## SENATE BILL NO. 22–COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES AND FACILITIES

PREFILED JANUARY 20, 1999

(ON BEHALF OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION)

## Referred to Committee on Human Resources and Facilities

SUMMARY—Makes various changes regarding teachers, administrators and probationary employees of school districts. (BDR 34-241)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: Yes. Effect on the State or on Industrial Insurance: Yes.

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EXPLANATION – Matter in **bolded italics** is new; matter between brackets [omitted material] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to educational personnel; revising provisions governing the issuance of an initial license to teach and renewal of such a license; requiring certain teachers to possess knowledge of instruction in phonics; establishing a license to teach middle school or junior high school; prohibiting school districts from employing a teacher to teach certain subjects unless the teacher possesses a license to teach those subjects; revising provisions governing the evaluation of postprobationary and probationary teachers; revising provisions governing the probationary periods of teachers and administrators; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

## THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

- Section 1. Chapter 391 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 2 and 3 of this act.
- 3 Sec. 2. 1. The superintendent of public instruction shall ensure that 4 the department:
- (a) Reviews the transcripts submitted pursuant to NRS 391.033 by each applicant for an initial license to teach; and
- 7 (b) Determines, in accordance with the regulations adopted by the
- 8 commission pursuant to subsection 3, whether the applicant must satisfy
- 9 additional conditions before he is eligible to renew his initial license.

The review must include, without limitation, an identification of the level of knowledge acquired by the teacher in the field in which he proposes to teach, if any. If the department determines that the applicant must satisfy additional conditions, the initial license issued to the applicant by the superintendent of public instruction must specifically set forth in writing all such conditions on the license. If the department determines that the applicant is not required to satisfy additional conditions before he is eligible to renew his license, the initial license issued to the applicant by the superintendent of public instruction must contain a written statement to that effect. 10

- The superintendent of public instruction shall not renew the initial license of a person who has not satisfactorily completed the conditions for renewal set forth on his license, if any.
- The commission shall adopt regulations that prescribe the conditions that may be placed on an initial license to teach before the holder of the license is eligible to renew his license. Such conditions may include, without limitation, additional course work that must be completed by the holder of the initial license.
- Sec. 3. A teacher who teaches in an elementary school shall provide evidence, in accordance with the regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to subparagraph (5) of paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 391.019, that he possesses sufficient knowledge in teaching basic reading skills, including, without limitation, providing instruction in phonics.
  - **Sec. 4.** NRS 391.019 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 391.019 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 391.027, the 25 commission: 26
  - (a) Shall adopt regulations:

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- (1) Prescribing the qualifications for licensing teachers and other educational personnel and the procedures for the issuance and renewal of such licenses.
- (2) Identifying fields of specialization in teaching which require the specialized training of teachers.
- (3) Requiring teachers to obtain from the department an endorsement 34 in a field of specialization to be eligible to teach in that field of specialization.
  - (4) Setting forth the educational requirements a teacher must satisfy to qualify for an endorsement in each field of specialization.
- (5) Setting forth the educational requirements that a teacher who 38 teaches in an elementary school must satisfy to demonstrate that the teacher possesses sufficient knowledge in teaching basic reading skills, including, without limitation, providing instruction in phonics. 41
- 42 (6) Prescribing the qualifications for an endorsement as an administrator, including, without limitation, the type of experience that is

required for the endorsement. Experience as a school teacher, school counselor or school librarian must apply toward the experience required.

