

DISCLAIMER

Electronic versions of the exhibits in these minutes may not be complete.

This information is supplied as an informational service only and should not be relied upon as an official record.

Original exhibits are on file at the Legislative Counsel Bureau Research Library in Carson City.

Contact the Library at (775) 684-6827 or library@lcb.state.nv.us.

Committee Policy Brief
Assembly Committee on Education



February 3, 2003

Legislative Counsel Bureau

ASSEMBLY EDUCATION

DATE: 2/10/03 ROOM: 4109 EXHIBIT D

SUBMITTED BY: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Jurisdiction of the Committee	1
II. The 2001 Legislative Session.....	2
A. Elementary and Secondary Education	2
B. Postsecondary Education	4
C. Unsuccessful Bills	5
III. Reports to the Legislature	5
A. Elementary and Secondary Education Reports	5
B. Reports to the Legislative Committee on Education (<i>Nevada Revised Statutes</i> 218.5352).....	6
C. Higher Education Reports.....	8
D. Legislative Committees.....	9
E. Boards and Councils	9
IV. Significant Issues for the 2003 Legislative Session.....	10
A. Potential State Issues.....	10
B. Federal Issues	13
V. List of Key Contacts	15
VI. Schedule for Implementation of the 120-Day Session.....	17
VII. Web Site Addresses for Relevant Information On-Line	19

COMMITTEE BRIEF

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION 2003 NEVADA LEGISLATURE

Prepared by
Carol Stonefield, Senior Research Analyst
Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau

February 3, 2003

This committee brief provides background information and summarizes issues relating to the Assembly Committee on Education. It includes the following:

- The Committee's jurisdiction over certain chapters of the *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS);
- A summary of legislation considered by the Committee during the 2001 Session;
- Reports relating to education that will be presented to the 2003 Legislature;
- A summary of potential education issues for the 2003 Session; and
- A list of key education officials in Nevada and interested organizations.

I. JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE

The Assembly Committee on Education considers measures affecting the following chapters of NRS relating to educational activities in both public and private schools and at all levels — elementary, secondary, and postsecondary.

Title 34 – Education

- Chapter 385 – State Administrative Organization
- Chapter 386 – Local Administrative Organization
- Chapter 388 – System of Public Instruction
- Chapter 389 – Examinations, Courses, and Standards
- Chapter 390 – Textbooks
- Chapter 391 – Personnel
- Chapter 392 – Pupils
- Chapter 393 – School Property
- Chapter 394 – Private Educational Institutions and Establishments
- Chapter 395 – Education of Persons with Disabilities

- Chapter 396 – University and Community College System of Nevada
- Chapter 397 – Western Regional Higher Education Compact
- Chapter 398 – Intercollegiate Athletics
- Chapter 399 – Interstate Compact for Education

II. THE 2001 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

During the 2001 Legislative Session, the Assembly Committee on Education considered a total of 66 measures: 44 Assembly measures and 22 Senate measures. Over half of these, 33 bills and 2 resolutions, were passed by both houses, although 2 bills, Assembly Bill 271 and Assembly Bill 405 were enacted by the 2001 Special Session. All of the bills were signed into law. During the 2001 Session, among the bills that passed, the Committee considered measures relating to the following:

A. Elementary and Secondary Education

➤ *Education Reform*

Senate Bill 399 revised the charter school statutes to allow the State Board of Education to sponsor a charter school. The majority of members of governing bodies of and committees to form charter schools must be Nevada residents. Charter schools with graduation requirements that are less than those of the school district in which they exist must issue a charter school diploma. The Nevada Department of Education (NDE) is required to create a revolving fund to assist charter schools with start-up costs. Senate Bill 399 also authorized public schools, including charter schools, to provide distance education programs to certain categories of pupils.

Senate Bill 148 (Senate Bill 3 of the 2001 Special Session) revised provisions governing teacher licensing and made various changes regarding the professional development of teachers and administrators. A statewide coordinating council for the Regional Professional Development Programs was created in this act. Teachers will be reimbursed for the costs associated with acquiring national certification. Senate Bill 148 delayed the implementation of the science portion of the high school proficiency examination for two years.

