

2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Updated May 13, 2023

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

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 42	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.
Assembly Bill 268	Makes an appropriation to provide all executive-branch employees with two \$500 retention bonuses. Approved by the Governor.
Assembly Bill 256	Existing law requires each volunteer at a public school, including a charter school or university school for profoundly gifted pupils, and a private school who is likely to have unsupervised contact with pupils to submit his or her fingerprints to the governing body of a charter school or university school for profoundly gifted pupils, the administrator of the private school or the board of trustees of the school district, as applicable, for the purposes of a criminal background check before beginning his or her service as a volunteer and at least once every 5 years thereafter. See NRS 388A.515, 388C.200, 391.104, 394.155. Existing law defines the term “volunteer” to mean any person who, without compensation, works at, assists with or oversees any activity or event conducted or sponsored by the school during or outside of school hours. See NRS 388A.510, 388C.190, 391.1035, 394.154. This bill proposes to make changes to NRS 388A.510 and NRS 391.1025, in that in the case of “work-based learning programs” – essentially internships – only the direct supervisor of the student would be required to undergo a fingerprint and background check.
Senate Bill 344	This bill proposes to prohibit cities and counties from authorizing or supporting charter schools.
Senate Bill 373	Existing law requires each state agency to develop and biennially revise a language access plan. This bill requires that any and all vital documents and information are translated into the twelve most common languages that are spoken in the state, and adds additional reporting requirements.
Assembly Bill 400	This bill proposes to do a number of things, including (1) creating the Office of

Bill	Summary
	School Choice within Nevada’s Department of Education, (2) allowing cities and counties to authorize and sponsor charter schools, (3) provides for transportation funding for charter schools, (4) adds overcrowding to the “needs assessment” that each charter school sponsor is required to prepare prior to approving a new charter school to open, (4) reinstates Read by Three, (5) requires open enrollment, (6) declares a critical labor shortage for teachers, (7) creates a teacher pipeline program within large school districts, (8) creates an early childhood literacy program and grant, (9) makes changes to or creates five scholarship and grant programs, and (10) makes various changes to the Commission on School Funding.
Senate Bill 431	Makes numerous changes to state government.
Senate Bill 440	Makes an appropriation requiring certain one-time payments and salary increases for state officers and employees.

School Safety and Student Discipline

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 285	Makes changes to student discipline requirements.
Assembly Bill 330	Makes changes to student discipline and restorative justice practices.

General Education-Related Bills

Bill	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.
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.
Assembly Bill 73	Provides for public school students to wear certain adornments at graduation ceremonies.
Senate Bill 80	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.”
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.
Senate Bill 144	Provides for the apportionment of a career and technical educational tax credit.

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 228	Currently, all students enrolled in a public high school are required to complete at least three units of credit in social studies,: (1) one-half unit of credit in American government; (2) two units of credit in American history, world history or geography; and (3) one-half unit of credit in economics. Beginning in the 2028-2029 school year, this bill increases the required units in social studies from at least three units of credit to at least four units of credit and additionally requires the completion of one unit of credit in geography.
Assembly Bill 241	Currently, the State Board of Education is required to adopt regulations that prescribe the criteria for a pupil to receive a college and career ready high school diploma. This bill requires, with certain exceptions, a pupil enrolled in a public high school to enroll in the courses and credits required by the State Board to receive a college and career ready high school diploma. This bill would become effective for the 2024-2025 school year.
Assembly Bill 245	Currently, universities and colleges within the Nevada System of Higher Education are required to enter into a memorandum of understanding with an organization that assists persons involved in sexual misconduct. This bill similarly requires the board of trustees of each school district to enter into a memorandum of understanding with an organization that assists victims of sexual misconduct. This bill also proposes to make changes to the SafeVoice Program.
Assembly Bill 264	Prohibits a pupil in a public school from being deprived of any award or any eligibility or opportunity to compete for an award because of an approved absence from school for the observance of a religious holiday, and makes such absences excused absences.
Assembly Bill 274	Adds financial literacy – including instruction related to understanding and budgeting for the cost of housing, transportation and health care – to the economics requirement related to the core academic subjects for high school students.
Assembly Bill 282	Provides for a subsidy for certain substitute teachers.
Assembly Bill 308	Adds additional provisions related to teachers holding a J-1 visa, and directs the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education to study issues related to teachers holding a J-1 or H-1B visa.
Assembly Bill 164	This bill requires the Division of Outdoor Recreation in the State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources to establish an Outdoor Education Advisory Working Group in the 2023-2024 interim to study approaches to incorporate outdoor recreation into the curriculum of the public education system in this State.
Assembly Bill 339	Revises the requirements related to information regarding pupil achievement to be included in annual reports of accountability submitted by the boards of trustees of school districts, the sponsors of charter schools and the State Board of Education.
Senate Bill 308	Changes certain provisions related to PERS for public school employees.
Senate Bill 313	Revises provisions related to teacher licensure.
Senate Bill 315	Proposes the Bill of Rights for Pupils with Disabilities.

