 394.170) Sections 13 and 14 of this bill require at least one-half of these drills to include instruction in appropriate procedures to be followed in the event of a lockdown, as defined in section 2 of this bill. Sections 13 and 14 also revise provisions governing the emergency drills conducted at a school located in a city or town to require the drills to be approved by the chief of the fire department of the city or town or voluntary fire department, as applicable.</p> <p>Finally, section 13 requires: (1) any public school located in a county whose population is less than 100,000 (currently all counties other than Clark and Washoe Counties) to conduct the drills under the supervision of the person designated for that purpose by the board of trustees of the school district or the governing body of the charter school, as applicable; and (2) a public school located in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties) to conduct such drills under the supervision of the emergency manager.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The legislative intent of this bill is to ensure that educational staff and students are prepared for emergencies that may arise in the school setting and that everyone involved knows what to do in the event of a lockdown. This legislation originates from several situations when educational staff and students were not appropriately trained or prepared for an emergency situation resulting in a lockdown. When training and preparation have not occurred, safety is at risk. This bill is intended to establish a systematic approach that will greatly reduce or eliminate that risk.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the local board of trustees through policy and regulation to ensure that these statutory requirements are implemented, especially with regard to development of school safety plans and appropriate training.</p>	
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<p>AB221</p>	<p>This bill requires the model plan developed for the management of a crisis or an emergency that involves a public school to include a procedure for evacuating pupils and employees of a charter school to an identified public school if necessary during a crisis or emergency; requiring a charter school to indemnify a school district to which it evacuates during a crisis or emergency; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill requires the Department of Education to include in the model plan for the management of a crisis or an emergency that involves public school procedures for the evacuation of the pupils and employees of a charter school during a crisis or an emergency to a designated space within an identified public school in a school district that is separate from the general population of the school.</p> <p>This bill further requires the school district to ensure that such a school in the school district is prepared to allow such an evacuation in accordance with the procedure in the model plan when necessary during a crisis or an emergency.</p> <p>Additionally, this bill requires a charter school to hold harmless, indemnify and defend a school district against any claim or liability arising from an evacuation of pupils and employees of the charter school to a school in the school district during a crisis or an emergency.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>Each board of trustees having a charter school in its school district must act to ensure that a public school has been designated for purposes of evacuation of the charter. The entity sponsoring the charter school is irrelevant to this designation.</p> <p>These decisions may involve revisions to the district safety plan or the safety plan for the designated public school.</p> <p>Such decisions may also involve training for educational staff at the designated public school. The legislative intent is to ensure the safety of educational staff and students at all schools throughout the State.</p>	<p>Assembly-woman Bilbray-Axelrod NRS 388</p>
<p>AB292</p> 	<p>This bill requires the principal of a public school to submit a monthly report to his or her direct supervisor that includes certain information relating to reports of bullying or cyber-bullying; requiring the direct supervisor of a principal to report certain information relating to reports of bullying or cyber-bullying to the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment each quarter; revising provisions relating to the notification of the parents or guardians of the pupils involved in a reported incident of bullying or cyber-bullying; requiring the board of trustees of a school district to reassign a pupil who is a victim of bullying or cyber-bullying to a different school upon request of the parent or guardian of the pupil; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill requires the board of trustees of the school district in which a pupil is enrolled to assign a pupil who is the victim of bullying or cyber-bullying to a different school upon the request of the parent or guardian of the pupil.</p> <p>This bill also requires a principal or designee to submit a monthly report to the direct supervisor of the principal that includes the number of: (1) reports received concerning incidents of bullying or cyber-bullying; (2) times in which a violation is found to</p>	<p>Assemblymen Carillo, Fumo, Ohrenschall, Joiner, and Swank NRS 388</p>

		<p>have occurred; and (3) times in which no violation is found to have occurred.</p> <p>This bill also requires the direct supervisor of a principal to submit a quarterly report containing this information to the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment.</p> <p>This bill revises the time by which notification must be provided to the parents or guardians so that such notice is provided before the school's administrative office closes on: (1) the school day of the day on which the bullying or cyber-bullying is reported, if that day is a school day; or (2) the school day following the day on which the bullying or cyber-bullying is reported, if that day is not a school day.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees will want to revisit its policies and regulations regarding bullying and cyber-bullying to ensure that the new or revised elements included in AB292 are reflected in school district policy and regulation.</p> <p>Working through the superintendent, the board will want to ensure that school administrators are trained in providing the required report and that protocols are established for submitting the report and that the reports are submitted to the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment in compliance with Department guidance.</p> <p>Changes may also be required in existing protocols for notifying parents or guardians in compliance with AB292.</p>	
<p>AB305</p> 	<p>This bill requires each public school and private school to display a poster featuring the toll-free telephone number for a child abuse or neglect hotline; authorizing each public school and private school to promote the toll-free telephone number for a child abuse or neglect hotline through social media and other electronic means; requiring the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to design and distribute the poster to the boards of trustees of school districts, the governing bodies of charter schools and the governing bodies of private schools for posting at the schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 of this bill requires the Division of Child and Family Services of the Department of Health and Human Services to design and distribute to school districts, charter schools and private schools a poster which prominently displays the toll-free telephone number for the child abuse or neglect hotline and prescribes the requirements for the content of the poster.</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to ensure that every public school conspicuously displays</p>	<p>Committee on Health and Human Services NRS 392 and 432B</p>

		<p>the poster in an area that is frequently and easily accessed by pupils.</p> <p>Sections 1 and 1.5 authorize the board of trustees of each school district, the governing body of each charter school and the governing body of each private school to promote the toll-free telephone number for a child abuse or neglect hotline through electronic means, including social media.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees working through the superintendent will want to ensure that the posters as described in AB305 are conspicuously displayed and that the toll-free telephone number for reporting child abuse or neglect is prominently displayed in other ways.</p>	
<p>SB212</p> 	<p>This bill expands the scope of the Safe-to-Tell Program; requiring the appointment of a team at each public school to receive reports from the Program; providing immunity from civil liability to such a team and its members; providing for the establishment of a support center to receive reports to the Program; requiring the Director of the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment of the Department of Education to provide certain training; requiring that certain plans used by schools in responding to a crisis or emergency include procedures for responding to a suicide of certain persons; authorizing a provider of mental health services to provide services to a school after a crisis, emergency or such a suicide; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Director of the Office for a Safe and Respectful Learning Environment of the Department of Education to establish the Safe-to-Tell Program. The Program enables any person to report anonymously to the Program any dangerous, violent or unlawful activity which occurs or is threatened on school property, at an activity sponsored by a public school or on a school bus. (NRS 388.1455)</p> <p>Sections 10 and 11 of this bill additionally allow a person to report to the Program any such activity which is conducted or threatened by a pupil who is enrolled at a public school.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill requires the appointment of a team of at least 3 members of the staff of each public school in this State to receive notice of any report submitted to the Program concerning the school. Section 4 also requires this team to include: (1) a school counselor, psychologist, social worker or similar person, if the school employs such a person on a full-time basis; and (2) a school administrator.</p> <p>Section 11 requires that information reported to the Program be promptly forwarded to the</p>	<p>Senators Gansert, Ratti, Woodhouse, Hammond, Parks, et al and Assembly-women Benitez-Thompson, Joiner, and Tolles NRS 388</p>

		<p>members of such a team, law enforcement agencies and certain other persons.</p> <p>Section 11 also requires the Director to provide to each member of such a team training concerning the appropriate response to such a report.</p> <p>Section 4.5 of this bill provides civil immunity to the team and the members of the team for any act or omission relating to the duties required pursuant to Section 4 of this bill.</p> <p>Section 11 requires the Director to establish and operate a support center, which includes, without limitation, a hotline, Internet website, mobile telephone application and text messaging application, or to enter into an agreement with a qualified organization to operate the support center, which includes, without limitation, a hotline, Internet website, mobile telephone application and text messaging application.</p> <p>Section 4 requires the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school to ensure that the telephone number of the hotline is: (1) printed on the back of each identification card provided to a pupil or member of the staff of a public school; and (2) posted in a conspicuous manner in certain locations around the school.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill establishes requirements concerning the operation of the support center.</p> <p>Section 11 requires the Director to provide to teachers, pupils, family members and certain other persons training concerning the procedure for making a report and collaborating to prevent dangerous, violent or unlawful activity.</p> <p>Existing law requires the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school or a private school to establish a committee to develop a plan for schools in the school district or the charter school, as applicable, to use in responding to a crisis or emergency. (NRS 388.241, 388.243, 394.1685, 394.1687)</p> <p>Sections 14 and 27 of this bill require such a plan to also include provisions for making counseling and other services available to pupils after a crisis, emergency or suicide of a pupil,</p>	
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		<p>teacher or other member of the community of a school.</p> <p>Additionally, sections 14 and 27 require the committee, in developing such a plan, to conduct a survey of the resources, including counseling, that could be made available to assist with recovery from a crisis, emergency or suicide.</p> <p>Existing law requires the Department to develop a model plan for the management of a crisis or emergency. (NRS 388.253)</p> <p>Section 18 of this bill requires the model plan to include procedures for providing pupils and staff with access to counseling and other resources after a crisis, emergency or suicide.</p> <p>Existing law requires the principal of a public or private school or his or her designated representative to contact all appropriate local agencies to respond to a crisis or emergency. (NRS 388.257, 394.1687)</p> <p>Sections 20 and 28 of this bill: (1) require the principal or his or her representative to also contact appropriate local agencies if a pupil, teacher or other member of the school community commits suicide; and (2) requires the local agencies contacted to include a provider of mental health services which is operated by a state or local agency.</p> <p>Section 31 of this bill authorizes an agency which provides child welfare services to provide counseling and other services to pupils and staff upon being contacted by the principal or his or her designated representative after a crisis, emergency or suicide.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>This bill extends the protocols for the Safe to Tell Program adopted during the 2015 Session. The legislative intent is to ensure that there is a central call center to receive information communicated anonymously regarding threats of suicide, abuse, violence, human trafficking, etc.</p> <p>The board of trustees is responsible for ensuring that each school has a plan to respond to a crisis or emergency including procedures for</p>	
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		<p>responding to a suicide. Local agencies are authorized to provide mental health services upon the request of the principal or his designee after a crisis, emergency, or suicide. Training will be provided to school teams appointed to handle communications received about threats of violence, etc. at that school site.</p>	
<p>SB225</p> 	<p>This bill clarifies that the prohibition on bullying and cyber-bullying applies to all public schools in this State, including charter schools; authorizing a private school to comply with anti-bullying provisions; providing that certain requirements relating to reported incidents of bullying or cyber-bullying do not apply to pupils in prekindergarten, certain employees of a school or school district and certain adults; authorizing an administrator of a school to defer an investigation relating to bullying or cyberbullying in certain circumstances; requiring certain training concerning the needs of persons with diverse gender identities or expressions and the needs of pupils with disabilities or autism spectrum disorders; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Education to prescribe a policy for all school districts and public schools to provide a safe and respectful learning environment and prohibits bullying and cyber-bullying. (NRS 388.133) Existing law also requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt the policy prescribed by the Department and provide for the training of members of the board of trustees and certain other personnel employed by the board of trustees in accordance with such policies. (NRS 388.134) This bill clarifies that the prohibition on bullying and cyber-bullying applies to all public schools, including, without limitation, charter schools.</p> <p>Sections 9 and 12 of this bill require the policy prescribed by the Department for schools in this State to provide a safe and respectful learning environment to include training concerning the needs of: (1) persons with diverse gender identities or expressions; and (2) pupils with disabilities and pupils with autism spectrum disorders.</p> <p>Section 10 of this bill clarifies that all public schools, including charter schools, are required to adopt the policy prescribed by the Department and provide for the training of certain persons who are responsible for the operation of the school and certain employees.</p> <p>Section 13 of this bill clarifies that all public schools, including charter schools, are required to establish such a school safety team.</p> <p>Existing law prohibits a member of the board of trustees of a school district and any employee of the board of trustees from engaging in bullying or cyber-bullying on the premises of any public school, at an activity sponsored by a public school or on any school bus and requires a principal or his or her designee who receives a report of bullying or cyber-bullying to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) conduct an investigation into the report; (2) complete the investigation within a prescribed period of time; and (3) take certain other action 	<p>Senators Parks, Woodhouse, Cancela, Spearman, and Farley and Assemblymen Spiegel, Bilbray-Axelrod, Carlton, et al NRS 388</p>

		<p>relating to the reported incident. (NRS 388.135, 388.1351)</p> <p>Section 16 of this bill provides a principal or designee with 1 additional school day to complete the investigation if extenuating circumstances prevent him or her from completing the investigation within the prescribed period of time.</p> <p>Section 4.5 of this bill provides that these requirements are not applicable to a report of bullying or cyber-bullying by: (1) a pupil who is enrolled in prekindergarten under certain circumstances; (2) an employee of a school or school district against another employee of a school or school district; or (3) an adult who is not a pupil or employee of a school or school district against another such adult.</p> <p>Section 4.5 authorizes the administrator or his or her designee to defer an investigation of an alleged incident of bullying or cyber-bullying if a law enforcement agency is investigating the potential crime. If such an investigation is deferred, Section 4.5 requires the administrator or his or her designee to: (1) develop a plan to protect the safety of each pupil involved in the reported incident; and (2) provide the parents or guardians of each pupil involved in the reported incident with any information available regarding the projected date for completion of the investigation by the law enforcement agency.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>There is much to be done to comply with these new requirements. The board of trustees working through the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to ensure that the pieces of SB225 involving investigation, notification of parents or guardians, etc. are fully implemented.</p>	
<p>SB287</p> 	<p>This bill requires school employees and volunteers to report the abuse or neglect of a child and certain other prohibited acts; requiring an agency which provides child welfare services to investigate such a report and forward a substantiated report to the Statewide Central Registry for the Collection of Information Concerning the Abuse or Neglect of a Child; authorizing a person to appeal the substantiation of such a report; revising certain provisions concerning background checks conducted on certain educational personnel and volunteers; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 8 of this bill requires all employees of and volunteers for a public school or private school, regardless of whether they are licensed, to report the suspected abuse or neglect of a child by a person responsible for the child's welfare.</p> <p>Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or gross</p>	<p>Senators Gansert, Roberson, Cannizzaro, Parks, Denis, Farley, et al and Assemblymen</p>

