



# Nevada Association of School Boards Summary Report on Measures Enacted 2009 Session of the Nevada Legislature—June 10, 2009

Act	Summary	Digest or Summary
AB13	Revises provisions governing expenditures by school districts for textbooks, instructional supplies and instructional hardware. (BDR 34-295)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires the Department of Education to develop a formula for determining the minimum amount of money that each school district is required to expend each fiscal year for textbooks, instructional supplies and instructional hardware. (NRS 387.206)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act authorizes a school district to request a waiver from all or a portion of the minimum expenditure requirements when a school district experiences an economic hardship.</li> <li>▪ A request for a waiver must be reviewed by the Department of Education and the State Board of Examiners.</li> <li>▪ The Interim Finance Committee makes the final determination regarding whether to grant a waiver.</li> <li>▪ A school district that is granted a waiver is prohibited from using the money for collective bargaining with its licensed employees or for an adjustment of salaries and benefits of district employees.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
AB14	Revises provisions governing testing and reporting of results of pupils. (BDR 34-294)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires the administration of criterion-referenced examinations to pupils enrolled in grades 3 through 8. (NRS 389.550) The examinations measure the achievement of pupils based upon the State’s academic standards.</li> <li>▪ The results of the examinations are reported in the annual accountability reports and the summaries of the accountability reports prepared by the State Board of Education, the boards of trustees of school districts and individual schools. (NRS 385.3469, 385.34692, 385.347, 385.349, 385.358)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act requires the Department of Education to adopt a model to measure the achievement of pupils so that the progress of pupils enrolled in a public school may be tracked from year to year to determine whether the public school has made progress.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 3-5</b> of this act require that the information concerning the progress of public schools in the achievement of pupils be reported in the yearly accountability reports. To receive a standard high school diploma, existing law requires a pupil to either pass the high school proficiency examination or satisfy an alternative set of requirements.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act reduces the number of times a pupil must have failed the high school proficiency exam to be eligible to proceed under the alternative set of requirements from 3 times to 2 times.</li> <li>▪ On or before July 1, 2010, the Department of Education shall adopt the model required by Section 1 of this act. Sections 1, 2, 6 and 7 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 3, 4 and 5 of this act become effective on January 1, 2011.</li> </ul>
AB26	Revises provisions governing charter schools. (BDR 34-411)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act changes the deadline by which a charter school must submit an application for renewal of the written charter from 90 days to 120 days before the expiration of the charter. (NRS 386.530) A charter school that meets certain requirements, including certain financial and performance standards, is eligible for an exemption from the requirement of an annual performance audit and must instead undergo a performance audit every 3 years. (NRS 386.5515)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act provides that if such a charter school no longer satisfies the requirements for an exemption or if reasonable evidence of noncompliance in achieving the educational goals and objectives of the charter school exists, the charter school will be required to submit to an annual performance audit. After undergoing the annual performance audit, the charter school may reapply for the exemption.</li> <li>▪ Existing law requires the board of trustees of a school district and a college or university within the Nevada System of Higher Education which sponsors a charter school to submit an annual report to the State Board of Education on the evaluation of the progress made by the charter school in achieving its educational goals and objectives. (NRS 386.610)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act requires an annual report to be made by the Department of Education for each charter school sponsored by the State Board.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>

<p><b>AB40</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the review and approval of plans for the construction or alteration of school buildings. (BDR 34-322)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This act removes the requirement that a school district in a county whose population is 400,000 or more (currently Clark County) submit plans, designs and specifications for new school buildings and facilities and for additions and alterations to the State Public Works Board and requires such a school district to establish a building department for the school district.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB48</b></p>	<p><b>Allows a public body to resolve disputes in a contract for a public work by way of processes other than arbitration. (BDR 28-405)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under existing law, a contract for a public work must include a provision that requires arbitration of a dispute between the public body and the contractor engaged on the public work. (NRS 338.150)</li> <li>▪ This act revises the requirement of that provision to allow the public body and the contractor to resolve a dispute relating to the contract for the public work by way of methods of alternate dispute resolution.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB56</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing pupils with disabilities. (BDR 34-635)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law prescribes the requirements for the use of physical restraint or mechanical restraint on a pupil with a disability who is enrolled in a public school or a private school. (NRS 388.521-388.5315, 394.353-394.378)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 1 and 7</b> of this act require each school district and each private school which provides services to pupils with disabilities to submit annual reports to the Department of Education on the use of physical restraint and mechanical restraint on pupils with disabilities during the previous school year.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10</b> of this act provide that if physical restraint or mechanical restraint is used on a pupil with a disability three times during 1 school year, the circumstances of the restraint must be reviewed and reported. If such restraint is used five times during 1 school year, the pupil's individualized education program or the pupil's services plan, as applicable, developed pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1400 et seq., must be reviewed. If the restraint continues after such a review, the school district or private school, as applicable, and the pupil's parent or legal guardian shall include additional positive behavioral approaches in the pupil's services plan or program, as applicable, so that the restraint does not continue. (NRS 388.5275, 388.528, 394.368, 394.369)</li> <li>▪ Existing law prescribes the requirements for the use of mechanical restraint on a pupil with a disability enrolled in a public school or private school, including a requirement that the pupil's physician issue a medical order authorizing the use of mechanical restraint before the application of the restraint or not later than 15 minutes after the application of the restraint. (NRS 388.528, 394.369)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 4 and 10</b> of this act eliminate the requirement of a medical order for each application of the mechanical restraint and instead require that a medical order authorizing the use of mechanical restraint be included in the pupil's individualized education program or the pupil's services plan, as applicable.</li> <li>▪ Existing law provides that corporal punishment may not be used on a pupil in any public school. (NRS 392.4633)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act provides that a person may report the use of corporal punishment on a pupil to the agency which provides child welfare services in the county in which the school district is located. If the agency finds that the report is substantiated, the agency shall forward the report to the Department, local law enforcement agency and the county district attorney for further investigation.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB96</b></p>	<p><b>Clarifies eligibility for and the administration of Millennium Scholarships for students who are enrolled in more than one eligible institution. (BDR 34-441)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law provides that to be eligible for a Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship a student must be enrolled in at least 6 semester credit hours in a community college or 12 semester credit hours in another eligible institution. (NRS 396.930) The law does not specify whether enrollment in more than one eligible institution affects a student's eligibility for a Scholarship or how to administer the Scholarship for such a student.</li> <li>▪ This act clarifies that a student who is enrolled in more than one eligible institution is eligible for a Millennium Scholarship if the student meets certain requirements, and that the Scholarship must be administered by the eligible institution at which the student is enrolled in a program of study leading to a recognized degree or certificate.</li> <li>▪ This act also directs the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to establish procedures and guidelines for the administration of Millennium Scholarships for students who are enrolled in more than one eligible institution. (NRS 396.930, 396.934)</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>

<p><b>AB100</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing education. (BDR 34-424)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Deputy Superintendent for Administrative and Fiscal Services in the Department of Education investigates, inspects and reports on the funds and accounts of school districts. (NRS 385.315)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act requires the Deputy Superintendent to perform similar duties for the funds and accounts of charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils. The governing body of a charter school is required to appoint a trustee upon closure of the school. (NRS 386.536)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act provides that the trustee appointed by the governing body is subject to the approval of the sponsor and requires the sponsor to make the appointment if the governing body is not able to do so.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> also provides that if the sponsor of a charter school provides financial compensation to the administrator or person appointed by the governing body, the sponsor may receive reimbursement from the charter school for the costs incurred by the sponsor in providing the financial compensation for a period not to exceed 6 months. A charter school that meets certain requirements, including certain financial and performance standards, is eligible for an exemption from an annual performance audit and must instead undergo a performance audit every 3 years. (NRS 386.5515)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act provides that if such a charter school no longer satisfies the requirements for an exemption or if reasonable evidence of noncompliance in achieving the educational goals and objectives of the charter school exists, the charter school shall submit to an annual performance audit. Existing law provides that upon the request of a parent or legal guardian of a pupil enrolled in a charter school, the board of trustees of the school district in which the charter school is located shall authorize the pupil to participate in a class, extracurricular activity and sports within the school district under certain circumstances.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act amends existing law to provide for such participation in the school district in which the pupil resides rather than the school district in which the charter school is located. (NRS 386.560) The sponsor of a charter school may request, upon completion of each school year, reimbursement from the governing body of the school for the administrative costs associated with sponsorship. The total amount of such administrative costs must not exceed a specified percentage of the total amount of money apportioned to the charter school during the year. (NRS 386.570)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act revises the schedule of payments for reimbursement of administrative costs from yearly to quarterly and authorizes a charter school to apply for a delay in the payment of a quarterly reimbursement if a financial hardship exists.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> also provides that to determine the maximum amount of administrative costs, the total amount apportioned to the charter school during the year must be adjusted by the final computation of apportionment for the school.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB154</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the policies of school districts relating to criminal gang activity. (BDR 34-143)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law authorizes the boards of trustees of school districts to establish policies prohibiting the activities of criminal gangs on school property. (NRS 392.4635)</li> <li>▪ This act makes the establishment of that policy mandatory.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB162</b></p>	<p><b>Requires certain policies of health insurance and health care plans to provide coverage for screening for and treatment of autism. (BDR 57-44)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires certain public and private health care plans and policies of insurance to provide coverage for certain procedures, including colorectal cancer screenings, cytological screening tests and mammograms, in certain circumstances. (NRS 287.027, 287.04335, 689A.04042, 689A.0405, 689B.0367, 689B.0374, 695B.1907, 695B.1912, 695C.1731, 695C.1735, 695G.168)</li> <li>▪ Existing law also requires employers to provide certain benefits to employees, including coverage for the procedures required to be covered by insurers, if the employer provides health benefits for its employees. (NRS 608.1555)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 1-10.5</b> of this act require certain health care plans and policies of insurance to also provide an option or a requirement, as applicable, of coverage for the screening for, including the diagnosis of, and the treatment of autism spectrum disorders in certain circumstances.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 12-12.4 and 12.7-14.5</b> of this act provide for the licensure of behavior analysts and assistant behavior analysts and the certification of autism behavior interventionists by the Board of Psychological Examiners.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 12.5 and 12.6</b> of this act increase the size of the Board of Psychological Examiners from five members to seven members, adding one member who is a licensed behavior analyst and one member who represents the interests of persons or agencies that regularly provide health care to patients who are indigent, uninsured or unable to afford health care.</li> <li>▪ The provisions of this act apply prospectively to any policy of insurance or health care plan issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2011, or July 1, 2011, as applicable.</li> </ul>

<p><b>AB165</b></p>	<p><b>Revises the provisions governing the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government. (BDR 31-580)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government, also known as the Rainy Day Fund, is a special revenue fund into which surplus state revenues are deposited to be used in case of fiscal emergencies. Under existing law, the State Controller is required to deposit to the credit of the Fund 40 percent of the unrestricted balance of the State General Fund, as of the end of the previous fiscal year, that remains after subtracting an amount equal to 10 percent of all appropriations made from the State General Fund during that fiscal year for the operation of the State Government and the funding of schools. (NRS 353.288)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act reduces from 10 percent to 7 percent the amount of the appropriations subtracted in calculating the current transfer to the Fund each biennium that is set forth in existing law. Commencing with the fiscal year that begins on July 1, 2011,</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> also requires the State Controller to transfer from the State General Fund to the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government at the beginning of each fiscal year 1 percent of the total anticipated revenue projected for that fiscal year by the Economic Forum in May of odd-numbered years, as adjusted by any legislation enacted by the Legislature that affects state revenue for that fiscal year. Existing law requires that all projections of revenue and any other information concerning future state revenue contained in the proposed budget for the Executive Department of the State Government be based upon the projections and estimates prepared by the Economic Forum. (NRS 353.228, 353.230)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act also increases the maximum balance allowed in the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government from 15 percent to 20 percent of the total of all appropriations from the State General Fund for the operation of the State Government and the funding of schools and authorized expenditures from the State General Fund for the regulation of gaming for the fiscal year in which that revenue will be transferred to the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government.</li> <li>▪ Finally, <b>Section 2</b> of this act provides that the money transferred to the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government is a continuing appropriation solely for the purpose of authorizing the expenditure of the transferred money to offset a budget shortfall or fiscal emergency in certain specified circumstances and clarifies the responsibility for determining whether the specified circumstances exist.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> sets forth the procedure for the transfer of money in the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government to the State General Fund by the Interim Finance Committee after a determination or declaration of such a budget shortfall or fiscal emergency. Under existing law, the proposed budget for the Executive Department of the State Government for each fiscal year of a biennium is required to include a reserve of not less than 5 percent or more than 10 percent of the total of all proposed appropriations from the State General Fund for the operation of the State Government and authorized expenditures from the State General Fund for the regulation of gaming for that fiscal year. (NRS 353.213)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act requires an additional reservation in the proposed biennial budget of an amount equal to 1 percent of the total anticipated revenue projected for each fiscal year of the biennium by the Economic Forum in December of even-numbered years, as adjusted by any changes or adjustments to state revenue recommended in the proposed budget for that biennium. This reserved money, as further adjusted by the Economic Forum in May of odd-numbered years and by any applicable legislation, is the money that will be transferred by the State Controller from the State General Fund to the Fund to Stabilize the Operation of the State Government at the beginning of each fiscal year of the biennium pursuant to <b>Section 2</b> of this act.</li> <li>▪ The proposed budget for the period that begins on July 1, 2011, and ends on June 30, 2013, is the first biennial budget for which such a reservation is required.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB191</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing certain examinations of the height and weight of pupils. (BDR 34-827)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires each school to conduct physical examinations of pupils in certain grades to determine if a child has scoliosis, a visual or auditory problem or a gross physical defect, and to conduct examinations of the height and weight of a representative sample of pupils in certain grades. (NRS 392.420) The requirement for examinations of the height and weight of a representative sample of pupils in certain grades is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2010. (Chapter 414, Statutes of Nevada 2007, p. 1873)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act extends the prospective expiration of the requirement that each school conduct examinations of the height and weight of a representative sample of pupils to June 30, 2015.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act revises the grades in which the examinations of the height and weight of a representative sample of pupils are conducted to require each school district to conduct and report on the examinations for grades 4, 7 and 10 and authorizes a school district to conduct the examinations in other grade levels. (NRS 392.420)</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009. Section 1 of this act expires by limitation on June 30, 2015.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB205</b></p>	<p><b>Makes various changes relating to the administration of property taxes.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ [This act is quite extensive even in its Legislative Digest. The pertinent sections important for school boards are Sections 27, 28, and 29.]</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 1 and 8</b> of this act require a county assessor to make certain projections of assessed valuation of property for an upcoming fiscal year that had been made under existing law by the Department of Taxation. (NRS 361.390)</li> </ul>

The complete text of each act can be found at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/75th2009/Reports/>  
Gray highlighted sections indicate new provisions that may be of special interest to Nevada school board members and/or superintendents.

	<b>(BDR 32-703)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under existing law, 2 percent of the property taxes collected for each county on personal property and the net proceeds of mines must be deposited into an account for the acquisition and improvement of technology in the office of the county assessor. (NRS 361.530, 362.170)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 27, 28 and 29</b> of this act provide for the continuation of this funding during the next biennium by postponing its prospective expiration until June 30, 2011.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage and approval.</li> </ul>
<b>AB219</b>	<b>Enacts provisions governing certain blood tests for children. (BDR 40-682)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This act requires the Department of Health and Human Services to encourage each provider of health care or other services to perform or cause to be performed blood tests to ascertain the amount of lead in the blood of each child receiving services from the provider of health care or other services when the child reaches certain ages.</li> <li>▪ This act also requires the Department to encourage each provider of health care or other services who provides early and periodic screening, diagnostic and treatment services to a child under federal law to conduct or cause to be conducted such a screening for lead levels in accordance with the guidelines of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services of the United States Department of Health and Human Services.</li> <li>▪ This act further requires that any result of a blood test which is obtained from a capillary specimen and which indicates a level of lead that is greater than 10 ug/dL be confirmed using blood drawn from a vein.</li> <li>▪ Finally, this act requires a laboratory that conducts a blood test for the presence of lead in a child who is under 18 years of age to report the results of that test to the appropriate health authority in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Board of Health.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>AB220</b>	<b>Makes various changes regarding the purchase of property for school construction. (BDR 22-551)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law sets forth a multistep process for obtaining approval for the subdivision of land. (NRS 278.320-278.460) One of the preliminary requirements is a determination of the need for a school in the area in which the subdivision is located. (NRS 278.330)</li> <li>▪ If a school is needed, the subdivider is required to make suitable land within the proposed subdivision available for purchase by the school district at a price which does not exceed the fair market value of the land. Under existing law, if the school district does not construct a school on the land within 10 years from the date of purchase, the land must be offered for resale back to the subdivider or his successor in interest. (NRS 278.346)</li> <li>▪ This act provides that, in a county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000 (currently Washoe County), the school district and subdivider may negotiate a purchase price which is the lesser of: (1) the fair market value of the land on the date of purchase; or (2) the fair market value of the land at the time the tentative subdivision map was approved plus the costs of certain expenses paid by the subdivider.</li> <li>▪ This act also provides that, in such a county, if the purchase is not completed within 5 years after the final map that shows the school site is approved, the subdivider need not continue to set aside the land for the school district.</li> <li>▪ This act further requires a school district in such a county that purchased land for a school site to offer the land back to the subdivider or successor in interest if construction on a school has not begun at the site within 10 years from the date on which the final map that shows the school site was approved.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>AB243</b>	<b>Requires certain employers to grant leave to parents, guardians and custodians of children to participate in certain school activities. (BDR 34-670)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act requires employers who employ 50 or more employees to grant to a parent, guardian or custodian of a child enrolled in a public school 4 hours of leave from his place of employment, which must be taken in increments of 1 hour, per school year per child to attend school-related activities or events or to volunteer at the school in which his child is enrolled. <b>Section 1</b> also requires the leave to be taken at a mutually agreed upon time and the employer is not required to pay the employee for the leave.</li> <li>▪ The provisions of <b>Section 1</b> do not apply if the employee is afforded the same leave under the same conditions pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement. Existing law makes it unlawful for any employer or his agent to terminate the employment of a person who is a parent, guardian or custodian of a child enrolled in public school because the person attended a conference requested by a school administrator or was notified of an emergency involving the child at school. (NRS 392.920)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act revises the prohibited acts by an employer or his agent to include demoting, suspending or otherwise discriminating against a parent, guardian or custodian of a child.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> also prohibits the termination, demotion, suspension or other discrimination of a parent, guardian or custodian of a child who takes leave authorized by <b>Section 1</b> of this act and authorizes a parent, guardian or custodian of a child who is terminated, demoted, suspended or otherwise discriminated against to file a claim or complaint with the Labor Commissioner.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act imposes the same requirements on employers for the parents, guardians and custodians of children enrolled in a private school. The provisions of <b>Section 4</b> do not apply if an employee is afforded the same leave under the same conditions</li> </ul>

		<p>pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act prohibits an employer or his agent from terminating, demoting, suspending or otherwise discriminating against a parent, guardian or custodian of a child enrolled in a private school for attending a conference requested by a school administrator, being notified of an emergency involving the child at school or taking leave authorized by <b>Section 4</b>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> also authorizes a parent, guardian or custodian to file a claim or complaint with the Labor Commissioner.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective August 15, 2009.</li> </ul>
AB281	<b>Makes various changes concerning workers' compensation. (BDR 53-57)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under existing law, an insurer is required to accept or deny a claim for compensation within 30 days after the insurer has been notified of an industrial accident. (NRS 616C.065) <b>Section 2</b> of this act provides that if an insurer is ordered by the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry, a hearing or appeals officer, a district court or the Supreme Court of Nevada to make a new determination relating to a claim for compensation, such a determination must be made within 30 days after the order. Existing law provides that an injured employee may choose an alternative treating physician or chiropractor after making his initial choice if the alternative choice is made within 90 days after the injury. (NRS 616C.090)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act clarifies existing law by providing that an injured employee may make the alternative choice without the insurer's approval if the alternative choice is made within 90 days after the injury.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> also provides that an injured employee may make a change in the treating physician or chiropractor at any time, subject to the insurer's approval.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> further requires an insurer to provide to an injured employee whose request for a change in the treating physician or chiropractor has been denied the specific reason for the denial.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act provides that the affidavit or declaration of a qualified laboratory director, chemist or any other person meeting certain qualifications may be used to prove the existence of alcohol or controlled substances in an employee's system in denying, reducing or suspending the payment of compensation for an injury. (NRS 616C.230)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act revises existing provisions governing the denial of compensation to injured employees who have been discharged for misconduct by providing that only compensation for temporary total disability may be denied. (NRS 616C.232)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act revises existing law by requiring an insurer to notify an injured employee whose claim will be closed whether an evaluation for a permanent partial disability has been scheduled or, if such an evaluation has not been scheduled, that the reason is because the insurer determined there is no possibility of a permanent impairment of any kind. (NRS 616C.235)</li> <li>▪ Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, 10 and 11 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 7, 8 and 9 of this act become effective on October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
AB286	<b>Revises the provisions governing the crime of trespassing. (BDR 2-833)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under existing law, a person commits the crime of trespassing if the person willfully goes or remains upon any land or in any building after having been warned not to trespass by the owner or occupant of the land or building. (NRS 207.200)</li> <li>▪ The Nevada Supreme Court has held that when an owner of premises asks a guest who was originally invited to the premises to leave, the owner has given a sufficient warning not to trespass, and the disinvented guest commits trespassing if the guest then refuses to leave. (<i>Scott v. Just. Ct.</i>, 84 Nev. 9 (1968))</li> <li>▪ This act codifies the holding in <i>Scott</i> and provides that an owner or occupant of any land or premises shall be deemed to have given a sufficient warning to a guest not to trespass if the owner or occupant makes an oral or written demand to the guest to vacate the land or building.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
AB348	<b>Requires public schools to post a notice of certain information concerning educational programs and services available within the public schools and the school district. (BDR 34-621)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This act requires the board of trustees of each school district to prepare a notice of information identifying all the advanced placement courses, honors courses, international baccalaureate courses, special education services, gifted and talented programs, charter school programs and any other educational programs available to pupils enrolled in the school district, including where those courses, services and programs are offered.</li> <li>▪ Each public school within the school district is required to post a notice in a conspicuous place at the school indicating the availability of courses, services and programs in the public school and indicating the availability and location of a complete list of the courses, services and programs identified by the school district and make such notices available to the parents and legal guardians of pupils enrolled in the school.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>

<p><b>AB359</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing certain personnel who work with children with autism. (BDR 34-1024)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act creates the Grant Fund for the Training and Education of Personnel Who Work with Pupils with Autism to provide grants of money to school districts and charter schools for programs of training of certain personnel.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school, to the extent money is available from the Grant Fund, to ensure that the personnel employed by the school district or charter school who work with pupils with autism receive the appropriate preparation and training necessary to serve those pupils.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school, to the extent money is available from the Grant Fund, to ensure that the licensed educational personnel employed by the school district or charter school who are assigned to assist a parent or legal guardian of a pupil with autism in making decisions about the services and programs available for the pupil receive the appropriate preparation and training necessary to assist those persons.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 7</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school, to the extent money is available from the Grant Fund, to ensure that a paraprofessional who is employed by the school district or charter school who is assigned to work with a pupil with autism receives the appropriate preparation and training necessary to serve those pupils.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 8</b> of this act requires the personnel of the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services who provide early intervention services and the persons with whom the Health Division contracts to provide those services to possess the knowledge and skills necessary to provide services to children with autism and their families.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB393</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing charter schools. (BDR 34-527)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law authorizes a charter school which is dedicated to providing certain services to pupils who are at risk to enroll a child who is the sibling of a pupil enrolled in the charter school or who resides within 2 miles of the charter school if the charter school is located in an area with a high percentage of children who are at risk before the charter school enrolls other pupils who are eligible for enrollment.</li> <li>▪ If more children who are eligible for such enrollment apply for enrollment than the number of spaces available, the charter school shall determine which applicants to enroll on the basis of a lottery system. (NRS 386.580)</li> <li>▪ This act amends existing law to authorize such a charter school to enroll a child who was enrolled in a prekindergarten or other early childhood educational program at the charter school and to enroll a child whose parent is employed full-time by the charter school before enrolling other eligible children.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB425</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the licensure of certain educational personnel. (BDR 34-817)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to issue a license to teach elementary education, middle school or junior high school education or secondary education to an applicant pursuant to regulations adopted by the Commission on Professional Standards in Education. (NRS 391.031, 391.033) Existing regulations of the Commission require a teacher licensed in this State to apply for and meet the requirements for an initial license to teach elementary education, middle school or junior high school education or secondary education, including participation in a program of student teaching or supervised teaching in the designated grade level, if he is applying for a license outside the grade level he is licensed to teach. (NAC 391.025, 391.095, 391.111, 391.120)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act authorizes the Superintendent to issue to a licensed teacher an additional license to teach elementary education, middle school or junior high school education or secondary education, other than for the teaching pupils with disabilities, which is outside his grade level of experience if he meets the course work requirements and qualifications for the license. A licensed teacher must not be required to participate in a program of student teaching or supervised teaching as a condition for the issuance of the additional license if he has 3 years of verified teaching experience.</li> <li>▪ Existing law authorizes the Commission to adopt regulations that exempt an applicant from the examinations required for initial licensure of teachers and other educational personnel if the applicant has previous teaching experience or has performed other educational functions in another state. (NRS 391.021, 391.032)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 4</b> and <b>5</b> of this act remove the requirement that an applicant have previous experience and authorizes the exemption if the Commission determines that the examinations required for initial licensure in the other state are comparable to the examinations required for initial licensure in this State.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act requires the Commission to conduct a review of the regulations of the Commission governing the licensure and endorsement of special education teachers to improve and enhance the reciprocal licensure in this State of special education teachers from other states.</li> <li>▪ Sections 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this act effective May 22, 2009. Section 3 of this act effective July 1, 2011.</li> </ul>

The complete text of each act can be found at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/75th2009/Reports/>  
Gray highlighted sections indicate new provisions that may be of special interest to Nevada school board members and/or superintendents.

<p><b>AB428</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the licensure of certain educational personnel. (BDR 34-985)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires the Commission on Professional Standards in Education to adopt regulations providing for the issuance and renewal of a special qualifications license to an applicant who holds a master's degree, a graduate degree or a doctoral degree in a field for which the applicant will provide instruction in a classroom and who meets certain other requirements.</li> <li>▪ An applicant for a special qualifications license who holds a graduate degree must also submit proof of participation in a program of student teaching or mentoring or agree to participate in a program of mentoring for the first year of his employment as a teacher with a school district or charter school. (NRS 391.019)</li> <li>▪ This act expands the issuance of a special qualifications license to applicants who hold a bachelor's degree.</li> <li>▪ This act requires such an applicant who holds a bachelor's degree to participate in a program of student teaching or mentoring or to agree to participate in a program of mentoring or courses of pedagogy for the first 2 years of his employment as a teacher with a school district or charter school.</li> <li>▪ Section 1 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2009. Section 1 of this act expires by limitation on June 30, 2011. Section 2 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2011.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB429</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the required minimum expenditures for textbooks, instructional supplies and instructional hardware. (BDR 34-855)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires each school district to expend a certain minimum amount of money each fiscal year for textbooks, instructional supplies and instructional hardware, as determined by a formula developed by the Department of Education, in consultation with the Budget Division of the Department of Administration and the Fiscal Analysis Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau. (NRS 387.206) These requirements were enacted by the 20th Special Session of the Legislature in 2003. (Chapter 5, Statutes of Nevada 2003, 20th Special Session, p. 202)</li> <li>▪ That act also provided that of the amounts included in the basic support amounts established for the 2003-2005 biennium, \$64,425,447 must be expended for textbooks, instructional supplies and instructional hardware for Fiscal Year 2003-2004, and \$66,721,434 must be expended for Fiscal Year 2004-2005. (Chapter 5, Statutes of Nevada 2003, 20th Special Session, p. 252)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act adds instructional software to these minimum expenditure requirements.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> also requires the Department of Education, in consultation with the Budget Division and the Fiscal Analysis Division, to determine the combined minimum amount of money required to be expended for each fiscal year for textbooks, instructional supplies, instructional software and instructional hardware. That amount must be determined by increasing the amount that was established by the 20th Special Session of the Legislature for Fiscal Year 2004-2005 by the percentage of the change in pupil enrollment, plus any inflationary adjustment approved by the legislature after 2004-2005.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> further provides that charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils are subject to these minimum expenditure requirements. Existing law creates university schools for profoundly gifted pupils. (Chapter 392A of NRS) Section 2 of this act amends the reporting requirements of a university school for profoundly gifted pupils to require reporting on the expenditures of the school for the preceding fiscal year and the proposed expenditures for the current fiscal year. (NRS 392A.073) This information may then be used by the Department to determine whether the university school for profoundly gifted pupils has met the minimum expenditure requirements for textbooks, instructional supplies, instructional software and instructional hardware.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB463</b></p>	<p><b>Restricts a department, division or other agency of this State from employing a person as a consultant. (BDR 23-1057)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act restricts a department, division or other agency of this State from employing a person as a consultant for the agency.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> requires the Interim Finance Committee to approve the employment of a consultant under certain circumstances and limits the approval of the employment of the person as a consultant if the person is a former employee of a department, division or other agency of this State and at least 1 year has not expired before the person is employed as a consultant.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> also requires each board, commission, school district and institution of the Nevada System of Higher Education to submit to the Interim Finance Committee, at least once every 6 months, a report concerning each consultant employed by the entity.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> also requires that contracts with temporary employment services be awarded by open competitive bidding.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> further provides that certain exceptions apply for the employment of persons for a period of less than 4 months under certain conditions and for the employment of certain persons by the Department of Transportation for transportation projects that are federally funded.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2.5</b> of this act requires that information concerning the use of consultants and temporary employment services be included and explained in the budget process by a state agency.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2.7</b> of this act requires the Legislative Auditor to conduct an audit of the use by agencies of the Executive Branch of State Government of contracts with consultants.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage [May 28, 2009].</li> </ul>

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Gray highlighted sections indicate new provisions that may be of special interest to Nevada school board members and/or superintendents.

<p><b>AB467</b></p>	<p><b>Makes various changes relating to the prevailing wage requirements. (BDR 28-910)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 21</b> of this act provides that the prevailing wage requirements apply to certain lease-purchase and installment-purchase agreements by local governments.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 1.7, 1.9, 22, 22.5, 24 and 24.5</b> of this act clarify the application of the prevailing wage requirements to certain lease-purchase and installment-purchase contracts entered into by the State or its political subdivisions.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB469</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing unemployment compensation. (BDR 53-1275)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, Pub. L. No. 111-5, (ARRA) provides for additional money being made available to states for their unemployment compensation programs. To qualify for the additional money, certain provisions must be included in state law.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act amends the definition of "base period" for the purpose of determining a person's entitlement to benefits.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 2 and 3</b> of this act temporarily revise the definition of an "on" indicator for the purposes of extended unemployment benefits and revise the total extended benefit amount a person may receive in a benefit year during periods of high unemployment. These changes will allow Nevada to qualify for additional money under the ARRA for modernization of unemployment insurance and for payment of extended unemployment benefits.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act requires the Director of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation and the Administrator of the Employment Security Division of the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation to take such actions as are necessary to ensure that Nevada receives the additional benefits provided under the ARRA for unemployment compensation. \</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage and approval. Sections 2 and 3 of this act expire by limitation on January 1, 2010, or the date that federal sharing is no longer authorized pursuant to section 2005(a) of Public Law No. 111-5, whichever is later.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB487</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing pupils enrolled in middle school and junior high school. (BDR 34-780)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt a policy for each public school in the school district in which ninth grade pupils are enrolled to develop a 4-year academic plan for each of those pupils. (NRS 388.205)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt a policy for each middle school and junior high school in the school district to develop an academic plan for each incoming middle school or junior high school pupil. Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district that includes at least one high school in which 1,200 pupils or more are enrolled and that includes ninth grade pupils to adopt a policy for each of those high schools to provide a program of small learning communities for the ninth grade pupils. (NRS 388.215)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district that includes at least one middle school or junior high school in which 500 pupils or more are enrolled to adopt a policy for each of those middle schools and junior high schools to provide a program of small learning communities for the incoming middle school or junior high school pupils.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt a policy for peer mentoring, which may include a component of adult mentoring, for incoming middle school and junior high school pupils designed to increase the ability of those pupils to successfully make the transition from elementary school to middle school or junior high school.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of each school district to adopt a policy for pupils enrolled in a middle school or junior high school to conduct, if required by the board of trustees, a pupil-led conference between the pupil, his parent or legal guardian and his teacher to review the educational development of the pupil.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 7</b> of this act provides that the policies required by <b>Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6</b> of this act must be adopted by each school district on or before January 1, 2011, for implementation beginning with the 2011-2012 School Year.</li> <li>▪ Section 7 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 2 to 6, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2009, for the purpose of adopting the policies required by Sections 2, 3, 5 and 6 of this act and on July 1, 2011, for all other purposes.</li> </ul>
<p><b>AB488</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the employment of retired public employees. (BDR 23-782)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law provides that a retired public employee who accepts employment or an independent contract with a public employer under the Public Employees' Retirement System is disqualified from receiving allowances under the System for the duration of that employment or contract under certain circumstances. (NRS 286.520)</li> <li>▪ Existing law also provides an exception to this disqualification from receipt of allowances if the retired public employee fills a position for which there is a critical labor shortage. (NRS 286.523) This exception under existing law is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2009. (Chapter 316, Statutes of Nevada 2005, p. 1077)</li> <li>▪ This act extends the prospective expiration of this exception to June 30, 2015.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act revises the criteria which must be considered by a designating authority in determining whether to designate a position for which there is a critical labor shortage.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> also requires the designating authority to submit written findings of the determination to the Public Employees' Retirement Board on a form prescribed by the Board.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Board must compile the forms and submit a biennial report of the compilation to the Interim Retirement and Benefits Committee of the Legislature.</li> <li>▪ Sections 1 to 6, inclusive, of this act become effective upon passage and approval. Section 7 of this act becomes effective on June 30, 2015.</li> </ul>
AB492	<b>Imposes certain requirements on the enactment of legislation and the provision of notice regarding certain tax abatements and exemptions. (BDR 32-602)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act carries out the provisions of Section 6 of Article 10 of the Nevada Constitution, which became effective on November 25, 2008, through the statutory imposition of those constitutional requirements regarding the enactment by the Legislature of any exemptions from property taxes or sales and use taxes. Existing law authorizes the Commission on Economic Development to grant to certain businesses partial abatements of property taxes, business taxes and local sales and use taxes. (NRS 274.310, 274.320, 274.330, 360.750, 361.0687, 363B.120, 374.357, 701A.210)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 2 and 3</b> of this act impose various requirements upon future state legislation expanding the authority of the Commission to approve any abatements of taxes and require the Department of Taxation to prepare biennial reports for the Legislature on whether the costs of such future abatements exceed the benefits thereof.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act requires the Commission on Economic Development to provide notice to affected political subdivisions at least 30 days before taking action on an application for any abatement of taxes imposed on a business.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act repeals various provisions which partially duplicate the provisions of <b>Section 4</b>.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
AB530	<b>Provides for the reversion of certain money in the Account for Programs for Innovation and the Prevention of Remediation to the State General Fund. (BDR S-1218)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law creates the Account for Programs for Innovation and the Prevention of Remediation to provide grants of money to public schools and consortiums of public schools for programs designed for the achievement of pupils that are linked to the plan to improve the achievement of pupils or for innovative programs, or both. (NRS 385.3785)</li> <li>▪ Under existing law, any money remaining in the Account at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to the State General Fund, and the balance in the Account must be carried forward to the next fiscal year. (NRS 385.379)</li> <li>▪ This act provides that any money remaining in the Account that has not been committed for expenditure on or before June 30, 2009, reverts to the State General Fund on or before September 18, 2009.</li> </ul>
AB533	<b>Makes a supplemental appropriation to the State Distributive School Account for unanticipated shortfalls in Fiscal Year 2008-2009 in certain tax revenue. (BDR S-1251)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the State Distributive School Account created by NRS 387.030 the sum of \$323,802,183 to cover unanticipated shortfalls in the revenue from the Local School Support Tax and the ad valorem tax pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 387.195.</li> <li>▪ This appropriation is supplemental to that made by section 2 of chapter 343, Statutes of Nevada 2007, at page 1553.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage.</li> </ul>
AB540	<b>Requires the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board to charge and collect a fee from local government employers. (BDR 23-1208)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law establishes the Local Government Employee-Management Relations Board, which oversees relations between local government employers and local government employees. (NRS 288.080)</li> <li>▪ This act requires the Board to charge and collect a fee from local government employers of not more than \$10 for each employee of the employer who was employed by the employer during the first pay period of the immediately preceding fiscal year and requires the Board to use the money collected from the fees to carry out the duties of the Board.</li> <li>▪ Further, this act: (1) prohibits a local government employer from assessing the fee against its employees; (2) requires the employer to pay the fee by July 31 of each calendar year; and (3) requires the Board to charge a civil penalty of not more than \$10 per employee of the employer if the employer fails to pay the fee when due.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage.</li> </ul>
AB542	<b>Temporarily delays the statutory deadline for notifying certain school employees of</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to notify the post-probationary and probationary employees who are employed by the board of trustees to notify those employees, on or before May 1 of each year, of the reemployment status of those employees for the next school year.</li> <li>▪ Existing law also requires those employees to notify the board of trustees, on or before May 10, of the acceptance of such</li> </ul>

	<b>reemployment status. (BDR S-1301)</b>	<p>reemployment. (NRS 391.3196, 391.3197)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This act extends those dates to May 15 and 25, 2009, respectively, for the current fiscal year.</li> <li>This act becomes effective upon passage and approval and expires by limitation on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>AB543</b>	<b>Temporarily redirects a portion of the taxes ad valorem levied in Clark and Washoe Counties to the State General Fund and revises the provisions governing the imposition and use of a supplemental governmental services tax in certain counties. (BDR 31-1187)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law authorizes a county to impose an ad valorem tax for capital projects in the amount of 5 cents per \$100 of the assessed valuation of the county. (NRS 354.59815)</li> <li><b>Section 1</b> of this act requires the deposit into the State General Fund of a portion of the proceeds of any such tax imposed during the next 2 fiscal years in a county whose population is 100,000 or more (currently Clark and Washoe Counties). Existing law authorizes a board of county commissioners, after receiving the approval of the voters, to impose a supplemental governmental services tax of 1 cent on each \$1 valuation of a vehicle. (NRS 371.045)</li> <li><b>Section 4</b> of this act authorizes the board of a county whose population is 100,000 or more but less than 400,000 (currently Washoe County) to impose such a tax without voter approval and expands the purposes for which such a county may expend the proceeds thereof.</li> <li><b>Section 5</b> of this act expands the purposes for which a county whose population is 400,000 or more (currently Clark County) may expend the proceeds of such a tax.</li> <li><b>Section 8</b> of this act requires the deposit into the State General Fund of the portion of the property taxes levied for the next 2 fiscal years for operating purposes by Clark and Washoe Counties at the rate of 4 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation.</li> <li><b>Section 9</b> of this act requires the transfer to the general fund for Clark County of certain proceeds for the next 2 fiscal years of taxes imposed in the County on revenues from the rental of transient lodging, on the privilege of new residential, commercial, industrial and other development, and on the privilege of operating a vehicle on the public streets, roads and highways.</li> <li>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>AB560</b>	<b>Reorganizes the Regional Training Programs for the Professional Development of Teachers and Administrators. (BDR 34-1300)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law creates four Regional Training Programs for the Professional Development of Teachers and Administrators as follows: (1) the Southern Nevada Regional Training Program; (2) the Western Nevada Regional Training Program; (3) the Northeastern Nevada Regional Training Program; and (4) the Northwestern Nevada Regional Training Program.</li> <li><b>Section 1</b> of this act eliminates the Western Nevada Regional Training Program and reorganizes the composition of the three remaining Regional Training Programs to include the school districts formerly included in the Western Nevada Regional Training Program. (NRS 391.512) