

2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Through AB 224 and SB 196

Charter School Bills (or bills that would significantly impact the SPCSA or SPCSA-sponsored charter schools)

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Assembly Bill 42	includes a fiscal note / unfunded mandate	Revises provisions related to class-size ratios and makes class size ratios applicable to charter schools.
Senate Bill 114		This bill changes the eligibility of students to participate in NIAA-sanctioned sports when the student transfers to a public charter school.
Assembly Bill 185		NRS 388F.070 currently requires school districts to make reasonable efforts to accommodate a pupil who transfers to a public school in the district due to the military transfer of the parent or legal guardian of the pupil. This bill requires that charter schools to make similar reasonable efforts, including allowing such pupils to enroll in the charter school and participate in any application or lottery process necessary to be eligible for such enrollment, including participating in the application, enrollment or lottery process remotely using electronic means, regardless of whether such electronic means are generally authorized for other pupils. This bill also requires school districts and charter schools to make reasonable efforts to accommodate a pupil who plans to leave the public school during the school year because of the pending military transfer of the parent or legal guardian of the pupil. This bill requires those efforts to include: (1) assisting the pupil in completing the requirements for the current school year through a program of distance education, if such a program is available; and (2) cooperating with any school or school district to which the pupil plans to transfer.

General Education-Related Bills

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Assembly Bill 43		Revises provisions related to school emergency operations plans – which charter schools are already required to prepare – and changes the date of when these plans are due.
Assembly Bill 54		Changes certain reporting requirements for school districts and district-sponsored charter schools; makes changes to NRS 387.1225 regarding reimbursements for students attending school at a residential treatment center; makes minor changes to the compulsory education statutes; makes changes to NRS 392.050 regarding excused absences based on a qualified physician, or mental or behavior health professional; makes changes to the truancy statutes; makes changes regarding “chronic absenteeism;” and makes other changes.

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Assembly Bill 65		Makes changes the definition of “bullying,” SafeVoice, Restorative Justice, and kindergarten age. Note that a proposed amendment has been submitted regarding this bill, removing the changes that this bill made to the Restorative Justice statutes.
Senate Bill 9	includes a fiscal note	Make various changes related to education, including money appropriated for CTE programs, end of course exams, and makes other changes.
Assembly Bill 73		Provides for public school students to wear certain adornments at graduation ceremonies.
Assembly Bill 93	includes a fiscal note	Authorizes the installation and use of automated traffic enforcement systems in school zones and school crossing zones.
Senate Bill 79	includes a fiscal note	Revises provisions governing access to the property and employees of public schools.
Senate Bill 98	includes a fiscal note	Revises provisions relating to school funding, authorizing the Commission on School Funding to meet at certain times under certain circumstances and requires the Commission to conduct an interim study on school funding.
Senate Bill 80	includes a fiscal note	This bill contains numerous new requirements related to head injuries sustained by students while playing school-sponsored sports, and makes some of these requirements applicable to teachers, coaches, and school nurses. Additionally, this bill requires each charter school to adopt a policy and create a brochure regarding head injuries. Finally, this bill requires each charter school to create a “concussion management team.”
Senate Bill 158	includes a fiscal note	This bill requires that video cameras be placed in each classroom in the school in which a majority of the pupils who are regularly present in the classroom receive special education services. Note for fiscal note purposes this bill requires elementary schools to begin installing video cameras, where required, on July 1, 2024, and to complete such installation not later than June 30, 2026. This bill requires middle schools, junior high schools and high schools to begin installing video cameras, where required, on July 1, 2026, and to complete such installation not later than June 30, 2028.
Assembly Bill 149	includes a fiscal note	Creates the Office of the Inspector General of Education, which is authorized to audit and investigate any person, entity, contractor, or governmental agency that receives public money related to education.
Senate Bill 149		Requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to prepare a plan to improve the proficiency of pupils in the subject area of mathematics; requires the principal of each public elementary school to designate at least one teacher as a mathematics specialist; requires certain interventions for pupils enrolled in elementary school to achieve adequate proficiency in mathematics; and prohibits a public school from promoting a pupil to certain grades if the pupil does not achieve proficiency in reading or mathematics unless a good-cause exemption is granted.

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Senate Bill 151		Revises various statutory provisions related to the statewide system of accountability for public schools (the Nevada School Performance Framework); revises requirements to receive a standard high school diploma; revises provisions relating to teacher evaluations; directs the Department of Education to develop a mentorship program for school personnel; directs the State Board of Education to create a program to award certain incentives to schools and teachers; and revises various statutory provisions related to school attendance.
Senate Bill 152		Makes changes to the student discipline and restorative justice statutes and requirements.
Assembly Bill 182		Changes certain requirements related to teacher licensure and limits certain teachers that hold a teaching license with a CTE endorsement from teaching outside that specialization.
Assembly Bill 113		Creates the Office of Early Childhood Systems within the Office of the Governor in order to study and evaluate Nevada’s governmental structures and systems as they related to children under the age of eight.
Assembly Bill 187		Prohibits school districts and charter schools from using a program of instruction for pupils in kindergarten or grade 1 or 2 that is based in any practice or intervention program that utilizes: (a) The three-cueing system model of reading based on meaning, structure and syntax and visual, which is also known as “MSV”; or (b) Visual memory as the primary basis for teaching word recognition.
Assembly Bill 194		Revises the provisions related to student discipline.
Senate Bill 189		Proposes to appropriate to Communities in Schools of Nevada \$6,900,000 for the purpose of providing integrated support services related to academics, basic needs, physical and mental health and social and life skills to pupils enrolled in public schools in this State.

School Districts

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Senate Bill 65	includes a fiscal note	Revises provisions relating to the boards of trustees of county school districts.
Assembly Bill 175		Changes the composition of the board of trustees for school districts that enroll more than 75,000 students.
Senate Bill 64		Makes changes to the composition of the board of trustees of school districts.

Education Commissions, Working Groups, and Advisory Committees

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Assembly Bill 4	includes a fiscal note	Revises provisions related to the Nevada Commission on School Funding, including eliminating the limitation on when the Commission on School Funding is authorized to meet.
Senate Bill 47	includes a fiscal note	Creates the Public Education Employee Working Conditions Task Force.
Senate Bill 56	includes a fiscal note	Creates the “Commission on School Modernization”

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Senate Bill 71	includes a fiscal note	Creates the Nevada State Education Support Professional Recruitment and Retention Advisory Task Force.
Senate Bill 72	includes a fiscal note	Directs the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education to conduct certain studies during the 2023-2024 interim.
Assembly Bill 72	includes a fiscal note	Creates the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Well-Being of Teachers.

Public Bodies

Bill	Fiscal Impacts	Summary
Assembly Bill 52		Makes changes to Nevada’s Open Meeting Law.
Assembly Bill 66		Makes changes to Nevada’s Ethics Code.
Senate Bill 156		Makes changes to Nevada’s Open Meeting Law as it relates to virtual public meetings during a declared state of emergency.
Assembly Bill 219		Makes changes to Nevada’s Open Meeting Law.

Additional details regarding those bills that may have substantial impact on the SPCSA and/or SPCSA-sponsored schools can be found below.

Assembly Bill 42 (includes a fiscal note / unfunded mandate)

This bill essentially makes changes to the class size ratios set out in NRS Chapters 385A, 387, and 388, and makes these changes applicable to charter schools. This bill would also require reporting and variance requests from NDE applicable to any charter school that exceeds the following ratios:

- Kindergarten – 1 / 18
- Grades 1-3 – 1 / 20
- Grades 4-6 – 1 / 25
- Grades 7-12 – 1 / 30