		<p>misdemeanor for a person who is required to report the suspected abuse or neglect of a child to knowingly and willfully fail to make such a report. (NRS 432B.240) This penalty also applies to the failure to report by an employee of or volunteer for a public school or private school as expanded by section 8 of this bill.</p> <p>Section 44 of this bill imposes an additional duty on an employee or volunteer at a public or private school to make a report within 24 hours if, in that capacity, he or she knows or has reasonable cause to believe that a child has been subjected to abuse or neglect, certain sexual conduct, luring or prohibited corporal punishment by another employee of or volunteer for a public school or private school.</p> <p>Section 44 requires: (1) a report concerning abuse or neglect, sexual conduct or luring to be made to an agency which provides child welfare services and a law enforcement agency; and (2) a report concerning prohibited corporal punishment to be made to a child welfare agency.</p> <p>Section 44 requires a child welfare agency to assess all allegations contained in any such report it receives and, if the agency deems appropriate, assign the matter for investigation.</p> <p>Section 44 also requires a school police officer who receives a report of an offense punishable as a category A felony to notify the local law enforcement agency having jurisdiction over the school. If a law enforcement agency other than a school police officer receives a report of an offense punishable as a felony that: (1) allegedly occurred at a public school, at an activity sponsored by such a school or on a school bus while the school bus was being used by such a school for an official school-related purpose; and (2) involved a school employee or volunteer, the law enforcement agency must notify a school police officer if such an officer is employed in the school district.</p> <p>Section 57 of this bill provides immunity from civil and criminal liability for a person who, in good faith, makes a report or takes certain action to investigate a report.</p>	<p>Benitez-Thompson, Tolles, and Yeager NRS 432B</p>
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		<p>In addition, the board of trustees will need to authorize training for these employees to ensure that reporting occurs in accordance with these requirements. In view of the potential for penalties, effective training becomes even more important.</p> <p>Performing background checks on school volunteers will necessitate new board policy and/or regulation as well as protocols to ensure that such checks are conducted within the five year period mentioned in SB287.</p> <p>The role of school police in this process may also require new policy and/or regulatory language.</p>	
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CHARTER SCHOOLS

AB49	<p>This bill revises the requirements for a charter school to be eligible to be rated using the alternative performance framework; prohibiting certain actions relating to written charters and charter contracts; creating a process for filing complaints regarding charter schools which are sponsored by the State Public Charter School Authority; requiring a charter school to give written notice to the parent or legal guardian of each pupil and take certain actions after the occurrence of certain events; establishing a process for a charter school to have an expedited review to become a qualified provider of an alternative route to licensure; prohibiting a member of the State Public Charter School Authority from engaging in certain acts; revising provisions relating to the appointment of the Executive Director of the Authority; revising various other provisions relating to charter schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Sections 1 and 2 of this bill establish additional eligibility requirements for a charter school to be rated using the alternative performance framework.</p> <p>Section 11 of this bill provides for the amendment of a written charter or charter contract or the execution of a charter contract of a charter school to comply with the requirements of sections 1 and 2.</p> <p>Section 25 of this bill allows the formation of a charter school dedicated to providing educational services exclusively to pupils described in section 1.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill: (1) provides that a written charter or charter contract is not assignable or transferable and may not be delegated to a third party; and (2) prohibits the use of a written charter or charter contract as security for a loan.</p> <p>Section 11.5 of this bill requires a charter school to give written notice to the parent or legal guardian of each pupil and take certain actions upon the occurrence of certain events.</p> <p>Sections 1, 3 to 17, inclusive, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25 to 29, inclusive, 35 and 35.5 of this bill become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 34.7, 34.8 and 34.9 become effective on July 1, 2017, if, and only if, Senate Bill No. 132 of this session is enacted by the Legislature and becomes effective. Sections 12.7 and 15.5 expire by limitation on June 30, 2019. Sections 2, 18, 21,</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS385A, 388A, and 391</p>
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		<p>24.5 and 30 to 34.6, inclusive, become effective on January 1, 2020.</p> <p>Local boards of trustees that sponsor charter schools will want to review the changes in NRS applicable to their charter schools, particularly as set forth in Section 11.5.</p>	
<p>COLLECTIVE BARGAINING, PERS, and PEBP</p>			
AB271	<p>This bill revises provisions relating to collective bargaining between local government employers and employee organizations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law generally requires a local government employer to engage in collective bargaining with the recognized employee organization, if any, for each bargaining unit among its employees. In particular, existing law establishes certain mandatory subjects of bargaining in the negotiation of such collective bargaining agreements. Among those mandatory subjects are sick leave, vacation leave, holidays and other paid or unpaid leaves of absence. (NRS 288.150) Section 2 of this bill clarifies that leave provided by a local government employer to an employee for time spent by the employee in performing duties or providing services for an employee organization is a mandatory subject of collective bargaining.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill provides that unless the terms of the agreement between a local government employer and an employee organization provide otherwise, if the local government employer agrees to provide such leave, there is a rebuttable presumption that the full cost of such leave has been offset by the value of concessions made by the employee organization.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees through the superintendent will want to ensure that the terms of the agreement between the district and the district's employee organizations adhere to the requirements for collective bargaining contained herein.</p>	<p>Assemblyman Carrillo NRS 288</p>
SB356	<p>This bill increases the amount of time within which the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board must conduct a hearing relating to certain complaints; removing certain restrictions on payment of compensation or monetary benefits upon expiration of a collective bargaining agreement; revising various provisions relating to negotiations between a school district and an employee organization representing teachers or educational support personnel; revising provisions relating to bargaining concessions for certain employee leave;</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill removes the requirement in NRS 288 for the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to conduct a hearing not later than 45 days after deciding to hear the complaint for those specific circumstances.</p> <p>Existing law requires the parties in a negotiation</p>	<p>Senators Atkinson, Segerblom, Denis, et al NRS 288</p>

	<p>repealing certain provisions governing school administrators; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>between a school district and an employee organization representing teachers and educational support personnel to: (1) have eight sessions of negotiation before the issues are submitted to an arbitrator; (2) select an arbitrator not later than 330 days before the end of the term stated in the existing collective bargaining agreement; and (3) schedule a hearing of not less than 3 consecutive business days. (NRS 288.217)</p> <p>Section 6 of this bill: (1) removes the latter two of those three requirements; (2) decreases the required number of negotiation sessions to four sessions before the issues are submitted to an arbitrator; and (3) requires the arbitrator to hold a hearing concerning the dispute after giving 7 days' written notice to the parties and within 30 days after being selected.</p> <p>Existing law authorizes a local government employer to provide leave to any of its employees for time spent by an employee in providing services for an employee organization, conditioned upon: (1) payment or reimbursement of the cost of the leave by the affected employee organization; or (2) bargaining concessions by the employee organization which offset the cost of the leave. (NRS 288.225)</p> <p>Section 6.5 of this bill provides that if such leave was provided by a local government employer as of June 1, 2015, to a given number of employees, bargaining concessions are deemed to have been made by the employee organization for the past, present and future costs of providing the leave to that number of employees.</p> <p>Section 20 of this bill repeals provisions: (1) concerning the at-will status of a principal during certain periods of employment by a school district and the principal, under certain circumstances, being subject to immediate dismissal by the board of trustees of the school district; and (2) requiring certain postprobationary school administrators to apply to the superintendent of the school district for reappointment to his or her administrative position every 5 years.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent and appropriate district personnel/human resources staff will want to</p>	
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		<p>ensure that the new language in SB356 is embodied on district policy and regulation and future collective bargaining agreements.</p> <p>If the board has previously adopted policy and/or regulation re NRS 391.825 and NRS 391.830, those policies and/or regulations will need to be amended out of existing documents and/or agreements because they are repealed in this bill.</p>	
SB493	This bill revises provisions that exclude certain school administrators from membership in a bargaining unit for the purpose of collective bargaining; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Existing law generally requires a local government employer to engage in collective bargaining with the recognized employee organization, if any, for each bargaining unit among its employees. (NRS 288.150)</p> <p>Existing law excludes from membership in such a bargaining unit any school administrator whose annual salary is greater than \$120,000, with the result that such administrators, whether employed at the school level or at the district level, are not allowed to participate in collective bargaining. (NRS 288.170)</p> <p>This bill eliminates the use of salary to determine which administrators are to be excluded from membership in a bargaining unit. This bill instead excludes from such membership any school district administrator above the rank of principal, regardless of salary. This bill has the result of allowing any administrator employed at the school level, regardless of salary, to participate in collective bargaining as a member of a bargaining unit.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees may want to consider changes to existing policy and/or regulation in view of the change made in SB493.</p>	Senators Parks, Ford, Segerblom, and Woodhouse NRS 288
EDUCATIONAL STAFF			
AB77 	This bill revises provisions governing the membership of the English Mastery Council; revising provisions concerning reporting and monitoring of criminal cases and actions taken pursuant to criminal convictions of certain charter school employees and applicants for employment; revising provisions relating to the suspension of a license to teach; revising provisions relating to the qualifications for the issuance of a license to teach middle school, junior high school education or secondary education; revising provisions relating to reciprocal licensure; providing that teachers and other educational personnel may obtain a license to teach pupils in a program of early childhood education; revising provisions governing the	Existing law provides immunity from civil or criminal liability for any person who makes a report, causes or conducts an investigation, or submits information relating to a licensed employee who is arrested for or convicted of a crime. (NRS 391.059) Section 7 of this bill extends this immunity from liability to every person who makes a report, causes or conducts an investigation or submits information relating to an unlicensed teacher or administrator who is arrested	Committee on Education NRS 385, 391, and 391A

	<p>assignment of certain teachers and administrators; revising provisions governing the Commission on Professional Standards in Education; requiring that any cost associated with employing a substitute teacher while a teacher who is a member of certain councils or commissions attends meetings must be paid by certain persons or governmental entities; transferring, from the State Board of Education to the Commission on Professional Standards in Education, responsibility for prescribing standards for approval of a course of study or training offered by an educational institution to qualify a person to be a teacher or administrator or perform other educational functions...and other matters related thereto.</p>	<p>for or convicted of a crime.</p> <p>Section 26 of this bill provides that the board of trustees of a school district need only seek to obtain the consent of a principal before transferring certain teachers or administrators to a school. Section 26 also requires the superintendent of a school district to submit the plan to address the assignment of certain teachers and administrators to the State Board of Education.</p> <p>Sections 10 and 27 of this bill authorize the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prescribe the date by which each charter school and school district must submit certain information regarding licensed employees employed by the governing body of the charter school or the school district during that year.</p> <p>Section 27 requires the information submitted by a school district to include the overall performance rating of each licensed employee employed by the school district.</p> <p>Existing law provides that if an employee’s license lapses during a time that school is in session, a certain period must pass before the employee is suspended from employment. (NRS 391.3015)</p> <p>Section 29 of this bill provides that if the Superintendent denies an application for renewal of a license, the licensee may be suspended immediately.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017. Section 1.7 expires by limitation on June 30, 2019.</p> <p>Boards of trustees sponsoring charter schools will want to ensure that the administrators and governing boards at those schools are aware of the new statutes that have placed charter schools on the same footing as other public schools for the notification, tracking, and monitoring of the status of criminal cases involving unlicensed teachers and administrators who are employed by a charter school. Section 8 requires the governing body of a charter school to terminate the employment of any teacher or administrator who is employed by the charter school but is not licensed upon conviction or a felony, a crime involving moral turpitude, or certain sex offenses.</p>	
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		Section 26 may necessitate new procedures or changes in bargaining agreements for the board of trustees' consideration.	
AB105	This bill revises continuing education requirements relating to suicide prevention and awareness for certain providers of health care; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Existing law requires or encourages certain providers of health care, including physicians, physician assistants, advanced practice registered nurses, psychologists, behavior analysts, assistant behavior analysts, marriage and family therapists, clinical professional counselors, social workers, alcohol and drug abuse counselors and problem gambling counselors and certain interns related to these professions to receive at least 1 or 2 hours of continuing education in certain topics related to suicide prevention and awareness. (NRS 630.253, 632.343, 633.471, 641.220, 641A.260, 641B.280, 641C.450) Sections 1-6 of this bill make mandatory continuing education requirements relating to suicide prevention and awareness for each of these providers of health care and requires the completion of a course of instruction on suicide prevention and awareness at regular intervals.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this bill; and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p> <p>Through the superintendent, the board of trustees will want to ensure that any of the district's employees in the above categories are aware of this new requirement.</p>	Assemblyman Thompson NRS630. 632, 633, 641, et al
AB113	This bill requires certain employers to provide reasonable break times and a place for an employee who is a nursing mother to express breast milk; prohibiting an employer from retaliating against an employee for certain actions relating to this requirement; authorizing a public employee who is aggrieved by an employer's failure to comply with this requirement or for retaliation by the employer to file a complaint; requiring the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to provide for an expedited review of such complaints by local government employees; exempting certain small employers and contractors from this requirement; authorizing the Labor Commissioner to enforce the requirement against a private employer; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Sections 2 and 5 of this bill require each public and private employer in this State, other than the Department of Corrections, certain small employers and certain licensed contractors, to provide a reasonable break time and a clean, private place for an employee who is a nursing mother to express breast milk. This break time may be provided with or without compensation, except that section 5 requires the break time to be compensated if such break time is otherwise required to be compensated pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement between a private employer and an employee organization.</p> <p>Additionally, sections 2 and 5 prohibit employers from retaliating against an employee who: (1) takes</p>	Assembly-woman Spiegel NRS608