➤ *Educational Accountability*

Senate Bill 165 specified, among other things, the content of reports for schools needing improvement; extended the two-year hold harmless on shrinking enrollments; required a student no longer attending high school who is between the ages of 16 and 18 years to have parental or local board of trustees consent to take the General Educational Development (GED) examination; and required the teaching of the Bill of Rights.

Assembly Bill 214 addressed the security of the state proficiency testing examinations. The bill authorized the NDE and the school districts to investigate and to compel witnesses to testify in

cases of security violations. Schools may use only NDE or district approved test preparation materials.

Assembly Bill 318 required the NDE to prepare a pamphlet containing information on the high school proficiency examination to be distributed to middle school and high school students and their parents. School administrators are responsible to ensure that school professional personnel understand the contents of the pamphlet.

➤ *Personnel*

Assembly Bill 223 authorized the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to adopt regulations that exempt teachers and other educational personnel from licensing examinations as long as they have previous experience in another state.

Assembly Bill 380 was intended to close a gap in the protection previously enacted for teachers and administrators transferring between school districts within the state and to address inconsistencies in salary schedules among the school districts.

Assembly Bill 660 prevented school districts from requiring a new set of fingerprints and associated fees from school employees who are on leaves of absence. Districts may request a background investigation if there is reason to suspect the person committed a felony or a crime of moral turpitude while on leave.

Assembly Bill 1 required that school district nursing services must be under the supervision of a chief nurse.

➤ *Pupils*

Assembly Bill 201 required the State Board of Education to adopt a policy to encourage effective involvement by parents and families in the education of their children. School district boards of trustees must adopt similar policies.

Senate Bill 115 authorized the superintendent of a school district to allow an exception to the expulsion requirement "for good cause shown" concerning a pupil who has possession of a dangerous weapon on school property or at a school-sponsored activity.

Senate Bill 289 required each school district, charter, and private school to adopt a model crisis response plan to be used in certain circumstances.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 18 encouraged nonprofit organizations, businesses, state and local governmental agencies, and school districts to implement or expand prevention and intervention programs to reduce the incidence of school and juvenile violence.

Assembly Bill 459 provided definitions of "harassment" and "intimidation," and prohibited such actions by a member or employee of any school board of trustees.

Senate Bill 572 provided immunity from civil liability for any person who in good faith reports a threat of violence against a school official, employee, or pupil. This applied to public schools, charter schools, and private schools.

➤ *School Construction*

Assembly Bill 499 amended the provisions of Assembly Bill 368 from the 1999 Session by extending the deadline for completion and increasing the cap on the amount of bond proceeds that may be used in the Clark County School District for the initial pilot program to replace older schools. A report of the progress of the reconstruction of schools must be submitted to the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature.

Senate Bill 311 required the Clark County School District to establish a special planning committee to plan for the construction of smaller schools. The Board of Trustees was required to report to the Legislative Committee on Education (LCE) prior to the 2003 Legislative Session.

B. Postsecondary Education

Assembly Bill 253 enacted the Uniform Athletes' Agents Act. It repealed most of the provisions of the NRS in effect at that time. The act requires the registration of student athletes' agents, who must make certain disclosures relating to their backgrounds, experience, and any legal proceedings against them. Disclosure provisions include informing students that by signing contracts they lose eligibility to participate in intercollegiate athletics. Educational institutions must be notified of contracts signed. Student athletes have the right to cancel a contract as provided. Agents are prohibited from initiating contact with student athletes.

Assembly Bill 634 provided for the creation of a campus review board with the University and Community College System of Nevada (UCCSN) to review allegations of police misconduct.

Senate Bill 113 specified that students at the UCCSN, as well as those attending certain private nonprofit, nonsectarian colleges, could receive tuition assistance as part of the Millennium Scholarship Program. Students may be eligible for the scholarship if they receive a diploma within five years of the date they were regularly scheduled to graduate. The requirement that students who drop out of school or lose the scholarship because they cannot maintain the required grade point average is repealed by this act. The act requires the Board of Regents to provide the Legislature with an actuarial study on projected costs and enrollment.

Senate Bill 114 authorized the Commission on Postsecondary Education, which licenses and regulates private trade schools, colleges, and universities, to establish amounts for surety bonds and expands the conditions under which such bonds are required to include change of ownership.

Senate Bill 543 required the Board of Regents of the UCCSN to adopt policies regarding contractual intellectual property rights, when contracts involve a governmental institution, a private entity, and an individual.

C. Unsuccessful Bills

A number of bills that proposed significant changes to the current education system did not pass, including Assembly Bill 297. This bill was drafted in response to Governor Kenny C. Guinn's 1999 veto of Assembly Bill 332, and would have provided that school administrators, when conducting teacher evaluations, must personally observe teachers for a minimum of 60 minutes. The measure died in the Senate Committee on Finance.

III. REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATURE

Several reports on education matters will be presented to the Committee or the full Legislature in the 2003 Session, and the Council to Establish Academic Standards (NRS 389.510) and the Commission on Educational Technology (NRS 388.790) may provide status reports.

A. Elementary and Secondary Education Reports

The Nevada Department of Education and the State Board of Education, as well as other entities, must present reports to the Legislature each legislative session as required by Nevada law. Following is a list of the reports required by statute:

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION STATUTORY REPORTS TO THE 2003 LEGISLATURE			
Statute	Responsible Entity	Subject of Report	Due Date
NRS 218.5356	Legislative Bureau of Educational Accountability and Program Evaluation	School accountability; class-size reduction; special education; National Assessment of Educational Progress results; other educational matters	12/31/02
NRS 385.230	Superintendent of Public Instruction	Annual report on education matters	72 nd Session
NRS 387.1245	State Board of Education	Emergency financial assistance to school districts (if any)	72 nd Session
NRS 388.368	State Board of Education	Schools-to-Careers	02/01/03
NRS 388.700	State Board of Education	Class-Size Reduction	02/01/03
NRS 393.097	Oversight panels or school boards	School facilities financing recommendations	07/01/02

Special reports relating to education required by bills or resolutions from the 2001 Legislative Session are as follows:

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE 2003 LEGISLATURE			
Measure	Responsible Entity	Subject of Report or Study	Due Date
Assembly Bill 499 (2001)	Clark County School District	Pilot program on school replacement.	02/01/03
Assembly Bill 671 (2001)	Elko County School District	Demonstration Class-Size Reduction Program.	02/01/03
Senate Bill 399 (2001)	State Board of Education	Draft regulations for distance education.	12/01/02
Senate Bill 427 (2001)	Consultant on educational technology and Legislative Bureau of Educational Accountability and Program Evaluation (LBEAPE)	Evaluation of educational technology.	02/19/03
Senate Bill 585 (2001)	Consultant on Nevada Early Literacy Intervention Program and LBEAPE	Evaluation of effectiveness of Nevada Early Literacy Intervention Program.	02/01/03

B. Reports to the Legislative Committee on Education (*Nevada Revised Statutes 218.5352*)

Both continuing and special reports to the LCE have been required by the Legislature. Copies of these reports are available to members of the 72nd Legislature upon request.

STATUTORY REPORTS TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION		
Section	Description	Due Date
NRS 385.351	School district boards to submit individual school accountability reports.	04/15 Annually
	District to submit district school improvement report.	06/15 Annually
NRS 385.369	Department to notify Committee of schools designated as needing improvement.	05/01 Annually
NRS 385.371	Initial designation of a school needing improvement - District to submit plan for improvement.	02/15 Annually
NRS 385.373	For schools designated as needing improvement for two years - school district to submit copy of its plan for improvement.	02/15 Annually

D 8/20⁶

**STATUTORY REPORTS TO THE
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

Section	Description	Due Date
NRS 385.375	For schools designated as needing improvement for three years - Department to submit copy of its plan for improvement. School district to make reports about its efforts to improve such schools.	Not specified Quarterly
NRS 385.378	Waiver from appointment of panel to supervise school needing improvement - Department must report such waivers.	02/15 Annually
NRS 385.381	If school is designated as needing improvement two years in a row, the panel to supervise school's probation will submit its findings (report).	05/01 of year appointed
NRS 385.389	Department to consider recommendations of Committee for programs of remedial study (i.e., list of effective remedial programs).	No set date
NRS 385.386	If the State Superintendent of Public Instruction appoints an administrator for a school on academic probation, the administrator shall report on the school's progress.	Quarterly
NRS 386.605	Charter schools required to submit written reports.	Before 06/15 Annually
NRS 389.012	National Assessment of Educational Progress - Department to report results of exams.	Approximately every two years

Some reports relate to special projects and require reports concerning projects authorized by the 71st Legislature.

**REPORTS AUTHORIZED BY THE 2001 LEGISLATURE TO THE
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION**

Section	Description	Due Date
Senate Bill 165 §7	School board to submit follow-up report on panel report for schools designated as needing improvement.	Not specified
Senate Bill 311 §1	Planning committee for construction of small schools in Clark County School District to submit report.	11/01/02 11/02/04 As appropriate
Senate Bill 585 §12	Governing bodies of regional professional development programs (RPDPs) to submit Nevada Early Literacy Intervention Program (NELIP) report. School boards to submit NELIP report.	07/01 Annually Annually (no date specified)
§17	Department to submit report on effectiveness of early childhood grant programs.	Annually (no date specified)

REPORTS AUTHORIZED BY THE 2001 LEGISLATURE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION		
Senate Bill 3 Special Session §14	Governing bodies of RPDPs to submit annual budgets.	Annually - even numbered years - four months prior to session
§18 §19	Governing bodies of RPDPs to submit reports. School board to submit reports.	07/01 Annually Annually (date not specified)
Assembly Bill 214 §2 §4 §5.9	Department to submit test security plan. School boards to submit test security plans. Department to submit testing incident report.	For all: 09/01 Annually
Assembly Bill 364 §1	Clark County School District to submit regional sub-district reports.	06/15 Annually

C. Higher Education Reports

Several reports from the UCCSN are required to be submitted each legislative session. In accordance with NRS 396.340 and NRS 396.780, the Board of Regents must submit reports to the Governor for transmittal to the Legislature on federal appropriations to the UCCSN. Other reports include:

HIGHER EDUCATION STATUTORY REPORTS TO THE 2003 LEGISLATURE			
Measure	Responsible Entity	Subject of Report or Study	Due Date
NRS 396.505	Board of Regents	Comprehensive planning activities; new or expanded programs and costs; funding available from other sources.	02/01/03
NRS 396.329	Board of Regents	UCCSN police departments.	04/15/03
NRS 397.070	Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education	Annual report.	09/01/02
NRS 399.015 (Art. III[J])	Education Commission of the States	Activities of Education Commission of the States for past year.	Annually

Special reports relating to higher education for the 2003 Session are:

HIGHER EDUCATION SPECIAL REPORTS TO THE 2003 LEGISLATURE			
Measure	Responsible Entity	Subject of Report or Study	Due Date
Senate Bill 113 (2001)	Board of Regents	Projected enrollments and costs of the Millennium Scholarship Program.	2/01/03
Assembly Bill 454 (2001)	Board of Regents	Organizational structure of any community college with more than 20,000 students.	1/01/03

D. Legislative Committees

Two legislative committees considered education matters during the 2001-2002 Interim.

1. Legislative Committee on Education (NRS 218.5352)

Created in 1997, the Legislative Committee on Education (LCE) meets regularly during the interim period between legislative sessions. The Committee is charged with evaluating, reviewing, and commenting upon programs to enhance school accountability, financing education, legislative measures, class-size reduction programs, statewide management of automated record transfer (SMART) system, and remedial study programs. The Committee has requested ten bill drafts and made additional recommendations as set forth in Bulletin No. 03-12 to be presented to the Assembly Committee on Education.

2. Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study Suicide Prevention

The Legislative Commission assigned a broad mandate when it created the Legislative Commission's Subcommittee to Study Suicide Prevention in September 2001. As a result, in the course of its work, the Subcommittee considered suicide prevention among school-aged children. Among its recommendations was a suggestion to the LCE to consider requesting legislation to require all public school teachers to receive training in recognizing the signals of potential suicide among elementary and secondary education students. The LCE has recommended that the Regional Professional Development Programs provide such training. The Subcommittee also recommended to the LCE that it request state funding to provide additional counselors in public schools. That request has subsequently been withdrawn.

E. Boards and Councils

1. The Nevada P-16 Council

The Nevada P-16 Council identifies its mission as ensuring cooperation and articulation among elementary and secondary education, higher education, business, parents, and the community. The council will make policy recommendations to ensure coordination among these systems. Its

goal is better preparation of all Nevada high school graduates either for postsecondary education or employment in lucrative positions in Nevada's workforce. The P-16 Council began meeting in late 2002 and plans to continue meeting on a regular basis throughout 2003.

2. The State Board of Education

In its bill draft requests, the State Board of Education set out its priorities for the 2003 Session. They include: (1) an omnibus bill to address the shortfall in the Distributive School Account, including pre-kindergarten programs, expanded kindergarten program (full-day at a 16 to 1 student to teacher ratio), Limited English Proficient student programs, summer school and inter-session programs, retention, attraction, and maintenance of education staff, and support for other educational programs enhancements; (2) funding for the modifications needed in assessment and accountability based upon the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (H.R. 1); and (3) a Document Imaging System for the Teacher Licensure Office in the Nevada Department of Education to be funded through licensure revenues and the State General Fund.

IV. SIGNIFICANT ISSUES FOR THE 2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Education continues to be a key issue at both the state and federal levels of government. School accountability, assessments, finance, and teacher quality are the four major concerns in other states according to a recent poll by the Education Commission of the States. At the federal level, President George W. Bush has made education one of his top priorities.

A. Potential State Issues

The following education issues are likely to come before the 2003 Nevada Legislature:

➤ Academic Standards

This issue revolves around the adoption of academic standards in August 1998 through March 2000. The Legislature will consider issues related to implementation of the standards by the school districts, the schedules for administering proficiency tests linked to the standards, including a new 8th grade criterion referenced test, and the relationship of the state's academic standards to the new federal education legislation — No Child Left Behind Act (NCLBA) of 2001.

➤ Accountability

School accountability continues to be a concern. Due to the new federal legislation requiring disaggregating of data by ethnicity/race and other factors for the purpose of monitoring the achievement gap of minority students, as well as sanctions against low-performing schools, the Legislature will be asked to consider changes to the current accountability system.

➤ ***Board of Regents***

The Legislature may be asked to consider an amendment to the *Constitution of the State of Nevada* that would change the election process for members of the Board of Regents to an appointive process.

➤ ***Charter Schools***

As in the past three legislative sessions, charter school bills may again be considered by the Legislature. Charter schools were first authorized in 1997 and both the 1999 and 2001 Sessions saw various changes to the charter school statutes. In 2001, the Legislature authorized the State Board of Education to be a sponsoring entity. Issues may range from minor administrative changes to more significant problems such as out-of-state operators, and fiscal matters.

➤ ***Class-Size Reduction***

Questions continue to be raised about the cost effectiveness of the class-size reduction program. Legislators will be asked to consider other options, including elimination of the program or flexibility for school districts in implementing class-size reduction, such as the Elko County School District model to be reported on this Session.

➤ ***Distance Education***

Through the use of the Internet and technology, schools have new means of delivering instruction. This phenomenon has several names including distance education or virtual schools. Although used primarily by higher education, several Nevada school districts and charter schools are using distance education. The Legislature enacted authorizing legislation for distance education programs in 2001 and may need to consider minor changes in 2003.

➤ ***Education Finance***

With the issuance of the *Analysis of Fiscal Policy in Nevada* by the Governor's Task Force on Tax Policy and the *iNVEST* (Investing in Nevada's Education, Students, and Teachers) proposal by the Nevada Association of School Superintendents, education finance is likely to be a major issue in the 2003 Session.

➤ ***Governance***

The Legislature may again be asked to consider fundamental changes to the governance structure of the state educational system relating to the selection of the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

➤ *Higher Education*

Rapid enrollment growth and requests for additional facilities are issues facing the UCCSN and the Legislature. Teacher shortages in certain subjects (bilingual education, mathematics, science, and special education) and teacher quality will be issues for the colleges of education.

➤ *Professional Development*

A related issue to teacher quality and the implementation of the academic standards is the need for professional development for teachers. The Legislature will likely be asked to consider continuation of the regional professional development programs from last session, including continuation of the Nevada Early Literacy Intervention Program.

➤ *Proficiency/Assessment*

Issues surrounding the High School Proficiency Examination (HSPE) and the schedules for linking the HSPE to the academic standards and adding a science examination are likely to be brought before the Legislature. The performances on the new criterion-referenced test (CRT) in eighth grade, in addition to the third and fifth grade CRTs, may be considered in 2003. The new federal legislation requiring annual testing in grades three through eight will affect state legislative proposals.

➤ *Reading and Remedial Programs*

In tandem with the school accountability program, provision of remedial programs, and funding for low-performing schools and students having difficulty with proficiency examinations will again be issues, especially with respect to expansion of remedial programs and school eligibility. Also, coordination with the new federal legislation will be a concern. Continuing implementation of the Governor's goal for literacy will also be an issue.

➤ *School Construction*

Construction of new schools and replacement of outdated facilities may again be issues for the Legislature to consider.

➤ *Teacher Quality*

Recognized nationally as a key component to successful school reform, recruitment and retention of teachers will likely be the subject of several bills. Identifying effective incentives and preparation programs, as well as linkages with the UCCSN education programs, will be some of the challenges presented. Paraprofessional programs may also be considered as a means of training and retaining qualified and committed teachers. The new federal legislation requiring "high-quality" teachers and compliance with federal mandates will also be an issue.

➤ *Technology*

School technology and related issues of teacher training, technical support, and equipment acquisition and replacement will be presented to the Legislature.

➤ *Testing*

In 2001 the state selected a new test vendor for both the HSPE and the CRTs, as well as a new norm-referenced test — the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. Vendor performance, compliance with federal mandates, and ongoing issues, such as test security and impacts on special education students, will likely be considered.

➤ *Vouchers*

Vouchers and school choice may again be brought before the Legislature.

B. Federal Issues

In January 2002, the United States Congress enacted new federal legislation titled the “No Child Left Behind Act of 2001,” reauthorizing the “Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965” (ESEA) and the 1994 amendments to the act. The NCLBA is also referred to as “H.R. 1.” Accountability and assessment are the cornerstones, with funding flexibility, literacy, and teacher quality as additional key components of the bill. All have significant impacts on state policies.

➤ *Assessment*

The NCLBA requires testing each year in grades three through eight in reading and mathematics as a condition of federal funding. The regulations providing guidance on acceptable test forms are in draft format. A national test is prohibited, but the federal law may require some states to develop new or different tests to comply. The federal legislation also focuses on disclosing scores for disadvantaged students by disaggregating testing data by ethnicity, gender, limited English proficiency, low socio-economic status, race, special education, and other categories.

➤ *Choice*

As enacted, schools failing to make adequate yearly progress would first be offered assistance, and then after two years of failing to make progress, school districts would have to use Title I funds to permit students in those schools to attend other schools in the district.

➤ *Early Literacy*

Funding comprehensive and research-backed reading programs is another priority of the NCLBA.

➤ *The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997 (IDEA)*

The "Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997" (IDEA) is being considered for a major overhaul by Congress. A key issue is an increase in federal funding to bring the federal share of special education funding up to the 40 percent to which Congress committed in 1975 with the passage of Public Law 94-142.

➤ *Higher Education Reauthorization Act (Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965)*

The funding authorizations for programs in the "Higher Education Act of 1965" (HEA) will expire during the next Congress. Higher Education Act programs and activities encompass four main categories: (1) student financial aid; (2) services to help students complete high school and enter postsecondary education; (3) aid to institutions; and (4) improvement of elementary and secondary education teacher training. During the reauthorization process, Congress may consider the effectiveness of HEA programs in increasing access to postsecondary education, factors influencing college prices, impact of tax benefits on student aid programs, and accountability measures applied to higher education institutions.

V. LIST OF KEY CONTACTS

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION	
<p>Dr. Jack McLaughlin Superintendent of Public Instruction Nevada Department of Education Carson City, Nevada Telephone: (775) 687-9217 Facsimile: (775) 687-9101</p>	<p>Joyce Haldeman Executive Director Community and Government Affairs Clark County School District Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 799-1081 Facsimile: (702) 799-1082</p>
<p>Keith Rheault Deputy Superintendent for Instructional, Research, and Evaluative Services Nevada Department of Education Carson City, Nevada Telephone: (775) 687-9224 Facsimile: (775) 687-9101</p>	<p>Walt Rulffes Deputy Superintendent/CFO Business and Finance Services Division Clark County School District Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 799-5445 Facsimile: (702) 799-1089</p>
<p>Douglas Thunder Deputy Superintendent for Administrative and Fiscal Services Nevada Department of Education Carson City, Nevada Telephone: (775) 687-9102 Facsimile: (775) 687-9101</p>	<p>James L. Hager Superintendent Washoe County School District Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 348-0200 Facsimile: (775) 348-0304</p>
<p>Carlos Garcia Superintendent Clark County School District Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 799-5310 Facsimile: (702) 799-5505</p>	<p>Dotty Merrill Senior Director, Public Policy, Accountability, and Assessment Washoe County School District Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 348-0201 Facsimile: (775) 333-5013</p>
INTEREST GROUPS	
<p>Ralph Cadwallader Executive Director Nevada Association of School Administrators Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 360-3779</p>	<p>Kenneth Lange Executive Director Nevada State Education Association Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 828-6732 Facsimile: (775) 828-6745</p>
<p>Barbara Clark Legislative Chairman Nevada Parent Teachers Association Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 972-9244</p>	<p>Randy Robison Executive Director Nevada Association of School Boards Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 323-4828 Facsimile: (775) 323-3749</p>
<p>Brenda Kennedy President Nevada Parent Teachers Association Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 258-7885 Facsimile: (775) 972-9243</p>	<p>INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK</p>

UNIVERSITY AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE SYSTEM OF NEVADA	
<p>Jane Nichols Chancellor University And Community College System of Nevada Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 784-4905 Facsimile: (775) 784-1127</p>	<p>Carol Harter President University of Nevada, Las Vegas Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 895-3201 Facsimile: (702) 895-1088</p>
<p>Sherwin Iverson Associate Vice-Chancellor for Academic and Student Affairs and Director of Institutional Research UCCSN Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 784-4905 Facsimile: (775) 784-1127</p>	<p>John Lilley President University of Nevada, Reno Reno, Nevada Telephone: (775) 784-4805 Facsimile: (775) 784-6429</p>
<p>Dan Miles Vice-Chancellor for Finance and Administration University and Community College System of Nevada Telephone: (775) 784-4905 Facsimile: (775) 784-1127</p>	<p>David Perlman Administrator Commission on Postsecondary Education Las Vegas, Nevada Telephone: (702) 486-7330 Facsimile: (702) 486-7340</p>

VI. SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 120-DAY SESSION

This portion of the Committee Brief summarizes the schedule imposed by the *Constitution of the State of Nevada*, the *Nevada Revised Statutes*, and the joint rules, regarding the 120-day Legislative Session:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| February 10 | Final BDRs for legislators due (limit of two per member of the Assembly) |
| February 24 | Final committee BDRs due (limit of 50 committee requests for each house, allocated by the leadership) |
| March 17 | Introduction of all bills requested by an individual legislator |
| March 24 | Introduction of all bills requested by a standing committee |
| April 11 | All bills to be passed (if at all) out of committee of reference in house of origin |
| April 22 | All bills to be passed (if at all) out of house of origin |
| May 16 | All bills to be passed (if at all) out of the committee of reference in the second house |
| May 23 | All bills to be passed (if at all) out of the second house |

VII. WEB SITE ADDRESSES FOR RELEVANT INFORMATION ON-LINE

This section provides addresses for various Web sites. These Web sites are useful for locating information about education topics. These Internet addresses also contain links to other sites that contain current, relevant materials for topics that may be addressed during the 2003 Legislative Session. Entries that are in **bold print** are specific to the State of Nevada.

Achieve.....	http://www.achieve.org/
Center for Education Reform.....	http://www.edreform.com/
Charter Schools (United States)	http://www.uscharterschools.org/
Council of Chief State School Officers	http://www.ccsso.org/
Clark County School District	http://www.ccsd.net/
Education Commission of the States	http://www.ecs.org/
Education Trust	http://www.edtrust.org/
Education Week on the Web.....	http://www.edweek.org/
National Association of State Boards of Education	http://www.nasbe.org/
National Center for Education Statistics	http://nces.ed.gov/
National Conference of State Legislatures	http://www.ncsl.org/
National Education Association	http://www.nea.org/
Nevada State Department of Education	http://www.nsn.k12.nv.us/nvdoe/
Nevada State Education Association	http://www.nsea-nv.org/
No Child Left Behind, United States Department of Education	http://www.nclb.gov/
University and Community College System of Nevada	http://www.nevada.edu/
University of Nevada, Las Vegas	http://www.unlv.edu/
University of Nevada, Reno	http://www.unr.edu/
United States Department of Education.....	http://www.ed.gov/
WestEd	http://www.fwl.org/policy/
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	http://www.wiche.edu/