

2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Through AB 458 and SB 444

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.
Senate Bill 206	Allows Nevada’s Department of Education to convert existing school district schools to Department-run charter schools.
Assembly Bill 268	Makes an appropriation to provide all executive-branch employees with two \$500 retention bonuses.
Senate Bill 256	Creates the Charter School Facilities Account in the State General Fund for the funding of facilities of certain charter schools.
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.
Assembly Bill 337	Reauthorizes longevity pay for state employees.

Bill	Summary
Senate Bill 344	Prohibits certain practices that impede public comment at meetings of boards of trustees of large school districts, and makes other changes. Also, this bill proposes to prohibit cities and counties from authorizing or supporting charter schools.
Assembly Bill 400	This bill proposes to do a number of things, including (1) creating the Office of 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 373	Existing law requires each state agency to prepare a language access plan, making information related to the state agency more accessible. This bill requires each state agency’s language access plan to translate certain information and document into the 12 most common languages spoken in Nevada, and to submit certain information to the Governor and the Legislature.
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
Senate Bill 152	Makes changes to the student discipline and restorative justice statutes and requirements.
Assembly Bill 194	Revises the provisions related to student discipline.
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.
Senate Bill 9	Make various changes related to education, including money appropriated for CTE programs, end of course exams, and makes other changes.

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 73	Provides for public school students to wear certain adornments at graduation ceremonies.
Assembly Bill 93	Authorizes the installation and use of automated traffic enforcement systems in school zones and school crossing zones.
Senate Bill 79	Revises provisions governing access to the property and employees of public schools.
Senate Bill 98	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	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	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	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.
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.
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.

Bill	Summary
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.
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.
Assembly Bill 139	Requires governmental agencies that collect demographic information on race or ethnicity to include a category for persons of Middle Eastern or North African descent. This bill could potentially impact the student demographic information reported annually by Nevada’s Department of Education.
Assembly Bill 228	Changes the requirements for high school courses.
Senate Bill 144	Provides for the apportionment of a career and technical educational tax credit.
Senate Bill 199	This bill authorizes the State Board of Education to establish procedures for programs for alternative educational opportunities.
Senate Bill 200	Creates an education savings account program.
Senate Bill 212	Creates the Teachers’ School Supplies Assistance Account that provides for an annual allocation to each school district and charter school for distribution to teachers for the purchase of school supplies.
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.
Senate Bill 220	Revises provisions related to the eligibility of pupils for a grant under the Nevada Educational Choice Scholarship Program.
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.

Bill	Summary
Senate Bill 236	Makes an appropriation of \$400,000 to the Nevada Center for Civic Engagement – most notably known for its “We the People” program – to support civics education programs in Nevada’s public schools.
Assembly Bill 282	Provides for a subsidy for certain substitute teachers.
Assembly Bill 296	Revises provisions governing instructional time in public schools.
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.
Senate Bill 294	Adds active shooter training to the annual emergency training that is required to be provided to each employee of a public school.
Senate Bill 295	Requires each public school with more than 500 pupils to prominently list on a publicly accessible portion of its Internet website the learning materials that were used for pupil instruction at the public school during the immediately preceding school year, organized at a minimum by subject area and grade.
Assembly Bill 335	Revises the class size ratios set out in NRS 388.700, and requires additional pay for any teacher that provides instruction in a class that exceeds the class size ratios.
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.
Assembly Bill 341	Adds a member to the State Board of Education, the Competency-Based Education Network, and the Statewide Council for the Coordination of 13 Regional Training Programs.
Assembly Bill 344	Eliminates the cost adjustment factor that is part of the Pupil Centered Funding Plan.
Assembly Bill 352	Adds to the weighted funding portion of the Pupil Centered Funding Plan a weight for those students that are in the lowest 25th percentile of academic achievement in English language and are not English language learners.
Assembly Bill 360	Existing law requires the State Board of Education to adopt regulations that provide a uniform grading scale for all public high schools, including, without limitation, a grading scale for dual credit courses, international baccalaureate courses, advanced placement courses and honors courses. See NRS 389.007. This bill provides that the teacher who provides instruction to a pupil maintains sole discretion over: (1) the assignment of a grade to the pupil; and (2) the determination of any components or weights used in calculating the grade assigned to a pupil. This bill requires that anyone other than the instructor of the course is prohibited from interfering with the professional judgment of a teacher in assigning a grade to a pupil.
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.
Senate Bill 339	Reauthorizes the Teachers’ School Supplies Assistance Account.
Assembly Bill 385	Revises provisions relating to the Nevada Educational Choice Scholarship Program.

Bill	Summary
Senate Bill 357	Creates the Transportation Modernization Grants Program Account within the Department of Education. The Transportation Modernization Grants Program Account would provide grants to charter schools and pupils attending public schools outside their zone of attendance.
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 425	Establishes the Commission on Innovation and Excellence in Education, with the purpose of developing a statewide vision and implementation plan to improve the public education system in this State. Specifically, the Commission is to (a) Conduct a benchmarking or gap analysis study comparing the education policies of this State to the education policies of high-performing international and domestic education systems; (b) Make recommendations on how to adapt the appropriate education policies of high-performing international and domestic education systems into the public education system in this State; (c) Identify objectives to put the education performance of pupils in this State in parity with that of pupils in high-performing international and domestic education systems and make recommendations on how to meet the identified objectives; (d) Review the findings of any previous or ongoing studies related to the funding of education and incorporate any relevant findings; and (e) Develop an implementation plan for the recommendations made pursuant to this section which includes an analysis of the costs of the plan.
Senate Bill 340	Requires school districts and the State Public Charter School Authority to submit 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 458	Authorizes a temporary advance from the Education Stabilization Account to the State Education Fund under certain circumstances.
Senate Bill 438	Creates the Teach Nevada Collaborative and the Teach Nevada Collaborative Account in order to recruit and retain teachers.
Senate Bill 442	Ratifies the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact.
Assembly Bill 459	Revises provisions relating to education funding.

School Districts

Bill	Summary
Senate Bill 65	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. 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.
Senate Bill 64	Makes changes to the composition of the board of trustees of school districts.
Assembly Bill 269	This bill proposes to make changes to the Nevada Educator Performance Framework (NEPF).
Senate Bill 231	Allocates \$250 million to school districts for raises for teachers and other licensed educational personnel.
Senate Bill 244	Makes a \$3 million appropriation for school gardens.
Assembly Bill 317	Current law allows high school students to take dual credit courses offered by out-of-state colleges and universities only if the dual credit course offered by the out-of-state institution is not offered by a Nevada college or university. This bill proposes to eliminate that limitation, and allow high school students to take dual credit courses from out-of-state institutions regardless of whether the dual credit course of offered by a Nevada institution.
Assembly Bill 319	Makes a \$100 million dollar appropriation for universal free breakfast and lunch for fiscal years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025.
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 347	Allocates \$15 million to school districts for dual credit programs.
Assembly Bill 357	Changes requirements regarding sexual education.
Assembly Bill 395	This bill creates the Financial Oversight of School Spending Committee to review the spending of federal and state funds by school districts.
Assembly Bill 420	Creates a new school districts – the Rural Northeastern Clark County Regional School District – for rural Clark County, with the State Board of Education serving as the new school district’s board of trustees.
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.
Senate Bill 344	Makes changes to public comment at large school district board meetings and the qualifications for certain employees of a large school district.
Senate Bill 383	Existing law creates school districts with boundaries that are conterminous with the boundaries of the counties of this State. This bill authorizes the governing body of an incorporated city located in a county whose population is 700,000 or more (currently only Clark County) to establish by ordinance a municipal school district that is independent from the county school district of the county in which the city is located.

Education Commissions, Working Groups, and Advisory Committees

Bill	Summary
Assembly Bill 4	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	Creates the Public Education Employee Working Conditions Task Force.
Senate Bill 56	Creates the “Commission on School Modernization”
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.
Assembly Bill 247	Currently, the State Board of Education is required to select a college and career readiness assessment for public school pupils who are enrolled in the 11th grade and requires pupils in public high schools to take the assessment to receive a standard high school diploma. This bill eliminates the requirement for the State Board to select a college and career readiness assessment, and instead creates three new college and career readiness assessment committees to write and prepare college and career readiness assessments in mathematics, reading and writing, and these assessments will first be administered during the 2024-2025 school year. This bill also proposes to make changes to the Nevada Educator Performance Framework (NEPF).
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.
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.
Senate Bill 207	Makes changes to Nevada’s Ethic’s Code, particularly to the definition of “pecuniary interest” as it relates to potential conflicts of interest.
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.