		<p>such break time or uses the designated place to express breast milk; or (2) takes any action to enforce this requirement. If a public or private employer would face an undue hardship relating to these requirements, sections 2 and 5 authorize the employer to meet with the employee to discuss potential alternatives. If no agreement is reached on such an alternative, sections 2 and 5 authorize the employer to require the employee to accept a reasonable alternative selected by the employer.</p> <p>Section 2 also authorizes a public employee to file a complaint against his or her public employer for certain violations of sections 2, 4 and 5 of this bill and require the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to create an expedited procedure to resolve such a complaint.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>It is the responsibility of the board of trustees through the superintendent to ensure that employees impacted by these new statutes are provided the opportunities described.</p>	
<p>AB117</p>	<p>This bill requires certain educational personnel to meet with each pupil enrolled in grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 to review the academic plan of the pupil and review the pupil's academic strengths and weaknesses; authorizing the parent or guardian of a pupil to waive the requirement of such a meeting; requiring the academic plan of a pupil to be revised under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district to ensure that a counselor, administrator or other licensed educational personnel meets individually, at least once each school year, with each pupil enrolled in grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 at a public high school, to review with the pupil the academic plan for the pupil.</p> <p>Section 1 authorizes the parent or guardian of a pupil to waive the requirement for such a meeting. The counselor, administrator or other licensed educational personnel who conducts a meeting required by Section 1 is required to use the pupil's results on the college and career readiness assessment and the results of a National Merit Scholarship Qualifying Test, if such an assessment or test is available, and the pupil's academic records to review with the pupil his or her academic strengths and weaknesses and determine areas the pupil may need to work on to be prepared for college and career success without the need for remediation.</p> <p>If the counselor, administrator or other licensed educational personnel determines that remediation is necessary, Section 1 requires the counselor, administrator or other licensed educational personnel</p>	<p>Assembly-woman Flores NRS 392</p>

		<p>to coordinate with the pupil and the pupil's parent or legal guardian to revise the academic plan for the pupil to ensure that the pupil will be prepared for college and career success before the pupil graduates.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees must adopt a policy to ensure that the meeting between educational staff and student takes place at least once yearly as described in this bill.</p>	
<p>AB124</p>	<p>This bill requires the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to establish the Nevada Model Code of Educator Ethics governing interpersonal interactions and certain communications by teachers, administrators and other employees with pupils; requiring the boards of trustees of school districts and the governing bodies of charter schools to provide training on the Code; requiring teachers, administrators and other persons employed by a school district or charter school to sign an acknowledgment of the Code upon completion of the training; creating the Nevada Educator Code of Ethics Advisory Group and prescribing its membership and duties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 3 of this bill requires the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to prescribe by regulation the Nevada Model Code of Educator Ethics for teachers, administrators and all other persons employed by a school district or a charter school relating to interpersonal interactions and communications with pupils.</p> <p>Section 3 requires the Commission to develop the regulations based upon the recommendations of the Nevada Educator Code of Ethics Advisory Group created by section 4 of this bill, and in consultation with the boards of trustees of school districts, the governing bodies of charter schools and, as practicable, teachers, administrators and other persons employed by school districts and charter schools.</p> <p>Section 3 prescribes requirements for the Code including that it clearly state, for all persons employed by a school district or governing body of a charter school, guidelines for their responsibility: (1) to the profession of education; (2) for professional competence; (3) to pupils; (4) to the school community; and (5) for the ethical use of technology.</p> <p>Section 3 also requires the boards of trustees of school districts and the governing bodies of charter schools to provide all persons employed by the school district or governing body, as applicable, training in the Code and to ensure that each such person signs an acknowledgment of the Code.</p> <p>Finally, section 3 requires the Code to be: (1) posted on the Internet website maintained by the Department of Education; (2) distributed to the State Board of Education and each approved provider of a course of study of training for teachers; and (3) distributed to the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter</p>	<p>Assembly-women Diaz and Tolles NRS 391</p>

		<p>school for posting on the Internet website maintained by the school district or charter school, as applicable.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>NASB encourages trustee representation at meetings of the Commission on Professional Standards in Education when the Nevada Model Code on Educator Ethics is discussed.</p> <p>The board of trustees through the superintendent will want to ensure that the training described in the bill takes place in the district and that the Code is signed by each person named in Section 3.</p> <p>In addition, the board of trustees through the superintendent will want to ensure that the Code is posted on the district’s Internet website.</p> <p>NASB will post the Code on the Association’s website.</p>	
AB196	This bill provides for an endorsement that a teacher, administrator or other educational personnel may obtain in cultural competency; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>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) This bill requires the Commission to establish by regulation requirements for a teacher, administrator or other educational personnel to obtain an endorsement on his or her license in cultural competency.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and on January 1, 2018, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees through the superintendent will want to ensure that educational staff is aware of this opportunity after the Commission adopts the requirements described in Section 1.</p>	Assemblymen McCurdy II, Diaz, Thompson, Flores, Brooks, et al NRS 391
AB312	This bill requires the State Board of Education to develop nonbinding recommendations for the pupil-teacher ratio in public schools for kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Existing law prescribes the maximum pupil-teacher ratio in each school district for kindergarten and grades 1, 2 and 3. (NRS 388.700)</p> <p>In lieu of complying with the ratio established by statute, smaller school districts are authorized to use alternative pupil-teacher ratios for certain grade levels in elementary schools with the approval of the State</p>	Assemblymen Miller, Spiegel, Ohrenschall, Carillo, et al and Senator Segerblom NRS 388

		<p>Board of Education. (NRS 388.720)</p> <p>This bill additionally requires the State Board of Education to develop nonbinding recommendations for the ratio of pupils per licensed teacher in public schools for kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive.</p> <p>The board of trustees through the superintendent will want to ensure that its perspectives regarding pupil-teacher ratio in public schools are represented when the State Board discusses this matter.</p>	
AB387	<p>This bill revises provisions requiring licensed social workers to receive certain suicide prevention and awareness training in order to renew a license; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires social workers licensed to practice social work to complete certain continuing education as a condition to the renewal of their licenses, including 2 hours of instruction on evidence-based suicide prevention and awareness. (NRS 641B.280)</p> <p>Existing regulations require licensed social workers to complete 2 hours of such instruction every year. (NAC 641B.187, as amended by section 5 of Adopted Reg. of State Bd. of Examiners for Social Workers, LCB File No. R018-16)</p> <p>This bill provides that a licensed social worker seeking to renew his or her license must complete the 2 hours of instruction on evidence-based suicide prevention and awareness every 2 years.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2018, and expires by limitation on June 30, 2026.</p> <p>The board of trustees through the superintendent will want to inform all social workers employed by the school district about this requirement.</p>	<p>Assembly-woman Benitez-Thompson NRS 641B</p>
AB362 	<p>This bill prohibits certain persons from assisting certain employees, contractors or agents who work at a public school to obtain new employment; prohibiting a local educational agency or public school from entering into certain agreements; requiring an applicant for employment who may have direct contact with pupils to provide certain information and written authorizations; requiring the board of trustees of a school district, governing body of a charter school, governing body of a university school for profoundly gifted pupils, governing body of a private school and certain independent contractors to take certain action regarding persons who may have direct contact with children; requiring certain employers to provide certain information regarding an applicant for employment who may have direct contact with children; providing that an employer who fails to provide certain</p>	<p>Sections 6, 7 and 22 of this bill incorporate in state law certain provisions of federal law designed to prevent persons who have engaged in sexual misconduct with a minor from obtaining new employment.</p> <p>Section 8 of this bill requires an applicant for employment with a school district, charter school, university school for profoundly gifted pupils and certain independent contractors who may have direct contact with pupils to provide to the prospective</p>	<p>Assemblymen Tolles, Watkins, Benitez-Thompson, Diaz et al; Senators Denis, Ford, Gansert, et al NRS 391</p>

	<p>information regarding an applicant for employment who may have direct contact with children is subject to certain disciplinary action; providing that a teacher or administrator may be subject to disciplinary action for certain violations; authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to deny an application for a license if a report on the criminal history of the applicant indicates that an applicant has been arrested for or charged with a sexual offense involving a minor or pupil; requiring the Superintendent to provide certain notice when an application for a license is denied; requiring the Department of Education to maintain a list of the names of persons whose application for a license has been denied for certain purposes; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>employer: (1) information relating to his or her employment history; and (2) written authorization for a current or previous employer to release information relating to his or her employment.</p> <p>Section 8 also provides that any action brought by such an applicant for employment based upon information obtained about the applicant to determine his or her fitness for employment must be brought in a court in this State and governed by the laws of this State. Finally, section 8 provides that an applicant for employment who knowingly provides false information or willfully fails to disclose information is subject to discipline and is guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent and other district staff will want to ensure that all the requirements established in AB392 are followed. The legislative intent is to ensure that children and staff are safe at school.</p>	
<p>SB20</p>	<p>This bill removes the requirement that examinations for the initial licensing of teachers and other educational personnel include the laws of Nevada relating to schools, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nevada; repealing provisions requiring teachers and other educational personnel to show knowledge of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Nevada; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to adopt regulations governing examinations for the initial licensing of teachers and other educational personnel. Existing law also requires that such examinations include the laws of Nevada relating to schools, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Nevada. (NRS 391.021)</p> <p>Section 1.5 of this bill removes the requirement that examinations for the initial licensing of teachers and other educational personnel include these subjects.</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill instead requires a person licensed as a teacher to complete training in the laws of this State relating to schools and the provisions of the Nevada Constitution relating to schools within 1 year after being issued a license to teach and being initially hired by the board of trustees of a school district.</p> <p>Section 1 also requires the Commission to prescribe the required contents of this training and review and, if necessary, revise the contents of this training biennially.</p> <p>Section 1.7 of this bill provides certain teachers who have not passed the examination on the laws of this State relating to schools, the Nevada Constitution and</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 391</p>

		<p>the Constitution of the United States with additional time to complete the training required by section 1.</p> <p>Existing law requires certain educational personnel to show, by examination or credentials showing college, university or normal school study, evidence of adequate knowledge of the origin, history, provisions and principles of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Nevada. (NRS 391.090) Section 2 of this bill repeals these requirements.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.</p> <p>This statutory changes enables the board of trustees through the superintendent to hire educational staff new to Nevada without their having to pass the examination on the laws of the State relating to schools, the Nevada Constitution, etc.</p> <p>The exam must be taken within a year after initial hiring and issuance of a license.</p>	
<p>SB169</p>	<p>This bill prohibits employees and contractors of and volunteers for certain entities from engaging in sexual conduct with children or young adults under the care, custody, control or supervision of the entity; revising provisions prohibiting certain employees of or volunteers at a public or private school from engaging in sexual conduct with certain pupils; revising provisions prohibiting certain employees of a college or university from engaging in sexual conduct with certain students; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 8 provides that a person is guilty of a category C felony if he or she: (1) is 25 years of age or older; (2) is in a position of authority as an employee or contractor of or volunteer for an agency which provides child welfare services, a department of juvenile justice services, foster home or the Youth Parole Bureau; and (3) engages in sexual conduct with a person who is 16 years of age or older but less than 18 years of age and who is under the care, custody, control or supervision of the agency, department or Bureau.</p> <p>Sections 2-7 of this bill expand the prohibition on the public disclosure of the identity of a victim of a sexual assault to include a victim of an offense involving sexual conduct between certain employees or contractors of or volunteers for an agency which provides child welfare services, a department of juvenile justice services or the Youth Parole Bureau and a person under the care, custody, control or supervision of the agency, department or Bureau.</p> <p>Section 8.3 of this bill: (1) provides that this crime applies only to an employee of or volunteer at a school who is in a position of authority; and (2) clarifies that the exemption from this crime for an employee or volunteer who is married to the pupil applies only if the employee or volunteer and the pupil are married at the time the prohibited act is</p>	<p>Senator Harris and Assemblyman Yeager NRS 201</p>

		<p>committed.</p> <p>Sections 1.7 and 21 to 23, inclusive, of this bill become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 2 to 9, inclusive, and 11 to 20, inclusive become effective on October 1, 2017. Sections 1.3 and 10 become effective on January 1, 2020.</p> <p>The board of trustees will want to ensure that all district employees are aware of these new provisions. Sections of SB169 may need to be added to existing personnel documents. Board policy and/or regulation may need reconsideration.</p>	
<p>SB213</p> 	<p>This bill authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to carry out an inspection of a provider of special education in certain circumstances; authorizing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to take certain measures to ensure compliance with the laws governing the education of pupils with disabilities in certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Education to prescribe certain policies and procedures for programs of special education; revising certain provisions concerning background checks conducted on certain educational personnel and volunteers; authorizing a court to appoint an educational surrogate parent for a child; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 6 of this bill requires the Superintendent to take certain measures in response to the failure or refusal of a provider of special education to comply in a timely manner with a plan of corrective action or the order of a hearing officer related to due process safeguards.</p> <p>Section 6 requires the Superintendent to take certain factors into consideration before determining the corrective measures to take. After considering these factors, Section 6 requires the Superintendent to take appropriate measures to ensure compliance.</p> <p>Section 7 of this bill requires the Department of Education, on or before January 1, 2018, to prescribe policies and procedures necessary to carry out: (1) a program of training for certain school district and charter school personnel; and (2) requirements for notifying parents of pupils with disabilities of certain information concerning special education programs.</p> <p>Section 7 also requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to adopt a program for reporting certain information about special education programs in each school.</p> <p>Sections 8.2, 8.3 and 9 of this bill require any applicant for employment with a charter school, university school for profoundly gifted pupils or public school, or volunteer at such a school who is likely to have unsupervised regular contact with pupils, to undergo certain background investigations before the school may employ the applicant or accept the volunteer.</p>	<p>Senators Gansert, Roberson, Kieckhefer, Atkinson, Denis, et al and Assemblymen Benitez-Thompson, Oscarson, and Tolles NRS 388 and 391</p>

		<p>Sections 8.2, 8.3, 8.7, 8.8, 9 and 9.1 of this bill require background checks of applicants, employees and volunteers of such schools to include written authorization by the applicant, employee or volunteer for the school to obtain information concerning such persons that may be available from the Statewide Central Registry for the Collection of Information Concerning the Abuse or Neglect of a Child and any equivalent information from another jurisdiction.</p> <p>Sections 8.2, 8.3, 9 and 9.1 require all employees and volunteers of such a school to undergo subsequent background investigations, every 5 years, as a condition to continue employment with the school.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>This board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent will want to ensure that the requirements of SB213 are implemented. New policy, regulation, and/or protocol may also be needed.</p>	
SB273	<p>This bill revises provisions relating to the dismissal of a probationary employee of a school district; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Sections 4-6 of this bill provide additional procedures for the dismissal of a probationary employee of a school district.</p> <p>Section 4 requires the superintendent of a school district to provide certain written notice to a probationary employee not less than 15 business days before the superintendent intends to file a recommendation to dismiss the employee with the board of trustees of the school district.</p> <p>Section 4 also authorizes a probationary employee to request an expedited, nonbinding arbitration hearing before a recommendation to dismiss is filed by the superintendent with the board of trustees.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill provides certain procedures for such an expedited hearing and requires an arbitrator in such a hearing to consider whether the dismissal of the probationary employee would violate the legal rights of the probationary employee provided by federal or state law or the dismissal would be arbitrary or capricious.</p> <p>Section 5 further requires the superintendent to</p>	<p>Senator Goicoechea NRS 391</p>