Assembly Bill 65

- *Redefines “bullying”* – This bill revises the definition of “bullying” to exclude acts, gestures and expressions which are engaged in as part of a mutual disagreement or conflict.
- *SafeVoice* – This bill provides that the NDE is not required to investigate a complaint that a teacher, administrator, coach or other staff member or member of a governing body has violated applicable provisions of law regarding discrimination based on race, bullying or cyber-bullying if the complaint is made through the SafeVoice Program and investigated by certain trained personnel at the public school, unless the complaint alleges that a previous investigation of the same matter by the personnel at the public school failed to resolve the issue or was otherwise deficient. Existing law requires that upon the receipt of a report of discrimination based on race, bullying or cyber-bullying, that the administrator of a school or his or her designee to immediately begin an investigation into the report. With certain exceptions, existing law requires the investigation to be completed not later than 2 school days after receipt of the report. (NRS 388.1351) Section 6 of this bill requires the investigation to be completed, to the greatest extent practicable, within 5 school days after the administrator or designee receives the report, or within 7 school days if extenuating circumstances prevent the investigation from being completed within 5 school days. Section 6 also removes the requirement for a direct supervisor of a principal to submit to NDE a quarterly report regarding incidents of discrimination based on race, bullying or cyber-bullying.

- *Restorative Justice* – Section 15 of this bill redefines “restorative justice” to “restorative approaches” and requires the Department to develop examples of disciplinary practices in which restorative approaches are used as an alternative or in addition to suspending or expelling a pupil or removing a pupil from a classroom or other premises of the school. Existing law establishes provisions related to the discipline of pupils, including, without limitation, suspending, expelling or removing a pupil from school. (NRS 72 392.461-392.472) Existing law prohibits a public school from suspending, expelling or removing a pupil from a classroom or other premises of the school without first providing a plan of action based on restorative justice. (NRS 392.472) Section 15 of this bill removes the requirement for a public school to provide a plan of action based on restorative justice before suspending, expelling or removing a pupil from a classroom or other premises of the school and requires a public school to instead consider whether restorative approaches should be used as an alternative or in addition to suspending or expelling a pupil or removing a pupil from a classroom or other premises of the school.
- *Kindergarten Age* – Existing law requires a child to be a certain age on or before the first day of the school year to be admitted to certain early grades of school. (NRS 392.040) Section 12 of this bill changes the date by which a child must attain a certain age to start certain early grades from the first day of the school year to August 1 preceding a school year. Existing law requires a child who is 6 years of age on or before the first day of school and has not completed kindergarten to be admitted to kindergarten. (NRS 59 392.040) Section 12 instead requires such a child to undergo an assessment to determine whether the child should be admitted to kindergarten or first grade. Existing law requires a child who is 7 years of age on or before the first day of school to: (1) be admitted to second grade if the child has completed kindergarten and first grade; (2) be admitted to first grade if the child has completed kindergarten; and (3) if the child has not completed kindergarten, to undergo an assessment to determine whether the child should be admitted to kindergarten or first grade. (NRS 392.040) Section 12 eliminates the requirement for a child who is 7 years of age by August 1 preceding a school year to complete kindergarten; and requires such a child who has not completed first grade to be placed in either first or second grade based on the results of an assessment.

Senate Bill 9 (includes a fiscal note)

Changes the date by which a school district or public school is required to create and post certain reports on the Internet; revising certain limitations on the use of money appropriated for programs of career and technical education; eliminating end-of-course finals; revises provisions governing educational involvement accords; eliminates the use of certain forms prescribed by the Department of Education that teachers in elementary schools are authorized to use to provide certain reports to parents and legal guardians of pupils; and makes other changes.

Senate Bill 47 (includes a fiscal note)

Creates the Public Education Employee Working Conditions Task Force. An employee of the SPCSA is included in the proposed membership of the Task Force.

Senate Bill 56 (includes a fiscal note)

Creates the “Commission on School Modernization.” The Commission is tasked with studying and making recommendations regarding revisions to Nevada statutes and regulations in order to improve the efficiency and quality of education in Nevada, including (1) competency based learning, (2) work based learning, (3) career and technical education, (4) dual enrollment programs, (5) STEM and STEAM

programs, (6) teacher and staff pipelines, (7) mental health, (8) discipline, (9) accountability, and (10) preparation of students for higher education and vocational training. The SPCSA and charter schools are not included in the membership of the Commission.