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 399	This bill creates the Subcommittee on Education Accountability within the Interim Finance Committee. The general objectives of the Subcommittee are to discuss, evaluate and make recommendations relating to accountability in public education in this State to improve the educational achievements and outcomes for pupils. The Subcommittee may study, without limitation: (a) Fiscal policy, school finance or similar or related financial activities; (b) The sufficiency of current revenue and expenditures relating to public education in this State and the anticipated revenue and expenditures that are necessary to improve educational achievements and outcomes for pupils; (c) Administrative support and policies; (d) Corrective action plans for public schools to improve educational achievements and outcomes; and (e) The rules, regulations and policies of individual school districts or public schools.
Senate Bill 394	This bill requires each board of county commissioners to levy an additional tax of 10 cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property within the county for the support of the public schools.
Senate Bill 340	Requires school districts and the State Public Charter School Authority to submit a plan for summer school within 30 days of enactment of this bill. This bill proposes to be effective for the 2023 and 2024 summers. Additionally, school districts and charter schools are required to provide transportation and breakfast and lunch during the proposed summer school programs.
Senate Bill 442	Ratifies the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact.

School Districts

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 175	Changes the composition of the board of trustees for school districts that enroll more than 75,000 students. A proposed amendment would keep the elected members of school boards as-is; and add various appointed, non-voting members to certain local school district boards that would be appointed by various county and municipal bodies.
Assembly Bill 269	This bill proposes to make changes to the Nevada Educator Performance Framework (NEPF).
Assembly Bill 323	This bill requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to develop a strategic plan for the recruitment of teachers and other licensed educational personnel and establishes the requirements for the contents of the strategic plan. This bill also makes various changes related to teacher licensure.
Senate Bill 291	Makes changes to current statutes related to long-term substitutes and student teachers.
Assembly Bill 357	Changes requirements regarding sexual education.
Assembly Bill 423	Restricts the time of day during which the board of trustees of a school district may take action at a board meeting, and adds certain restrictions related to public comment at school district board meetings.
Assembly Bill 497	Related to open enrollment and transportation for school districts.
Assembly Bill 319	Makes an appropriation to school districts for universal free breakfast and lunch,

Education Commissions, Working Groups, and Advisory Committees

Bill	Summary
Senate Bill 71	Creates the Nevada State Education Support Professional Recruitment and Retention Advisory Task Force.
Senate Bill 72	Directs the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education to conduct certain studies during the 2023-2024 interim.
Assembly Bill 72	Creates the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Well-Being of Teachers.
Senate Bill 214	This bill seeks to eliminate the Advisory Council on Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics; the Commission on Educational Technology, and the Competency Based Education Network and transfers or consolidates the duties of these councils and committees to the Department of Education.

Public Bodies

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 52	Makes changes to Nevada's Open Meeting Law.
Assembly Bill 66	Makes changes to Nevada's Ethics Code.
Assembly Bill 219	Makes changes to Nevada's Open Meeting Law.
Senate Bill 210	This bill declares that it is the public policy of the State of Nevada that any person appointed by the Governor to any board or commission shall reflect the diversity of Nevada, including the age, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, ethnic and geographic diversity of this State. This bill also requires all boards or commissions whose members are appointed by the Governor to submit a list of qualified persons to the Governor within 60 days after a vacancy occurs.