		<p>either: (1) file the written report of the arbitrator and a recommendation to dismiss the probationary employee with the board of trustees; or (2) provide written notice to the employee that dismissal will not be recommended to the board of trustees.</p> <p>If the superintendent files a recommendation to dismiss the employee, Section 6 requires the board of trustees to determine whether to accept this recommendation at its next regularly scheduled meeting and provide written notice of its decision to the probationary employee.</p> <p>Finally, Section 6 provides that the decision of the board of trustees relating to dismissal of the probationary employee is final and not subject to judicial review or appeal.</p> <p>This bill becomes effectively July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees will want to ensure that these new requirements are included in the district’s personnel/human resources policies and/or regulations and that there is administrative oversight for the process described in SB273.</p>	
SB300	This bill makes an appropriation to the Department of Education for allocation to school districts to carry out a program of peer assistance and review of teachers; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	See the complete description of this bill in FINANCE and FUNDING.	Committee on Education
SB369 	This bill requires the board of trustees of certain larger school districts to establish a program of professional development to provide training on how to work collaboratively to ensure that a school environment is productive and collaborative; requiring teachers and principals to receive such training in certain circumstances requiring the board of trustees of certain school districts to conduct an investigation at a school in certain circumstances to determine engagement of parents and families of pupils and whether the culture of the school is focused on pupil outcomes; requiring the board of trustees of certain school districts to provide certain training to members of the staff at a school in which an investigation occurs; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Section 2 of this bill requires the board of trustees of a school district in which more than 75,000 pupils are enrolled (currently the Clark County School District) to establish a program of professional development to provide training to teachers and principals on how to engage and work collaboratively with members of the staff of the school and the parents and families of pupils enrolled at the school to ensure that the school environment is productive and collaborative.</p> <p>Section 2 also requires principals and teachers to receive such training at the request of the superintendent of the school district or the principal of the school.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill requires the board of trustees of a school district in which more than 75,000 pupils are enrolled, upon petition of a certain percentage of employees of the school or</p>	Senators Ford, Woodhouse, Spearman, Denis, Segerblom, et al NRS 391A

		<p>parents or legal guardians of pupils who are enrolled in the school or upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of an organizational team if such a team has been established for a school as part of the reorganization of the school district, to investigate whether: (1) certain employees at a school are effectively engaging the parents and families of pupils who are enrolled in the school; and (2) the culture of the school is focused on pupil outcomes.</p> <p>Section 3 also requires the board of trustees of a school district that conducts such an investigation to provide any necessary and appropriate training to members of the staff of the school to ensure that parents and families of pupils enrolled in the school are effectively engaged in the education of their children and that the culture at the school is focused on pupil outcomes.</p> <p>Finally, section 3 makes the provisions of that section inapplicable to a turnaround school until after the first year in which the school operates under that designation.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees will work collaboratively with the superintendent and educational staff to implement the requirements of this bill. New policy, regulation, and/or protocol may be required. Administrative oversight will be necessary.</p>	
FINANCE and FUNDING			
AB434	<p>This bill makes appropriations to the Department of Education for incentives for hiring new teachers to teach at Title I schools and schools designated as underperforming and incentives for certain teachers who transfer to teach at those schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 appropriates the sum of \$2,500,000 for incentives for the hiring of new teachers to teach at Title I schools or schools that are designated as underperforming pursuant to the statewide system of accountability for public schools.</p> <p>3. The State Board of Education shall adopt regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Assemblymen Frierson, Araujo, and Benitez-Thompson</p>

<p>SB49</p>	<p>This bill requires an additional apportionment of money from the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund to certain school districts and charter schools for pupils with disabilities; revising provisions governing the reimbursement of certain hospitals and other facilities for educational services provided to certain children; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for a basic support guarantee to be provided for each pupil who attends public school in this State. The money is paid from the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund. The amount of the basic support guarantee is established for each school district for each school year according to a formula. Existing law further provides for a statewide multiplier to be applied for pupils with disabilities so that additional funding is provided for such pupils from the Account. However, that additional funding is limited to not more than 13 percent of the total pupil enrollment in the school district or charter school, except in limited circumstances. (NRS 387.122)</p> <p>If a school district or charter school has reported an enrollment of pupils with disabilities exceeding 13 percent of total pupil enrollment, section 1 of this bill generally requires that an additional apportionment be made from the Account to the school district or charter school, for each such pupil in an amount equal to one-half of the statewide multiplier then in effect for pupils with disabilities.</p> <p>The bill also clarifies the amount of reimbursement to which a hospital or facility serving such students is entitled.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p>	<p>Committee on Finance NRS 387</p>
<p>SB155</p>	<p>This bill makes an appropriation for the implementation and operation of educational leadership training programs; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill makes an appropriation in the amount of \$500,000 in each year of the Biennium to the Clark County Public Education Foundation to implement and operate educational leadership training programs.</p> <p>These funds are contingent on matching money being provided by the Clark County Public Education Foundation.</p> <p>The Foundation shall work in cooperation with the 17 school districts, other public education foundations, and other partners to design and implement these programs.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of performing any preparatory administrative tasks necessary to carry out its provisions and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p>	<p>Senator Farley</p>

<p>SB167</p>	<p>This bill makes an appropriation for the creation and maintenance of school gardens for certain Title I schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill appropriates from the State General Fund to the State Department of Agriculture for the cost of creating and maintaining programs for school gardens that meet the requirements of subsection 2: For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$410,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$205,000</p> <p>The Department shall allocate the money appropriated by subsection 1 to schools which meet the requirements of subsection 3. For a school to receive an allocation of money pursuant to subsection 2, the school must be a Title I school as defined in NRS 385A.040.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working through the superintendent may want to encourage Title I schools to participate in this program.</p>	<p>Senators Farley, Cannizzaro, Cancela, Woodhouse, and Harris</p>
<p>SB178</p>	<p>This bill replaces the term "limited English proficient" with the term "English learner" for consistency with federal law; creating the Account for the New Nevada Education Funding Plan; providing for the distribution of money from the Account for the support of certain pupils who perform below a designated level of proficiency and are English learners or eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch; prescribing the purposes for which such money may be used; requiring the collection and reporting of certain information relating to the use of such money; requiring the Department of Education to contract with an independent consultant to research issues relating to certain categories of pupils; making appropriations; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Sections 7-11 of this bill provide school districts and charter schools with additional resources on a per pupil basis. Specifically, section 7 of this bill creates the Account for the New Nevada Education Funding Plan and requires the money in the Account to be used for public schools and public education in the manner set forth in sections 7-11.</p> <p>Section 8 of this bill distributes the money in the Account to public schools for the support of pupils enrolled in each public school who: (1) are English learners or eligible for a free or reduced-price lunch; (2) scored at or below the 25th percentile on certain assessments of proficiency; (3) are not enrolled at a Zoom school or Victory School; and (4) do not have an individualized education program.</p> <p>If an insufficient amount of money exists in the Account to provide \$1,200 for each such pupil in each public school in this State, section 8 requires money to be distributed first to the lowest performing public schools.</p> <p>Section 9 of this bill prescribes the services for which money received from the Account may be used and authorizes a public school to serve additional pupils who scored at or below the 25th percentile on certain assessments of proficiency.</p> <p>Section 9 requires a public school to consult with the staff of the school district in which the public school is</p>	<p>Senators Denis and Woodhouse and Assemblymen Diaz and Thompson NRS 387, 388, and 388B</p>

		<p>located to coordinate the use of money from the Account to maximize the efficient use of such money.</p> <p>Section 9 also requires a public school to consult with parents and guardians of pupils enrolled in the public school and develop a plan for the use of money from the Account.</p> <p>Section 10 of this bill prescribes the assessments of proficiency used to determine whether a pupil qualifies for the distribution of money from the Account.</p> <p>Section 11 of this bill requires the Department of Education to prescribe annual measurable objectives and performance targets for public schools that receive money from the Account and requires each such school to submit a report to the school district in which the public school is located measuring the effectiveness of the public school in providing services using money from the Account.</p> <p>Section 11 also requires the submission of such information to the Department for evaluation by an independent evaluator.</p> <p>Section 12 makes an appropriation from the State General Fund to the Account for a New Nevada Education Funding Plan created by Section 7: For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$36,000,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$36,000,000</p> <p>This bill 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 its provisions and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p>	
<p>SB300</p>	<p>This bill makes an appropriation to the Department of Education for allocation to school districts to carry out a program of peer assistance and review of teachers; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 appropriates from the State General Fund to the Department of Education the following sums: For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$1,200,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$1,300,000</p> <p>From these appropriations, the Department of Education shall transfer to the school districts specified in this subsection for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 and Fiscal Year 2018-2019 the following sums: Clark County School District \$1,000,000 Washoe County School District \$200,000</p>	<p>Committee on Education</p>

		<p>From these appropriations, the Department of Education shall allocate, for Fiscal Year 2018-2019, \$100,000 among the school districts other than Clark and Washoe County School Districts upon application of such a school district for a grant of money for the purposes set forth in the bill.</p> <p>A school district that receives an allocation pursuant to this bill shall use the allocation to provide assistance to teachers in meeting the standards for effective teaching, including, without limitation, by: (a) Conducting observations and peer assistance and review; and (b) Providing information and resources to teachers about strategies for effective teaching.</p> <p>The sums allocated must be accounted for separately from any other money received by the school district and used only for the purposes specified in this section.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July , 2017.</p>	
SB390	This bill extends the duration of the Zoom schools program; authorizing a Zoom elementary school to use money distributed to the school to provide an extended school day or summer academy or intersession; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>This bill largely mirrors the provisions of S.B. 405 (2015) and extends the Zoom schools program for the 2017-2019 Biennium. This bill requires the elementary schools, middle schools, junior high schools and high schools that were identified to operate as Zoom schools for the 2015-2017 Biennium to continue to operate as Zoom schools for the 2017-2019 Biennium. This bill also revises the manner in which a certain amount of money received by a Zoom school must be used.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017, and expires by limitation on June 30, 2019.</p>	Senators Denis and Woodhouse NRS 387
SB544	This bill is intended to ensure sufficient funding for K-12 public education for the 2017-2019 Biennium; apportioning the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund for the 2017-2019 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 charter schools; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>As a reminder, SB15 from the 2015 Session, established the weighted average for 2015-2016 as \$5,710 per pupil with individual school district support ranging from \$5,512 to \$24,331. For 2016-2017, the average statewide per pupil support was estimated at \$5,774.</p> <p>Section 1 establishes the basic support guarantee for school districts and charter schools for operating purposes for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 is an estimated weighted average of \$5,897 per pupil. For each respective school district, the basic support guarantee per pupil for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 is: Carson City \$7,102 Churchill \$7,094</p>	Committee on Finance

		<p>Clark \$5,700 Douglas \$6,257 Elko \$8,073 Esmeralda \$21,469 Eureka \$14,333 Humboldt \$7,430 Lander \$6,693 Lincoln \$10,790 Lyon \$7,400 Mineral \$9,602 Nye \$8,257 Pershing \$9,412 Storey \$8,306 Washoe \$5,677 White Pine \$8,257</p> <p>In Section 2, for the purposes of establishing the basic support guarantee, the estimated basic support guarantee per pupil for each school district for Fiscal Year 2018-2019 for operating purposes reflecting the school district ad valorem guarantee as adjusted:</p> <p>Carson City \$7,193 Churchill \$7,202 Clark \$5,779 Douglas \$6,334 Elko \$8,129 Esmeralda \$21,776 Eureka \$14,487 Humboldt \$7,379 Lander \$4,904 Lincoln \$10,907 Lyon \$7,487 Mineral \$9,725 Nye \$8,278 Pershing \$9,261 Storey \$8,283 Washoe \$5,737 White Pine \$8,324</p> <p>Section 7 requires the Department of Education shall transfer from the State Distributive School Account the following sums for students with disabilities: For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018..... \$186,670,566 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019..... \$199,819,875</p> <p>Section 7 also states that the money transferred by subsection 1 must be used only to fund the school districts and charter schools for the enrollment of pupils with disabilities in accordance with the funding multiplier calculated by the Department of Education pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 387.122.</p>	
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		<p>Section 12 directs the Department of Education to transfer from the State Distributive School Account the sum of \$147,445,963 for distribution by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the county school districts for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 which must, except as otherwise provided in section 14 of this act, be used to employ licensed teachers to comply with the required ratio of pupils to teachers in grades 1, 2 and 3, as set forth in subsection 1 of section 11 of this act. Expenditures for the class-size reduction program must be accounted for in a separate category of expenditure in the State Distributive School Account.</p> <p>Section 13 directs the Department of Education to transfer from the State Distributive School Account the sum of \$152,142,582 for distribution by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the county school districts for Fiscal Year 2018-2019 which must, except as otherwise provided in section 14 of this act, be used to employ licensed teachers to comply with the required ratio of pupils to teachers in grades 1, 2 and 3, as set forth in subsection 1 of section 11 of this act. Expenditures for the class-size reduction program must be accounted for in a separate category of expenditure in the State Distributive School Account</p> <p>Sections 1 to 21, inclusive, 23 and 25 to 44, inclusive, of this bill become effective on July 1, 2017. Section 22 becomes effective on July 1, 2017, if and only if Senate Bill No. 390 of this session is enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. Section 24 becomes effective on July 1, 2017, if and only if Assembly Bill No. 447 [Victory Schools] of this session is enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor. [AB447 was enacted and approved.]</p>	
<p>SB550</p>	<p>This bill creates a disbursement account for administration by the Legislative Counsel Bureau; making an appropriation to the disbursement account for costs relating to a human resource management information system for the Clark County School District; making an appropriation to the Washoe County School District for certain expenses; making an appropriation to the Nevada Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs, Inc. for certain grants; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 appropriates from the State General Fund to the disbursement account created by section 1 of this bill the sum of \$17,000,000 for costs relating to a human resource management information system for the Clark County School District.</p> <p>Section 3.3 appropriates from the State General Fund to the Washoe County School District the sum of \$5,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2017-2018 for expenses related to information technology, buses and school police vehicles.</p>	<p>Committee on Finance</p>

		<p>Section 3.87 appropriates from the State General Fund to the Nevada Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs, Inc. the following sums: For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$1,000,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$1,000,000</p> <p>Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this bill become effective upon passage and approval. Sections 3.1 to 3.9, inclusive, become effective on July 1, 2017.</p>	
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GOVERNANCE and ELECTED OFFICIALS

AB45	<p>This bill relates to public office; requiring a nongovernmental entity that sends a notice relating to voter registration to include certain information in the notice; updating citations in Nevada Revised Statutes to certain provisions of federal law; revising the deadlines for registering to vote by mail or computer for a primary, primary city, general city or general election; providing that the county and city clerks are not required to distribute sample ballots for an election to certain persons; revising the deadlines for submitting reports of campaign contributions, expenses and expenditures; requiring a candidate to include the ending balance in his or her campaign account on reports of campaign contributions; revising the campaign finance reporting requirements for certain candidates, persons, committees and parties relating to a special election to recall a public officer; revising the categories of campaign expenses and expenditures on campaign finance reports; setting forth the requirements to withdraw a petition for initiative or referendum; extending, under certain circumstances, the deadline for submitting for verification certain petitions for initiative; clarifying that a copy of a petition of candidacy of an independent candidate for the office of President of the United States must be filed with the Secretary of State before the petition is circulated for signatures; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Sections 1 to 23, inclusive, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 to 38, inclusive, of this bill become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 23.5, 23.7, 24.2, 24.5, 25.2, 25.4, 26.5, 27.1, 27.11 and 27.2 become effective on: (a) January 1, 2018, for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions and January 1, 2019, for all other purposes.</p> <p>School trustees will want to familiarize themselves with the specifics of AB45, especially as those details relate to deadlines for submitting finance reports of campaign contributions, expenses, and expenditures.</p>	<p>Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections NRS 293</p>
AB392	<p>This bill requires a disclosure on certain elections-related communications; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires that certain elections-related communications contain disclosures to provide the public with information relating to the source or purpose of the elections-related communications. (NRS 294A.347-294A.349)</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill provides that if an elections-related communication is published in support of or in opposition to a candidate and the communication includes the official name and address or other official contact information of a governmental entity of the State of Nevada or any political subdivision, the communication must disclose in a clear and conspicuous manner that the communication is not endorsed by and is not an official publication of the State of Nevada or the political subdivision, as appropriate.</p> <p>School trustees will want to familiarize</p>	<p>Assemblymen Oscarson, Ellison, and Wheeler NRS 294A</p>

		themselves with the specifics of AB392.	
AB451 	<p>This bill requires a member of the board of trustees of a school district to complete certain training for professional development; requiring the clerk of the board of trustees of a school district to take certain actions relating to the required training; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires each school district of this State to be governed by an elected board of trustees comprised of either five or seven members who serve 4-year terms. (NRS 386.120, 386.150, 386.160, 386.165)</p> <p>Existing law authorizes the board of trustees of a school district to fill a vacancy on the board by appointing a person to serve until the next general election. (NRS 386.270)</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill requires a member of the board of trustees of a school district to complete not less than 6 hours of training for professional development in both the first and third years of their 4-year term.</p> <p>Section 1 provides that this training must include instruction in: (1) laws relating to public records; (2) the Open Meeting Law; (3) laws relating to local government employee-management relations; (4) the laws governing the system of K-12 public schools in this State; (5) laws relating to local government ethics; (6) the identification and prevention of violence in schools; (7) certain financial management topics; (8) the fiduciary duties of a member of the board of trustees of a school district; and (9) laws relating to employment and contracts.</p> <p>Section 1 also requires a member of the board to provide written certification relating to the completion of this training.</p> <p>Existing law requires the board of trustees of a school district to elect one of its members to serve as clerk of the board or to select another qualified person to serve as clerk. (NRS 386.310) Section 1 of this bill requires the clerk of the board of trustees to: (1) assist the members of the board of trustees with the completion of the training for professional development; and (2) post notice of the failure of a member to complete this training on the Internet website of the board and provide notice of such failure to the other members of the board.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1,2017.</p> <p>NASB will provide opportunities for trustees to receive training in the areas described in ANB451. The Association will also provide a certificate of completion for trustees who</p>	<p>Assemblymen Frierson and Benitez-Thompson NRS 386</p>

		complete its training.	
SB301	This bill abolishes the State Board for Career and Technical Education and transferring certain duties to the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction; changing the name of the Advisory Council on Parental Involvement and Family Engagement and revising certain duties of the Council; abolishing the Interagency Panel; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>As recommended by the Sunset Subcommittee, Sections 1, 7-20, 25 and 26 of this bill abolish the State Board for Career and Technical Education and transfer the duties of that Board and its Executive Officer to the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, as applicable.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill revises the annual report of the state of public education in this State made by the Department of Education to include a description of any policies, plans and programs for promoting, extending and improving career and technical education and Section 31 repeals the annual report made separately by the Executive Officer. (NRS 385.230)</p> <p>As recommended by the Sunset Subcommittee, Sections 4-6 of this bill change the name of the Advisory Council to the Advisory Council for Family Engagement and modify the annual reporting requirements of the Advisory Council.</p> <p>Existing law establishes an Interagency Panel responsible for making recommendations concerning the placement of persons with disabilities who are eligible to receive certain special education services. (NRS 388.5237) As recommended by the Sunset Subcommittee, Section 31 of this bill abolishes the Interagency Panel.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p>	Committee on Education NRS 385 and 388
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION			
AB241	This bill provides that counties and cities must include in building codes or adopt by ordinance a requirement that certain buildings and facilities used by the public be equipped with one or more baby changing tables; requiring the board of trustees of any school district that adopts a building code to include such a provision in the code; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>Section 1 of this bill requires each county and city to include in its respective building code a requirement that every permanent building and facility used by the public that contains a public restroom and is constructed on or after October 1, 2017, be equipped with one or more baby changing tables accessible to men and women.</p> <p>If a county or city has no building code, section 1 requires the county or city to adopt this requirement by ordinance.</p> <p>Section 1 further provides that the building code or ordinance, as applicable, must provide an exception for any building or facility that: (1) does not have a</p>	Assemblymen Frierson, Watkins, Araujo, and Bilbray-Axelrod

		<p>public restroom; or (2) has been issued a permit or license that restricts admission of children to the building or facility on the basis of age.</p> <p>Finally, section 1 provides that the provisions of section 1 apply to any school district for which a building code is adopted as described above.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions and on October 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees working through the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to ensure that the requirements of AB241 are implemented. This may necessitate a review of board policy and/or regulations applying to construction of public restrooms.</p>	
<p>SB246</p> 	<p>This bill revises provisions governing a contract for a public work involving a construction manager at risk; revising provisions relating to the authority of public bodies to enter into a contract with a design-build team for the construction of a public work; extending the prospective expiration of provisions relating to construction managers at risk; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill declares that the use of a construction manager at risk to provide preconstruction services as a method of construction is not intended to be used by the State or a political subdivision to limit competition, discourage competitive bidding or engage in or allow bid-shopping.</p> <p>Sections 1.3 and 2 of this bill make the procedure with which a public body and a construction manager at risk are required to comply for advertising for proposals or applications, as applicable, under the project delivery method of construction manager at risk the same as the procedure with which a public body is required to comply to advertise for bids on a public work for which the estimated cost exceeds \$100,000 under the project delivery method of "design-bid-build."</p> <p>Additionally, Section 1.3 prohibits an applicant for selection as a construction manager at risk from substituting another employee for an employee whose resume was included in the applicant's proposal to the public body, unless the original employee is unavailable for certain specified reasons or the public body fails to enter into a contract for preconstruction services with a construction manager at risk within a certain period.</p> <p>Section 1.7 of this bill requires that the preliminary</p>	<p>Senators Manendo, Hardy, Parks et al NRS 338</p>

		<p>proposed amount of compensation include general overhead and profit and requires that consideration of that proposed amount constitute at least 5 percent of the scoring of an applicant.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill requires a construction manager at risk to provide each qualified subcontractor with a form that has been prepared by the construction manager at risk and approved by the public body on which any proposal in response to a request for proposals for the public work is required to be submitted.</p> <p>Sections 5 and 6 of this bill postpone the prospective expiration of this authority until June 30, 2021.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill authorizes a public body, within a 12-month period, to contract with a design-build team for the design and construction of not more than two discrete public works projects, each of which have an estimated cost of \$5,000,000 or less.</p> <p>Sections 5 and 6 of this bill become effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, expire by limitation on June 30, 2021.</p> <p>Boards of trustees using a construction manager at risk and other services included in SB246 will want to become familiar with the new provisions of this bill.</p>	
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STUDENTS and STUDENT DATA or RECORDS

AB110	<p>This bill requires the Department of Education to establish a pilot program to provide competency-based education; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt regulations relating to the pilot program; establishing the Competency-Based Education Network; revising provisions governing the requirements for a pupil to receive credit for a course of study without attending the classes for the course; requiring the Department of Education to conduct a public awareness campaign regarding competency-based education; authorizing the Department to distribute certain money through a competitive grants program to carry out the pilot program to provide competency-based education; requiring the Competency-Based Education Network to prepare a comprehensive report relating to competency-based education; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1.2 of this bill requires the Department of Education to establish a pilot program to provide competency-based education and requires the State Board of Education to adopt regulations that prescribe the process for submission of an application by a school district or charter school to participate in the pilot program and the qualifications and conditions for participation by a school in the pilot program.</p> <p>Section 1.2 also requires the Department to select at least one school that primarily serves pupils who are at-risk or credit deficient for participation in the program if an application is made on behalf of such a school to participate in the program.</p>	Committee on Education NRS 389
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		<p>Section 1.1 of this bill defines “competency-based education” to mean a system of instruction by which a pupil advances to a higher level of learning when the pupil demonstrates mastery of a concept or skill, regardless of the time, place or pace at which the pupil progresses.</p> <p>Section 1.4 of this bill requires the Department to establish a Competency-Based Education Network and prescribes the membership and duties of the Network, including a requirement that the Network submit a report to the Governor and the Legislature on the implementation of competency-based education once each Biennium.</p> <p>Section 1.8 of this bill provides that a pupil may also be granted credit in lieu of course attendance if the pupil demonstrates proficiency to meet the objectives of a course or of a particular area or areas of a course: (1) through a portfolio of the pupil’s work; (2) through the pupil’s performance of a task that is designed to measure the proficiency of the pupil; or (3) as measured by criteria prescribed by the State Board of Education.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.</p> <p>NASB will represent boards of trustees during meetings of the State Board where regulations are discussed. Boards through the superintendent may wish to send district representatives to provide testimony during these discussions.</p> <p>The board of trustees may wish to consider participation in the Program described in these new statutes.</p>	
AB144	This bill creates the Nevada Advisory Commission on Mentoring; providing for the membership, powers and duties of the Commission; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	<p>This bill creates the Nevada Advisory Commission on Mentoring for the purpose of supporting and facilitating existing mentorship programs in this State.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill creates the Commission and prescribes the membership of the Commission.</p> <p>Section 4 further requires the Commission to appoint a Mentorship Advisory Council to advise the Commission on matters of importance relating to</p>	

		<p>mentoring and mentorship programs in this State.</p> <p>Section 5 requires the Commission to: (1) establish model guidelines and parameters for existing mentorship programs; (2) develop a model financial plan providing for the sustainability and financial stability of existing mentorship programs; (3) develop model protocols for the management of mentors, mentees and matches under existing mentorship programs; (4) employ a coordinator for mentorship programs in this State; and (5) develop and administer a competitive grants program to award grants of money to mentorship programs.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>Boards of trustees may want to send school district representatives to meetings of the Mentorship Advisory Council to provide testimony regarding model guidelines and parameters regarding existing mentorship programs and other matters related to this issue.</p> <p>When grants of money become available, boards of trustees may wish to work through the superintendent to apply for those funds.</p>	
<p>AB236</p>	<p>This bill authorizes the director of an agency which provides child welfare services or certain designees to request the education records of a pupil who is in the custody of the agency; requiring a public or private school or school district to comply with such a request; providing that the board of trustees of a school district, the governing body of a charter school or the governing body of a private school may be joined as a party in a proceeding concerning the protection of a child for failing to comply with such a request; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill authorizes the director of an agency which provides child welfare services or his or her designee who is responsible for the supervision of the case plan of a child in the custody of the agency to request from a public or private school or school district any education records concerning the child.</p> <p>Section 1 also prohibits a person who requests such education records from disclosing the records except as authorized by law.</p> <p>If such a request for education records is made, Section 1 requires the agency which provides child welfare services and the board of trustees of the school district, the governing body of the charter school or the governing body of the private school, as applicable, to enter into a memorandum of understanding which sets forth the terms for use of the education records and any required training concerning federal law governing such use.</p> <p>Sections 6 and 7 of this bill require a public or</p>	<p>Committee on Health and Human Services NRS 392</p>

		<p>private school or school district to comply with such a request, and provide that any failure to comply may result in the board of trustees or governing body, as applicable, being joined as a party in a proceeding concerning the protection of the child.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent and district staff will want to ensure that the records of students described in this bill are provided within the parameters of the statute. This may necessitate new regulation and/or protocol.</p>	
<p>AB275</p>	<p>This bill requires the Department of Education to establish a statewide framework for providing integrated student supports for pupils enrolled in public schools and the families of such pupils; requiring the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to take certain action to provide academic and nonacademic supports for pupils enrolled in the school district or charter school and the families of such pupils; requiring any request for proposals issued by a local educational agency for integrated student supports to include provisions requiring a provider of integrated student support services to comply with the protocol for providing integrated student supports established by the Department; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill requires the Department of Education to establish a statewide framework for providing and coordinating integrated student supports, which are academic and nonacademic supports for pupils enrolled in public schools and the families of such pupils, to the extent money is available.</p> <p>This bill requires the framework to: (1) establish minimum standards for the provision of integrated student supports by school districts and charter schools; (2) establish a protocol to provide and coordinate integrated student supports; and (3) include integration and coordination across school and community-based providers of integrated student support services.</p> <p>This bill also requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to: (1) conduct annually a needs assessment to identify the academic and nonacademic supports needed within the district or charter school; (2) ensure that mechanisms for data-driven decision-making are in place and the academic progress of pupils for whom integrated student supports have been provided is tracked; (3) ensure integration and coordination between providers of integrated student support services; and (4) to the extent money is available, ensure that pupils have access to certain professionals and services.</p> <p>This bill also requires that a request for proposals issued by a local educational agency for integrated student support services include provisions requiring a provider of integrated student support services to comply with the protocol established by the</p>	<p>Assembly-women Spiegel and Diaz; Senators Parks and Manendo NRS 388</p>

		<p>Department.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees will want to have district representatives involved in discussions at the Department regarding integrated student supports, both academic and non-academic.</p> <p>After the Department establishes the framework, the board of trustees may need to adopt new policy and/or regulation to conduct the needs assessment and respond to other requirements in AB275. Thereafter, the board through the superintendent will want to ensure that integrated supports are provided as determined and that there is integration and coordination between providers of these services and the school district.</p>	
<p>AB320</p> 	<p>This bill revises provisions relating to pupil data as a component of the statewide performance evaluation system for employees; requiring certain educational personnel to develop learning goals for pupils to measure pupil growth; providing for a review of the statewide performance evaluation system and the manner in which a school carries out certain evaluations; increasing the percentage of an evaluation of certain educational personnel that is based on pupil growth; revising the manner in which such evaluations are conducted; revising provisions relating to the number of evaluations that certain educational personnel are required to receive; revising provisions relating to the Teachers and Leaders Council; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1.1 of this bill requires each teacher, principal, vice principal and other administrator who provides direct instructional services to pupils at a school to develop learning goals for such pupils.</p> <p>Section 1.1 requires the Department of Education to establish a list of assessments that may be used by a school or school district to measure the achievement of these learning goals.</p> <p>Section 1.1 also requires: (1) the board of trustees of each school district to ensure that the learning goals measure pupil growth in accordance with the criteria established by regulation of the State Board; and (2) that each teacher and administrator who establishes learning goals be evaluated in accordance with the criteria established by the State Board to determine the extent to which the learning goals of the pupils were achieved.</p> <p>Existing law requires the statewide performance evaluation system to: (1) require that an employee's overall performance be determined to be highly effective, effective, minimally effective or ineffective; and (2) include a process for peer evaluation of teachers. (NRS 391.465) Section 2 of this bill: (1) removes the term "minimally effective" and replaces it with the term "developing"; and (2) changes the term "peer evaluation" to "peer observation." Sections 1, 1.5 and 3.5-5.7 of this bill make</p>	<p>Assemblymen Frierson and Fumo NRS 391</p>

		<p>conforming changes. Section 2 also provides that an administrator at the district level who provides direct supervision of the principal of a school and who also serves as the superintendent of schools of a school district must not be evaluated using the statewide performance evaluation system.</p> <p>Section 2 instead requires pupil growth, as determined pursuant to section 1.1, to account for this portion of the evaluation. Section 5.9 of this bill provides that, for the 2017-2018 school year, pupil growth must account for 20 percent of the evaluation of a teacher or administrator.</p> <p>Section 1.2 of this bill requires the: (1) State Board to annually review the statewide performance evaluation system to ensure accuracy and reliability; and (2) board of trustees of each school district to annually review the manner in which a school in the school district carries out the evaluation of teachers and administrators pursuant to the statewide performance evaluation system.</p> <p>Existing law requires each postprobationary teacher or administrator who receives an evaluation designating his or her overall performance as effective or highly effective to receive one evaluation in the next school year. (NRS 391.690, 391.710)</p> <p>Sections 4 and 5 of this bill instead require a postprobationary teacher or administrator who receives an evaluation designating his or her overall performance as highly effective for 2 consecutive school years to: (1) participate in one observation cycle in the school year immediately following the school year in which the postprobationary teacher or administrator receives a second consecutive evaluation designating his or her performance as highly effective and; (2) receive one evaluation in the school year immediately following the school year in which the postprobationary teacher or administrator participated in the observation cycle.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent will want to ensure that all of these new requirements are embodied as appropriate in policy and/or regulation. Revisions may be needed in negotiated agreements as a result of the changes in AB320.</p>	
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<p>AB491</p>	<p>This bill requires, with limited exception, that a child in foster care remain enrolled in his or her school of origin; providing that the relevant agency which provides child welfare services and local education agency are jointly liable for the costs of transportation for the child in foster care to attend his or her school of origin; requiring the Department of Education and each agency which provides child welfare services and local education agency to develop certain policies and procedures relating to children in foster care; eliminating the Program of School Choice for Children in Foster Care; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 7 of this bill requires that a child who enters foster care or changes placement while in foster care remain enrolled in the child's school of origin if the agency which provides child welfare services determines that it is in the best interests of the child.</p> <p>Section 7 also sets forth certain criteria that must be used by the agency in making such a determination.</p> <p>Section 7.5 of this bill requires the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school to allow a pupil who leaves foster care to remain enrolled in his or her school of origin until the end of the school year unless the parent or guardian of the pupil elects to enroll the pupil in a different school.</p> <p>Section 9 of this bill requires that the Department of Education, each local education agency and each agency which provides child welfare services to designate a single point of contact who is responsible for developing certain policies and procedures relating to children in foster care.</p> <p>Section 10 of this bill requires the State Board of Education to prepare an annual report concerning the academic progress of children in foster care who attend a public school in this State.</p> <p>Section 10 also requires: (1) each education agency to submit to the Department of Education a report relating to children in foster care; and (2) an agency which provides child welfare services to a child enrolled in public school in this State to provide any information requested by a local education agency as soon as practicable.</p> <p>Existing law establishes the Program of School Choice for Children in Foster Care. (NRS 388E.100) This program allows the legal guardian or custodian of a child who is in foster care to apply to participate in the Program so that the child may be enrolled in a public school other than the public school which the child is zoned to attend. (NRS 388E.110) Section 15 of this bill eliminates this Program.</p> <p>Section 15 also eliminates a provision which provides that a child who is in the legal or physical custody of an agency which provides child welfare services and is awaiting foster care placement is deemed to be homeless for the purposes of the federal McKinney-</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 432B</p>
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		<p>Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987, 42 U.S.C. §§ 11301 et seq.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees will want to work collaboratively with the superintendent and other district staff to ensure that the provisions of AB491 are followed. New policy, regulation, and/or protocol may be needed.</p>	
<p>SB3</p>	<p>This bill revises provisions governing participation by public schools in the Breakfast After the Bell Program that provides breakfast to certain pupils; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law provides for the creation of the Breakfast After the Bell Program for the purpose of requiring certain public schools with large populations of pupils from low-income families to provide breakfast to their pupils after an instructional day of school has officially begun. (NRS 387.114-387.1175)</p> <p>Existing law also requires the State Department of Agriculture to monitor participating schools and provide written notice to a school at the end of each school year if the school did not increase the provision of breakfast to eligible pupils by at least 10 percent in that school year.</p> <p>Existing law requires a school that receives such notice to submit a plan for increasing participation in the Program to the Department. (NRS 387.1165)</p> <p>This bill removes the requirement that the Department provide such notice and instead requires the Department to notify a school if the school has not maintained or increased the provision of breakfast to eligible pupils.</p> <p>This bill also requires a school that receives such notice to submit to the Department: (1) a statement identifying the reasons the school did not maintain or increase the provision of breakfast to eligible pupils; and (2) a plan for increasing participation in the Program by eligible pupils which addresses the reasons identified in the statement.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees may wish to work with the superintendent and appropriate district staff to monitor participating schools and the number of breakfasts served to eligible pupils. The board of trustees will want to review all reports submitted to the Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>Committee on Finance NRS 387</p>

		<p>identifying the reasons the school did not maintain or increase the number of breakfasts served to eligible pupils and its plan for increasing the participation of eligible students.</p>	
<p>SB19</p>	<p>This bill prescribes the requirements for a pupil to enroll in a dual credit course; providing that the State Board of Education must not unreasonably limit the number of dual credit courses in which a pupil may enroll; requiring the board of trustees of each school district to provide written notice identifying the dual credit courses available to pupils enrolled in the district; requiring each school district and charter school to enter into a cooperative agreement with one or more community colleges, state colleges and universities to provide dual credit courses to pupils enrolled in the school district or charter school; providing that an academic plan for a pupil who is enrolled in a dual credit course must include certain information; providing that a pupil who successfully completes a program of workforce development must be allowed to apply any credit received for the completion of the program toward the total number of credits required for a related credential, certificate or degree; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill requires the academic plan developed for a pupil who is enrolled in dual credit courses additionally to address how the dual credit course will enable the pupil to achieve his or her post-graduation goals.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill provides that a pupil who wishes to enroll in a dual credit course must: (1) apply to the superintendent of the school district or his or her designee or the administrator of the charter school, in which the pupil is enrolled; and (2) satisfactorily complete the prerequisites for the course before enrolling in the course.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill requires each school district and charter school to enter into cooperative agreements with one or more community colleges, state colleges and universities to offer dual credit courses to pupils enrolled in the school district or charter school.</p> <p>Section 4 requires a cooperative agreement to include an explanation of the manner in which the tuition for each dual credit course will be paid.</p> <p>Section 4 also requires: (1) a community college, state college or university that provides a dual credit course to provide a copy of the cooperative agreement to the Nevada System of Higher Education and the Department of Education; and (2) the System and Department to retain a copy of each such cooperative agreement.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill prohibits the State Board of Education from unreasonably limiting the number of dual credit courses in which a pupil may enroll.</p> <p>Section 6 of this bill requires the board of trustees to prepare a written notice which identifies the dual credit courses available to pupils enrolled in the school district and, to the extent information is available, to pupils enrolled in charter schools within the school district.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of adopting regulations and performing any other</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 388</p>

		<p>administrative tasks that are necessary and on January 1, 2018, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to ensure that students who want to enroll in dual credit courses are aware of the changes included in SB19 and that they know that the superintendent’s approval is required prior to enrollment.</p> <p>In addition, the board of trustees must contract with a community college or university to provide dual credit courses. After the contract has been signed, the board of trustees must provide written notice of the dual credit courses to be provided for students.</p> <p>The Department of Education is prohibited from limiting the number of dual credit courses available for students.</p> <p>Students enrolled in workforce development programs may apply their credits to NSHE colleges and/or universities. This information should also be provided to students.</p>	
<p>SB66</p>	<p>This bill removes the limitation on the amount of credit a pupil may earn for successful completion of certain work programs; authorizing the board of trustees of a school district, the governing body of a charter school or a nonprofit organization to apply for a grant of money from the Department of Education to develop and implement certain work-based learning programs; requiring the board of trustees of a school district and the governing body of a charter school that offers a work-based learning program to biennially prepare and submit a report concerning the manner in which the program has been carried out; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 of this bill replaces the term “public or private internship” with the term “work-based learning programs” and authorizes a school district or charter school to offer a work-based learning program upon application to and approval of the State Board of Education.</p> <p>Section 2 prescribes the requirements for work-based learning programs and the requirements for pupils to participate in a work-based learning program. Section 2 also: (1) removes the limitation that applied on the amount of credit a pupil could obtain for completing an internship so that a pupil may earn one or more credits for completing a work-based learning program; and (2) requires the board of trustees of a school district and the governing body of a charter school that offers a work-based learning program to prepare a report concerning the manner in which the work-based learning program has been carried out and submit the report to the State Board and the Legislature once each Biennium.</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill authorizes the board of</p>	<p>Committee on Education NRS 389</p>

		<p>trustees of a school district, the governing body of a charter school or a nonprofit organization to apply for a grant of money from the Department of Education to develop and implement work-based learning programs in the fields, trades or occupations prescribed by the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Office of Economic Development.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate may want to provide the work-based learning program described in SB66 and, if implemented, make students aware of the details specified.</p>	
<p>SB107</p>	<p>This bill requires the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools to establish standards of content and performance for ethnic and diversity studies in high school; authorizing school districts and governing bodies of charter schools that operate as a high school to provide instruction in ethnic and diversity studies to pupils in high school; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools to establish standards of content and performance for certain courses of study in public schools. (NRS 389.520)</p> <p>This bill requires the Council to establish standards of content and performance for ethnic and diversity studies for pupils enrolled in high school.</p> <p>This bill also authorizes the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school that operates as a high school to provide instruction in ethnic and diversity studies to pupils in high school and requires any such instruction to comply with the standards prescribed by the Council.</p> <p>The State Board shall adopt regulations as needed.</p> <p>This bill 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 its provisions and on July 1, 2018, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees in collaboration with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate may wish to provide instruction as described in SB107, adopting the curriculum specified by the Council to Establish Academic Standards.</p>	<p>Senator Segerblom NRS 389</p>

<p>SB108</p>	<p>This bill requires the State Board of Education to create a subcommittee to study the manner in which to include certain instruction in criminal law in the social studies courses required for graduation from a public high school; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires each pupil enrolled in a public high school to enroll in at least three units of credit in social studies. (NRS 389.018)</p> <p>This bill requires the State Board of Education to create a subcommittee to study the manner in which to include certain instruction in criminal law in the required units of credit in social studies and specifies certain crimes which frequently involve persons under the age of 18 years that must be included in the instruction.</p> <p>In addition, this bill requires that such instruction emphasize personal responsibility for understanding and complying with the law and lists specific topics to be included as part of this instruction.</p> <p>In addition, the instruction must include information to assist victims and witnesses of such crimes and lists specific topics for this instruction.</p> <p>This bill requires: (1) the State Board of Education to report the findings of the subcommittee to the Legislative Committee on Education, including any actions it has taken or intends to take to include the instruction in the social studies courses; and (2) the Legislative Committee on Education to consider the report and transmit any recommendations for legislation to ensure the instruction is included in the curriculum for social studies to the 80th Session of the Nevada Legislature.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>NASB will represent boards of trustees during meetings of the State Board where regulations are discussed.</p> <p>Boards through the superintendent may wish to send district representatives to provide testimony during these discussions. There have been concerns from various districts that the social studies' curriculum is already full and that there are alternatives ways to communicate the information specified in this bill.</p>	<p>Committee on Education NTS 389</p>
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<p>SB112</p>	<p>This bill requires a course of study in health prescribed for pupils enrolled in middle school, junior high school or high school to include certain information on organ and tissue donation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt regulations establishing a course of study in health for pupils enrolled in middle school, junior high school or high school, including pupils enrolled in those grade levels at a charter school, that includes, to the extent money is available, instruction in hands-only or compression-only cardiopulmonary resuscitation and the use of an automated external defibrillator. (NRS 389.018, 389.021)</p> <p>This bill requires that such a course of study in health include instruction in organ and tissue donation, including, without limitation: (1) how to register as a donor and the rules governing donor gifts in this State, pursuant to the Revised Uniform Anatomical Gift Act; (2) the societal and individual benefits of organ and tissue donation; and (3) facts about organ and tissue donation.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees through the superintendent may wish to send district representatives to provide testimony during these State Board of Education discussions.</p> <p>After regulations are developed, the board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to ensure that instruction provided includes these new requirements. New curriculum materials may be needed.</p>	<p>Senators Ratti and Kieckhefer NRS 389</p>
<p>SB132</p>	<p>This bill provides for the establishment of an individual graduation plan for certain pupils to allow them to remain in high school for an additional period to work towards graduation; requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to determine certain requirements for eligibility for such a plan; revising provisions relating to academic plans for high school pupils; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Board of Education to prescribe the criteria for a pupil to receive a standard high school diploma. (NRS 390.600)</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district and allows the governing body of a charter school that operates as a high school and is in good standing with its sponsor to adopt a policy to authorize the establishment of individual graduation plans for pupils enrolled in a high school within the school district or operated by the charter school, as applicable, who: (1) are not likely to graduate on time; (2) have scored poorly on the college and career readiness assessment; or (3) have attended or will attend school in another country as a foreign exchange student for at least one semester.</p>	<p>Senator Harris NRS 390</p>

		<p>Section 1 requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish certain requirements for eligibility for such a plan.</p> <p>Section 1 further allows a pupil with an individual graduation plan to remain enrolled in high school for up to 3 semesters after the date on which he or she was otherwise scheduled to graduate. The school district or charter school, as applicable, may withdraw an individual graduation plan if the pupil is not making adequate progress as outlined in the plan or for other good cause.</p> <p>Section 1 provides that a pupil for whom an individual graduation plan has been established must be counted when calculating the graduation rates of pupils for the year in which the pupil was scheduled to graduate until the pupil obtains a standard high school diploma and then must be counted for the appropriate year as determined by the Department.</p> <p>Section 1 also requires a pupil with an individual graduation plan who receives below a prescribed score on the college and career readiness assessment to enroll in the maximum number of units of credit per semester allowed by the public school in which he or she is enrolled unless his or her individual graduation plan provides otherwise.</p> <p>Finally, section 1 provides that a charter school shall be deemed to be in good standing if the charter school: (1) is carrying out an improvement plan approved by the sponsor of the charter school; or (2) operates as a high school, has a graduation rate that is more than 60 percent and is not rated in the lowest 5 percent of high schools in the State in pupil achievement and performance as determined by the Department of Education.</p> <p>Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt a policy to develop a 4-year academic plan for pupils in high school. (NRS 388.205) Section 2 of this bill requires each public school within the school district to provide each pupil with this plan at the beginning of the pupil's ninth grade year.</p> <p>Section 2 also requires: (1) a school counselor to establish and annually revise specific educational goals for each pupil in consultation with the pupil's parent or legal guardian; and (2) the policies adopted</p>	
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		<p>by the board of trustees of each school district to ensure that each pupil and the pupil's parent or legal guardian are provided with certain information regarding postsecondary and vocational education.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate may need to reconsider policy and/or regulation previously developed regarding the academic plans for students. Because the new statutes specify that the plans must be provided at the beginning of the student's ninth grade year, training may be needed along with new accountability protocols for appropriate oversight.</p> <p>Because this new law allows the student to continue in high school for 3 semesters after his/her normal graduation dates if the plan is being followed, notification will be necessary for parents or guardians and their students.</p> <p>The legislative intent of these changes is to provide a stronger structure for students and their families to be aware of their progress toward graduation and to be more prepared for whatever career path they take after graduation.</p>	
<p>SB165</p>	<p>This bill defines the term "obesity" as a chronic disease; requiring the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services to prepare an annual report on obesity; requiring certain school districts to collect data concerning the height and weight of pupils; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill defines the term "obesity" in the preliminary chapter of NRS as a chronic disease having certain characteristics.</p> <p>Sections 2 and 4-6 of this bill define the term "obesity" as used in those provisions of existing law.</p> <p>Section 5 also requires the Division to prepare an annual report on obesity statistics in this State and the efforts to reduce obesity.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill: (1) requires the board of trustees of each school district in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe counties) to use school nurses, health personnel and certain teachers and other personnel to conduct examinations of the height and weight of certain pupils; and (2) provides that, under certain circumstances, the school authorities are not required to provide notice to the parent or guardian of a child before</p>	<p>Senator Denis and Assemblyman Oscarson NRS 201, 392, and new section</p>

		<p>conducting the examination.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The boards of trustees for Clark and Washoe working collaboratively with superintendents and other district staff as appropriate will want to ensure that the requirements of SB165 are implemented.</p>	
SB200	<p>This bill requires certain pupils to receive instruction in computer education and technology; authorizing a pupil to apply credit received for certain courses in computer science to fulfill requirements for graduation from high school, admission to college and eligibility for the Millennium Scholarship under certain circumstances; requiring a school district or charter school to provide professional development concerning computer science and computer education and technology; requiring the Advisory Council on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics to appoint a subcommittee on computer science to make recommendations concerning instruction in computer education and technology; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 of this bill requires that a course in computer science approved by the State Board of Education be made available to pupils at each public high school, each charter school that operates as a high school and each university school for profoundly gifted pupils.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill requires each pupil who is enrolled in a public school or any state facility for the detention of children to receive instruction in computer education and technology that is approved by the State Board before beginning sixth grade.</p> <p>Section 3 also provides that if the State Board prescribes a course in computer education and technology for pupils in high school, the State Board is required to prescribe the amount of the instructional time for the course that must be dedicated to computer science and computational thinking.</p> <p>Sections 4.5 and 8.3 of this bill require the Department of Education to review all courses in computer science and instruction in computer education and technology and make recommendations to the State Board concerning whether to approve the course or instruction.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill requires that the standards of content and performance established by the Council for computer education and technology include standards for computer science and computational thinking.</p> <p>Sections 6 and 7 of this bill provide that if the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education requires a student to successfully complete a course in mathematics or science to be admitted to any institution in the System or to be eligible for the Millennium Scholarship, the student may apply not more than one unit of credit received for completing</p>	<p>Senators Woodhouse, Denis, Ford, Spearman, et al and Assemblymen Carlton, Frierson, and Fumo NRS 389</p>

		<p>certain courses in computer science toward those requirements if the student has also completed a certain number of units of credit in mathematics or science, as applicable.</p> <p>Section 8.5 of this bill makes appropriations to the Department of Education (1) for transfer to the Clark and Washoe County School Districts for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of this bill; and (2) to award noncompetitive grants to other school districts and charter schools for the purpose of carrying out the requirements of this bill.</p> <p>Clark County School District For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$700,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$800,000</p> <p>Washoe County School District For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$100,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$200,000</p> <p>Other school districts and charter schools For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$200,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$400,000</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions. For all other purposes sections 1, 4, 7, 8, 8.5 and 9 become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 3, 4.5, 5 and 5.5 become effective on July 1, 2018. Section 6 becomes effective on July 1, 2020. Sections 2 and 8.3 become effective on July 1, 2022.</p> <p>This bill presents an opportunity for boards of trustees through the superintendent to encourage appropriate district staff to testify before the State Board on the issues involved with implementing this legislation. This bill also provides an opportunity for students to receive appropriate computer and technology instruction before sixth grade.</p>	
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<p>SB241</p>	<p>This bill provides for the establishment of the State Seal of STEM Program to recognize pupils who have attained a high level of proficiency in science, technology, engineering and mathematics; providing for the establishment of the State Seal of STEAM Program to recognize pupils who have attained a high level of proficiency in science, technology, engineering, the arts and mathematics; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 of this bill requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a State Seal of STEM Program beginning with the 2018-2019 school year to recognize high school pupils who have attained a high level of proficiency in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill prescribes the requirements for a high school pupil to graduate with the STEM Seal affixed to his or her diploma.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a State Seal of STEAM Program beginning with the 2018-2019 school year to recognize high school pupils who have attained a high level of proficiency in science, technology, engineering, the arts and mathematics.</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill prescribes the requirements for a high school pupil to graduate with the STEAM Seal affixed to his or her diploma.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions on July 1, 2018, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees will want to ensure that students and their parents or guardians are aware of this new opportunity.</p>	<p>Senators Woodhouse, Ratti, Cannizzaro, Parks et al and Assemblymen Carillo, Monroe-Moreno, Diaz, Neal, and Fumo</p>
<p>SB249</p> 	<p>This bill requires instruction in financial literacy for certain pupils enrolled in public schools; requiring a pupil enrolled in a public high school to receive instruction in economics; creating the Account for Instruction in Financial Literacy in the State General Fund; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 2 of this bill requires a pupil enrolled in a public high school to enroll in one-half unit of credit in economics and limits American government to one-half unit of credit, but allows a school district to authorize a school to offer a combined course in American government and economics for one unit of credit in certain circumstances. Section 7 of this bill makes those provisions effective on July 1, 2022.</p> <p>Existing law requires instruction in financial literacy for pupils enrolled in high school in each school district and in each charter school that operates as a high school. (NRS 389.074) Section 3 of this bill additionally requires instruction in financial literacy for pupils enrolled in grades 3 to 12, inclusive. Section 3 requires the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools to include the standards of content and performance for instruction in financial literacy in the standards of content and performance established</p>	<p>Senators Woodhouse, Ratti, Cannizzaro, Cancela, et al and Assemblymen Monroe-Moreno, Cohen, Diaz, Neal, Flores, Fumo, and Joiner NRS 388, 389, and 391A</p>

		<p>by the Council. Section 3 also requires that instruction in financial literacy: (1) be age-appropriate; (2) include certain topics; and (3) be provided within a course of study for which the Council has established the relevant standards of content and performance.</p> <p>Section 1 of this bill creates the Account for Instruction in Financial Literacy in the State General Fund and provides that money in the Account generally may be used only for providing the instruction in financial literacy required by section 3.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill requires each school district and the governing body of a charter school in which pupils are enrolled in any grade of grades 3 to 12, inclusive, to provide professional development training regarding financial literacy to teachers who teach in a subject area in which instruction in financial literacy is provided. The professional development training required by section 4 may be provided by a school district or governing body or through an agreement with an institution of higher education or a regional training program for professional development of teachers and administrators.</p> <p>Section 4.5 of this bill makes an appropriation to carry out the provisions of this bill.</p> <p>Clark County School District For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$700,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$1,000,000</p> <p>Washoe County School District For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$200,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$300,000</p> <p>Nevada Department of Education for distribution to other school districts and charter schools For the Fiscal Year 2017-2018 \$100,000 For the Fiscal Year 2018-2019 \$200,000</p> <p>Section 5 of this bill requires the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools to establish standards of content and performance for the instruction in financial literacy and to revise the standards of content and performance for instruction in American government by December 1, 2017, and requires the State Board of Education to adopt and revise such standards of content and performance by</p>	
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		<p>February 1, 2018.</p> <p>Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this bill become effective upon passage and approval. Section 4.5 becomes effective on July 1, 2017. Section 2 becomes effective on July 1, 2022.</p> <p>The board of trustees working through the superintendent has the responsibility to ensure that the training described in SB249 is provided to educational staff as included. Moreover, the board of trustees is responsible for ensuring that the instruction described is provided to students in the manner specified in SB249.</p>	
<p>SB252</p>	<p>This bill authorizes the Nevada Interscholastic Activities Association to allow, by regulation, a pupil who is enrolled in a charter school, private school, parochial school or public school to participate in a sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event at another public school that offers the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 4 of this bill authorizes the Association to allow, by regulation, a pupil who is enrolled in a charter school, private school, parochial school or public school to participate in a sanctioned sport or any other interscholastic event at another public school which offers the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event if: (1) the charter school, private school, parochial school or public school in which the pupil is enrolled does not enroll more than 30 pupils collectively in grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 during the school year; (2) the pupil resides in the school district or zone of attendance in which the public school that offers the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event is located; (3) the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event is not offered at the charter school, private school, parochial school or public school in which the pupil is enrolled; and (4) the board of trustees of the school district in which the public school that offers the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event approves the participation of the pupil in the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event at the public school.</p> <p>Section 4 also authorizes the board of trustees to require the payment of any costs associated with the participation of the pupil in the sanctioned sport or other interscholastic event at the public school.</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill defines the term “zone of attendance” for the purpose of section 4 and various other provisions of chapter 385B of NRS governing the Association.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations</p>	<p>Senators Goicoechea, Hammond, Harris, et al and Assemblymen Ellison, Oscarson, Hansen, and Wheeler NRS 385B</p>

		<p>and performing any other administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.</p> <p>The board of trustees working with the superintendent and appropriate district staff may need to develop new policy and/or regulation to address the new requirements included in SB252 after the NIAA adopts its new regulations.</p>	
<p>SB386</p> 	<p>This bill revises provisions governing the plan required of each public school for the progressive discipline and on-site review of disciplinary decisions; requiring each principal to establish a committee to review the temporary alternative placements of certain pupils by a certain date each school year; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the principal of each public school to establish a plan to provide for the progressive discipline of pupils and the on-site review of disciplinary decisions. Existing law prescribes the criteria for such a plan, including a requirement that the plan provide for the temporary removal of a pupil from a classroom. (NRS 392.4644)</p> <p>Section 6 of this bill requires a plan to provide for the progressive discipline of pupils to include a policy for school transportation.</p> <p>Section 6 also prohibits a pupil from being removed or otherwise excluded from school transportation during the same trip in which the pupil engaged in behavior which violates such a policy.</p> <p>Section 9 of this bill requires a plan for the progressive discipline of pupils to additionally provide for the temporary removal of a pupil from the other premises of a public school.</p> <p>Section 9 requires: (1) the plan to include the names of each member of such a committee; and (2) the principal of each public school to distribute a copy of the plan to each teacher and all educational personnel and support personnel who are employed at the school.</p> <p>Section 12 of this bill requires such committee to be established on or before September 15 of each school year and includes a staff member on the committee.</p> <p>Section 13 of this bill requires the committee to be convened if the teacher or other staff member who removed a pupil disagrees with a decision of the principal relating to the placement of the pupil.</p> <p>Section 10 of this bill additionally provides for the temporary removal of a pupil from the other premises of a public school if, in the judgment of the</p>	<p>Senators Woodhouse, Denis, Segerblom, Ford, Spearman, Atkinson, and Cancela NRS 392</p>

		<p>staff member responsible for such premises, the pupil engages in certain behavior.</p> <p>Section 10 also requires a pupil who is removed from any other premises of a public school to be assigned to a temporary alternative placement.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board and trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate will want to review its policies and/or regulations with regard to the progressive discipline of students and review of disciplinary decisions and ensure administrative oversight for uniformity.</p> <p>The plan must now include a policy for school transportation, including the provision that a student may not be excluded from school transportation during the same trip during which he/she engages in behavior which violates the policy.</p> <p>The disciplinary review committee must be established before September 15 of each school year. Enabling the review committee to meet when it disagrees with the decision of the principal relating to placement of a disciplined student may also necessitate changes in existing policy and/or regulation.</p> <p>Creating locations for temporary alternative placement and appropriate supervision may also require the board's consideration and action.</p>	
<p>SB420</p> 	<p>This bill requires the board of trustees of each school district, the governing body of each charter school and the governing body of each university school for profoundly gifted pupils to adopt a written policy relating to the distribution of and right of expression for pupils working as journalists on pupil publications; requiring the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to adopt a similar policy for student publications; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill requires the board of trustees of each school district, the governing body of each charter school and the governing body of each university school for profoundly gifted pupils to adopt a written policy for pupil publications which: (1) establishes reasonable provisions governing the time, place and manner for the distribution of those publications; (2) protects the right of expression for pupils working on those publications as journalists; (3) prohibits restrictions on the publication of any content in a pupil publication unless the content would substantially disrupt the performance of the school's educational mission; and (4) includes a disclaimer indicating that any content published in a pupil publication</p>	<p>Senator Cannizzaro NRS 388</p>

		<p>is not endorsed by the public school.</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill requires the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to adopt a similar written policy for student publications.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on October 1, 2017.</p> <p>The board of trustees working collaboratively with the superintendent, other district staff as appropriate, and student representatives will want to develop the policy as described in SB420.</p>	
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TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORTATION

AB485	<p>This bill revises the definition of a school bus for certain purposes; authorizing a school district to lease school buses or vehicles belonging to the school district in certain circumstances; revising provisions relating to the inspection of school buses; requiring new school buses purchased on or after a certain date be equipped with safety belts; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Section 1 of this bill revises the definition of school bus to specify that such a vehicle must be “designed or used to carry more than 10 passengers in addition to the driver.” This definition more closely comports with the definition of a school bus in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. (49 C.F.R. § 390.5)</p> <p>Section 2 of this bill provides that the revised definition of school bus in section 1 applies to all such existing laws. The revised definition of school bus in section 1 also applies to various other uses of the term throughout title 34 of NRS, regarding such topics as the use of transportation funds by a school district to purchase school buses, the extension of the safe and respectful learning environment to include school buses, the prohibition on bullying and cyber-bullying on school buses, the authorization procedures for a pupil to self-administer certain medications on a school bus and the provision for suspension or expulsion of a pupil for certain behaviors committed on a school bus.</p> <p>Sections 3.2 and 4 of this bill require that any new school bus which is purchased by a school district on or after July 1, 2019, must be equipped with a shoulder-harness-type safety belt assembly for each permanent seating position for passengers. The safety belts must meet certain federal standards and specifications.</p> <p>Existing law authorizes the board of trustees of a school district to allow school buses or vehicles belonging to the school district to be used for the</p>	<p>Committee on Transportation NRS 34, 386, 388, 392, et al</p>
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<p>SB164</p>	<p>This bill authorizes a school district to lease school buses or vehicles belonging to the school district in certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>This bill authorizes a board of trustees to enter into a written agreement to lease school buses or vehicles belonging to the school district for special events taking place within the county in which the school district is located when a commercial bus is not reasonably available under certain circumstances.</p> <p>This bill also requires that any such agreement include provisions requiring the lessee to: (1) provide a security deposit; (2) pay a fee for the use of the school bus or vehicle; (3) accept responsibility for any damage to the bus or vehicle; (4) provide indemnification to the lessor school district and the school district's bus driver against any claim; (5) provide proof that each driver is licensed under the laws of this State and proof of insurance; (6) provide proof of a permit or other approval for the special event, if required by a governmental entity; (7) give preference to hiring a driver who is employed by the school district; and (8) acknowledge that the lessee is not entitled to the limitation on damages that applies to government employees and entities (NRS 41.035).</p> <p>Additionally, this bill limits the number of school buses and vehicles a school district may lease during any period of time to not more than 8.5 percent of the total number of school buses and vehicles belonging to that school district.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.</p>	<p>Senator Farley NRS 41 and 386</p>

		<p>The board of trustees that would like to take advantage of this new opportunity will want to work with the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate to ensure that the lease agreement developed includes the eight provisions listed in the bill.</p>	
<p>SB467</p>	<p>This bill creates the Nevada Ready 21 Technology Program; establishing requirements for participation in the Program; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</p>	<p>Existing law creates the Commission on Educational Technology and prescribes its duties. (NRS 388.790, 388.795)</p> <p>Section 3 of this bill creates the Nevada Ready 21 Technology Program and requires the Program to be administered by the Commission.</p> <p>Section 3 also requires the Commission to establish: (1) procedures by which the board of trustees of a school district, the governing body of a charter school or the governing body of a university school for profoundly gifted pupils may apply for a grant of money; and (2) in consultation with each school district, standards and methods for measuring progress in certain areas for pupils enrolled at public schools that are awarded such a grant.</p> <p>Section 4 of this bill requires a school district, charter school or university school for profoundly gifted pupils that receives a grant of money to annually provide a report to the Commission concerning implementation of the Program.</p> <p>Section 4 requires the Department of Education to enter into an agreement with a person or entity to carry out the Program.</p> <p>Section 4 also allows a school district, charter school or university school for profoundly gifted pupils to enter into an agreement with a person or entity to provide services pursuant to the Program.</p> <p>This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.</p> <p>The Nevada Ready 21 Technology Program provides the board of trustees with the opportunity to authorize application for grants as may become available for technology improvements in the school district for improving student outcomes through the use of digital teaching and learning technology.</p>	<p>Committee on Education SB388</p>

MISCELLANEOUS and INFORMATION ONLY

AB224	This bill replaces the term “related conditions” with the term “developmental disability” for certain purposes; prohibiting a provider of jobs and day training services from entering into certain contracts or arrangements except under certain conditions; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purposes of adopting regulations and performing any other administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions, and on January 1, 2018, for all other purposes. Section 22 expires by limitation on June 30, 2019. If school officials contract with providers of jobs and day training as described in NRS 435, the board of trustees will want to ensure that the requirements in Section 45 are followed with regard to the applicable minimum wage.	Assemblyman Carillo NRS433
AB385	This bill requires the Administrator of the Division of State Parks of the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to establish a program for the issuance, without charge, of an annual permit for state parks and recreational areas to pupils enrolled in the fifth grade in this State under certain circumstances; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of performing any administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes. The board of trustees may want to direct the superintendent and other district staff as appropriate to make students and their parents or guardians aware of this program.	Assemblymen Yeager, Araujo, McCurdy II, et al and Senators Cannizzaro and Cancela NRS 407
AB461	This bill designates “Peace Week” in the State of Nevada; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval.	Assemblyman Thompson NRS236

AB482	This bill revises provisions relating to the use of state money for programs of career and technical education; requiring representatives of industry sector councils to make recommendations on the awarding of certain grants; revising provisions relating to the proportion of the total amount of state money a school district or charter school may receive for programs of career and technical education; requiring the Executive Officer of the State Board for Career and Technical Education to designate certain program professionals; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out its provisions and on January 1, 2018, for all other purposes.	Committee on Education NRS 388
AB522	This bill makes an appropriation to the NevadaTeach Program at the University of Nevada, Reno; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.	Assemblymen Frierson and Benitez-Thompson
SB54	This bill authorizes additional uses of the proceeds of a tax for infrastructure by certain smaller counties; requiring periodic reviews of the plan for the use of the proceeds of such a tax by certain smaller counties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto	Existing law authorizes each county to impose a sales and use tax for certain infrastructure projects. (NRS 377B.100, 377B.160) Existing law authorizes certain smaller counties (currently any county other than Clark and Washoe Counties) to use the proceeds of the tax for certain purposes related to the construction or renovation of schools, the construction or renovation of cultural or historical facilities, or the construction, improvement or equipping of public safety, cultural and recreational, or judicial facilities. (NRS 377B.160) Section 2 of this bill authorizes these smaller counties to use the proceeds of the tax for certain purposes related to the construction, improvement or equipping of additional types of governmental facilities. In addition, section 2 authorizes these smaller counties to use the proceeds of the tax to pay the costs of operating and maintaining certain governmental facilities. Under existing law, any change to use the proceeds of the tax for the additional purposes authorized by this bill must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the board of county commissioners of the county. (NRS 377B.100) Section 1 of this bill requires certain smaller counties (currently counties other than Clark and Washoe Counties) that use the proceeds of the tax for certain purposes to review the plan for the use of those proceeds at least once every 4 years. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.	Committee on Revenue and Economic Development NRS 377B

SB105	This bill authorizes and requests that the Governor to proclaim "Indigenous Peoples Day" as a day of observance; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval. This change may impact the calendars for some schools in Nevada school districts.	Senators Segerblom and Parks NRS 236
SB110	This bill exempts from the publication requirement a court-ordered change of name if the reason for the change is to conform the person's name to his or her gender identity; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This law becomes effective upon passage and approval.	Senators Parks, Woodhouse, Ford, Ratti, et al and Assemblymen Carillo, Araujo, Frierson, Carillo, Spiegel, et al
SB415	This bill provides for the submission to the voters of the question whether the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 should be amended to provide an exemption from the tax for feminine hygiene products; providing for the exemptions from certain analogous taxes if the voters approve this amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this bill become effective on October 1, 2017. Sections 10, 11 and 12 become effective on January 1, 2019, and expire by limitation on December 31, 2028, only if the proposal submitted pursuant to sections 2 to 9, inclusive, of this bill is approved by the voters at the General Election on November 6, 2018.	Senators Cancela and Woodhouse and Assemblywomen Jauregui, Monroe-Moreno, and Spiegel
SB458	This bill abolishes the P-20W Advisory Council; creating the P-20W Research Data System Advisory Committee; prescribing the membership and duties of the Committee; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Section 9 of this bill abolishes the Council and repeals provisions relating to the meetings and duties of the Council. Section 3 of this bill instead creates the P-20W Research Data System Advisory Committee, consisting of three ex officio members and such additional members as the Governor determines are necessary or desirable. Section 4 of this bill requires the Committee to: (1) develop and oversee a statewide longitudinal data system that links data relating to early childhood education programs and K-12 public education with data relating to postsecondary education and the workforce in this State; (2) develop a plan for collaborative research using data from the statewide longitudinal data system; and (3) advise and assist certain entities with certain duties relating to the operation of the statewide longitudinal data system and the work of the Committee.	Committee on Finance NRS 400

		<p>Section 6 of this bill requires the Committee to: (1) prepare and post a biennial report of its activities and any recommendations on the Internet website maintained by the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation; and (2) submit the written report to the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau for transmittal to the next regular session of the Legislature and the Governor.</p> <p>Senate Bill No. 516 of this session, if enacted, would require the Executive Director of the Office of Workforce Innovation in the Office of the Governor to maintain and oversee the statewide longitudinal data system that links data relating to early childhood education programs and K-12 public education with data relating to postsecondary education and the State’s workforce.</p> <p>Sections 6.5, 7.3 and 7.7 of this bill, which become effective only if Senate Bill No. 516 is enacted and becomes effective, make conforming changes to this bill to require: (1) the Office of Workforce Innovation to provide any necessary administrative support for the P-20W Research Data System Advisory Committee; (2) the Committee to support and advise the Executive Director of the Office of Workforce Innovation as he or she maintains and oversees the statewide longitudinal data system; and (3) the Committee to post its biennial report on the website of the Office of Workforce Innovation.</p> <p>Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, 8 and 9 become effective on July 1, 2017. Sections 6.5, 7.3 and 7.7 become effective on July 1, 2017, if and only if, Senate Bill No. 516 is enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor.</p>	
SB497	This bill creates the Advisory Task Force on School Leader Management; requiring the Task Force to conduct a study concerning the evaluation, preparation, licensure, recruitment, professional development and compensation of educational administrators; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017, and expires by limitation on June 30, 2018.	Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections

SB502	This bill makes the Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Program part of the Department of Administration; revising the membership of the Board of the Public Employees' Benefits Program and the Committee to Administer the Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Program; revising provisions relating to the procurement process for the Public Employees' Benefits Program and the Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Program; making various other changes relating to the Public Employees' Benefits Program and the Public Employees' Deferred Compensation Program; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective upon passage and approval for the purpose of appointing, pursuant to section 51, members to the Board of the Public Employees' Benefits Program created by NRS 287.041, as amended by section 15, and on July 1, 2017, for all other purposes.	Committee on Government Affairs NRS 232 and 287
SB518	This bill removes the provision authorizing interest and income on money earned in the Contingency Account for Special Education Services to be credited to the Account; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.	Committee on Education
SB548	This bill provides for the establishment of the Nevada Institute on Teaching and Educator Preparation; making an appropriation; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017.	Committee on Finance NRS 396
SB555	This bill authorizes the Department of Taxation to approve an additional amount of credits against the modified business tax for taxpayers who donate money to a scholarship organization; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.	Information only. This bill authorizes the Department of Taxation to approve, in addition to the amount of credits authorized for Fiscal Year 2017-2018 under existing law, an amount of tax credits equal to \$20,000,000. If the amount of the additional tax credits authorized under this bill and approved by the Department in Fiscal Year 2017-2018 is less than \$20,000,000, the remaining amount of tax credits must be carried forward and made available for approval in subsequent fiscal years. Finally, under this bill, the \$20,000,000 of additional tax credits authorized by this bill is not subject to the annual increases under existing law in the amount of the tax credits. This bill becomes effective on July 1, 2017. This bill increases funding available for Opportunity Scholarships.	Senators Ford and Roberson NRS 363A