- (7) Setting forth the qualifications and requirements for obtaining a license or endorsement to teach American Sign Language.
- (b) May adopt such other regulations as it deems necessary for its own government or to carry out its duties.
- Any regulation which increases the amount of education, training or experience required for licensing:
- (a) Must, in addition to the requirements for publication in chapter 233B of NRS, be publicized before its adoption in a manner reasonably calculated to inform those persons affected by the change.
- (b) Must not become effective until at least 1 year after the date it is adopted by the commission.
- (c) Is not applicable to a license in effect on the date the regulation 14 becomes effective. 15

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- **Sec. 5.** NRS 391.031 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 391.031 There are the following kinds of licenses for teachers and other 17 educational personnel in this state: 18
  - A license to teach elementary education, which authorizes the holder to teach in any elementary school in the state.
  - A license to teach secondary education, which authorizes the holder to teach in his major or minor field of preparation or in both fields in any secondary school. He may teach only in these fields unless an exception is approved pursuant to regulations adopted by the commission.
- 3. A license to teach middle school or junior high school, which 26 authorizes the holder to teach in his major or minor field of preparation or in both fields in any middle school or junior high school. He may teach only in these fields unless an exception is approved pursuant to regulations adopted by the commission.
- A special license, which authorizes the holder to teach or perform 30 other educational functions in a school or program as designated in the 31 32 license.
  - Sec. 6. NRS 391.033 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 34 391.033 1. All licenses for teachers and other educational personnel are granted by the superintendent of public instruction pursuant to regulations adopted by the commission and as otherwise provided by law. 36
  - An application for the issuance of a license must include the social security number of the applicant.
- 3. Every applicant for a license must submit with his application a 39 40 complete set of [his]:
- (a) His fingerprints and written permission authorizing the 41 superintendent to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of

Investigation and to the central repository for Nevada records of criminal history for their reports on the criminal history of the applicant.

- (b) Transcripts of his academic record at colleges or other educational institutions.
  - 4. The superintendent may issue a provisional license pending receipt of the reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the central repository for Nevada records of criminal history if he determines that the applicant is otherwise qualified.
    - 5. A license must be issued to an applicant if:
    - (a) The superintendent determines that the applicant is qualified;
- 11 (b) The reports on the criminal history of the applicant from the Federal 12 Bureau of Investigation and the central repository for Nevada records of 13 criminal history:
  - (1) Do not indicate that the applicant has been convicted of a felony or any offense involving moral turpitude; or
  - (2) Indicate that the applicant has been convicted of a felony or an offense involving moral turpitude but the superintendent determines that the conviction is unrelated to the position within the county school district for which the applicant applied; and
  - (c) The applicant submits the statement required pursuant to NRS 391.034.
- Sec. 7. NRS 391.037 is hereby amended to read as follows:
  - 391.037 1. The state board shall:

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- (a) Prescribe by regulation the 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 to perform other educational functions. If a course of study or training is designed to prepare persons to teach elementary education, the state board shall not approve the course of study or training unless the course of study or training provides instruction or training in the methods to teach basic reading skills, including, without limitation, the use of phonics.
- (b) Maintain descriptions of the approved courses of study required to qualify for endorsements in fields of specialization and provide to an applicant, upon request, the approved course of study for a particular endorsement.
- 2. Every applicant for a license as a teacher or administrator or to perform some other educational function must submit with his application, in the form prescribed by the superintendent of public instruction, proof that he has satisfactorily completed a course of study and training approved by the state board.
- **Sec. 8.** NRS 391.100 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 42 391.100 1. The board of trustees of a school district may employ a
- 43 superintendent of schools, teachers and all other necessary employees.

- The board of trustees of a school district : shall not employ a teacher to provide instruction more than 50 percent of the school day in English, mathematics, science or social studies in a junior high school or in a middle school in which those subjects are taught to a pupil by different teachers, unless the teacher holds a:
- (a) License to teach middle school or junior high school with an endorsement to teach in the subject area for which he provides instruction; or
- (b) License to teach secondary education with an endorsement to teach in the subject area for which he provides instruction. 10
  - The board of trustees of a school district:

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- (a) May employ teacher aides and other auxiliary, nonprofessional personnel to assist licensed personnel in the instruction or supervision of children, either in the classroom or at any other place in the school or on the grounds thereof; and
- (b) Shall establish policies governing the duties and performance of teacher aides.
- <del>[3.]</del> 4. Each applicant for employment pursuant to this section, except a teacher or other person licensed by the superintendent of public instruction, must, as a condition to employment, submit to the school district a full set of his fingerprints and written permission authorizing the school district to forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the central repository for Nevada records of criminal history for their reports on the criminal history of the applicant.
- The board of trustees of a school district may employ or appoint persons to serve as school police officers.
- **Sec. 9.** NRS 391.3125 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 391.3125 1. It is the intent of the legislature that a uniform system be developed for objective evaluation of teachers and other licensed personnel in each school district.
- 2. Each board, following consultation with and involvement of elected representatives of the teachers or their designees, shall develop a policy for 32 objective evaluations in narrative form. The policy must set forth a means 33 34 according to which an employee's overall performance may be determined to be satisfactory or unsatisfactory. The policy may include an evaluation by 35 the teacher, pupils, administrators or other teachers or any combination 36 thereof. In a similar manner, counselors, librarians and other licensed 38 personnel must be evaluated on forms developed specifically for their respective specialties. A copy of the policy adopted by the board must be 39 filed with the department. The primary purpose of an evaluation is to
- provide a format for constructive assistance. Evaluations, while not the sole 41
- criterion. must be used in the dismissal process.

- 3. A conference and a written evaluation for a probationary employee must be concluded no later than:
  - (a) December 1;
- (b) February 1; and
- (c) April 1,

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- of each school year of the probationary period, except that a probationary employee assigned to a school that operates all year must be evaluated at least three times during each 12 months of employment on a schedule determined by the board.
- Whenever an administrator charged with the evaluation of a probationary employee believes the employee will not be reemployed for the second *or third* year of the probationary period or the school year 12 following the probationary period, he shall bring the matter to the 13 employee's attention in a written document which is separate from the evaluation no later than February 15 of the current school year. The notice 15 must include the reasons for the potential decision not to reemploy or refer to the evaluation in which the reasons are stated. Such a notice is not required if the probationary employee has received a letter of admonition during the current school year.
- Each postprobationary teacher must be evaluated at least once each 20 21 year.
  - The evaluation of a probationary teacher or a postprobationary teacher must, if necessary, include recommendations for improvements in his performance. A reasonable effort must be made to assist the teacher to correct any deficiencies noted in the evaluation. The teacher must receive a copy of each evaluation not later than 15 days after the evaluation. A copy of the evaluation and the teacher's response must be permanently attached to the teacher's personnel file.
- Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, at least once each 29 year an administrator who is charged with the evaluation of the teacher 30 shall observe: 31
  - (a) For a postprobationary teacher, at least 120 minutes of the performance of the teacher in the classroom.
- (b) For a probationary teacher, at least 180 minutes of the 34 performance of the teacher in the classroom. 35 In lieu of observing an employee for the required number of minutes of instruction, the board may prescribe the number of class periods, 37 equivalent to the number of minutes of instruction set forth in paragraphs 38 (a) and (b), that an administrator is required to observe an employee. 39
- **Sec. 10.** NRS 391.313 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40
- 1. Whenever an administrator charged with supervision of a 41 42 licensed employee believes it is necessary to admonish the employee for a
- reason that he believes may lead to demotion, dismissal or cause the

employee not to be reemployed under the provisions of NRS 391.312, he shall:

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- (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, bring the matter to the attention of the employee involved, in writing, stating the reasons for the admonition and that it may lead to his demotion, dismissal or a refusal to reemploy him, and make a reasonable effort to assist the employee to correct whatever appears to be the cause for his potential demotion, dismissal or a potential recommendation not to reemploy him; and
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in NRS 391.314, allow reasonable time 9 first for improvement, which must not exceed 3 months the 10 admonition. 11
- An admonition issued to a licensed employee who, within the time granted for improvement, has met the standards set for him by the administrator who 13 issued the admonition must be removed from the records of the employee together with all notations and indications of its having been issued. The 15 admonition must be removed from the records of the employee not later 16 than 3 years after it is issued. 17
  - An administrator need not admonish an employee pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 if his employment will be terminated pursuant to NRS 391.3197. If by February 15 of the first, [or] second or third year of his probationary period a probationary employee does not receive a written notice pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 391.3125 of a potential decision not to reemploy him, he must receive an admonition before any such decision is made.
  - A licensed employee is subject to immediate dismissal or a refusal to reemploy according to the procedures provided in NRS 391.311 to 391.3197, inclusive, without the admonition required by this section, on grounds contained in paragraphs (b), (f), (g), (h) and (p) of subsection 1 of NRS 391.312.
    - Sec. 11. NRS 391.3197 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 391.3197 1. A probationary employee is employed on a contract basis for [two 1-year] three consecutive periods of 1 year and has no right to 32 employment after [either of the two] any of the probationary contract years.
  - 2. [The] Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, the board shall notify each probationary employee in writing on or before May 1 [of]:
  - (a) Of the first and second school years of his probationary period, as appropriate, whether he is to be reemployed for the second *or third* year of the probationary period . [or]
- (b) Of the third school year of his probationary period whether he is to 39 40 be reemployed for the next school year as a postprobationary employee. The employee must advise the board in writing on or before May 10 of the 41 first, [or] second or third year of his probationary period, as appropriate, of 42
- acceptance reemployment. 43

- 3. If a probationary employee is assigned to a school that operates all year, the board shall notify [him] the employee in writing [, in] no later than 45 days before his last day of work for the year under his contract:
- (a) In both the first and second years of his probationary period, [no later than 45 days before his last day of work for the year under his contract] as appropriate, whether he is to be reemployed for the second or third year of the probationary period. [or]
- (b) In the third year of his probationary period, whether he is to be reemployed for the next school year as a postprobationary employee. [He] The employee must advise the board in writing within 10 days after the date of notification of his acceptance or rejection of reemployment for another year. Failure to advise the board of his acceptance of reemployment constitutes rejection of the contract.

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- [3.] 4. A probationary employee who completes his [2 year] probationary period of 3 years and receives a notice of reemployment from the school district in the [second] third year of his probationary period is entitled to be a postprobationary employee in the ensuing year of employment.
- A probationary employee who receives an unsatisfactory <del>[4.]</del> 5. evaluation may request a supplemental evaluation by another administrator in the school district selected by him and the superintendent. If a school district has five or fewer administrators, the supplemental evaluator may be an administrator from another school district in the state. [If a probationary employee has received during the first school year of his probationary period three evaluations which state that the employee's overall performance has been satisfactory, the superintendent of schools of the school district or his designee shall waive the second year of the employee's probationary period by expressly providing in writing on the final evaluation of the employee for the first probationary year that the second year of his probationary period is waived. Such an employee is entitled to be a postprobationary employee in the ensuing year of employment. 5.] 6. If a probationary employee is notified that he will not be reemployed for the second *or third* year of his probationary period or the ensuing school year, his employment ends on the last day of the current
- [6.] 7. A new employee or a postprobationary teacher who is employed as an administrator shall be deemed to be a probationary employee for the purposes of this section and must serve a [2 year] probationary period of 3 years as an administrator in accordance with the provisions of this section. [If the administrator does not receive an unsatisfactory evaluation during the first year of probation, the superintendent or his designee shall waive the second year of the administrator's probationary period. Such

school year. The notice that he will not be reemployed must include a

statement of the reasons for that decision.

administrator is entitled to be a postprobationary employee in the ensuing year of employment.] If a postprobationary teacher who is an administrator is not reemployed in that capacity after [either year] the completion of his probationary period, he may accept a contract as a teacher for the ensuing school year in writing on or before May 10. If he fails to accept the contract as a teacher, he shall be deemed to have rejected the offer of a contract as a teacher.

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[7.] 8. An administrator who has completed his probationary period pursuant to subsection [6] 7 and is thereafter promoted to the position of principal must serve an additional probationary period of 1 year in the position of principal. If the administrator serving the additional probationary period is not reemployed in that capacity after the expiration of the additional probationary period, he may accept a contract for the ensuing school year, in writing, on or before May 10, for the administrative position in which he attained postprobationary status. If he fails to accept such a contract, he shall be deemed to have rejected the offer of employment.

[8.] 9. Before dismissal, the probationary employee is entitled to a hearing before a hearing officer which affords due process as set out in NRS 391.311 to 391.3196, inclusive.

**Sec. 12.** NRS 391.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Any teacher or other licensed employee employed by any board for a specified time who willfully refuses or fails to fulfill his employment obligations after he has notified the board of his acceptance of employment [under] pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 391.3196 or subsection 2 or 3 of NRS 391.3197 or to comply with the provisions of his contract after it has been signed without first obtaining the written consent of the board may be found guilty of unprofessional conduct. The board shall not unreasonably withhold its consent. Any administrator who willfully secures the signature on a statement of intent to accept employment of any teacher or other licensed employee who has notified the board of another school district in this state of his acceptance of employment is guilty of unprofessional conduct, unless the employee has first obtained the written consent of the board to which he has given notice of acceptance. If the failure or refusal to comply with the provisions of the contract is the result of having subsequently executed an employment contract with another board in this state without the written consent of the board first employing him, the second contract is void.

2. Upon receiving a formal complaint from the board, substantiated by conclusive evidence of a teacher's failure or refusal under subsection 1 or that an administrator has willfully secured such a signature, the state board may suspend or revoke the license of the teacher or administrator after notice and opportunity for a hearing have been provided pursuant to NRS 391.322 and

391.323.

- The superintendent of public instruction shall notify state agencies for education in other states of any revocation pursuant to this section.
  - NRS 289.190 is hereby amended to read as follows: Sec. 13.
- 1. A person employed or appointed to serve as a school police officer pursuant to subsection [4] 5 of NRS 391.100 has the powers of a peace officer.
  - A person appointed pursuant to NRS 393.0718 by the board of trustees of any school district has the powers of a peace officer to carry out the intents and purposes of NRS 393.071 to 393.0719, inclusive.
- Members of every board of trustees of a school district, 10 superintendents of schools, principals and teachers have concurrent power 11 with peace officers for the protection of children in school and on the way to 12 and from school, and for the enforcement of order and discipline among 13 such children, including children who attend school within one school district but reside in an adjoining school district or adjoining state, pursuant 15 to the provisions of chapter 392 of NRS. This subsection must not be construed so as to make it the duty of superintendents of schools, principals 17 and teachers to supervise the conduct of children while not on the school 18 property. 19
  - 1. Not later than January 1, 2000, the commission on professional standards in education shall adopt regulations prescribing the:
- (a) Conditions of renewal that may be placed on an initial license to 22 teach pursuant to section 2 of this act.

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- (b) Requirements and qualifications for the issuance of a license to teach middle school or junior high school.
- The regulations adopted pursuant to this section become effective on 26 or before July 1, 2000. 27
  - **Sec. 15.** Not later than July 1, 2000, the commission on professional standards in education shall adopt regulations setting forth, without limitation:
  - The educational requirements that a teacher who teaches in an elementary school must satisfy to demonstrate sufficient knowledge of teaching basic reading skills, including, without limitation, providing instruction in phonics.
  - The date by which a teacher who holds a license to teach that was issued on or after July 1, 2000, must satisfy these educational requirements.
  - The conditions under which a teacher will be required to submit evidence that he has satisfied these educational requirements.
- The amendatory provisions of section 3 of this act do not 39 40 apply to a teacher who holds a license to teach that was issued before July 1, 2000. 41
- 42 **Sec. 17.** 1. A teacher who holds a license to teach that was issued before July 1, 2000, and who teaches English, mathematics, science or

- social studies in a middle school or junior high school, is not required to
- obtain a license to teach middle school or junior high school with an
- endorsement to teach in the subject area for which he provides instruction
- 4 or a license to teach secondary education with an endorsement to teach in
- 5 the subject area for which he provides instruction.
- 2. The amendatory provisions of section 8 of this act do not apply to the employment of a teacher by a board of trustees of a school district before July 1, 2000.
- 9 **Sec. 18.** 1. This section and sections 1 to 7, inclusive, and 9 to 17, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 1999.
- 2. Section 8 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2000.

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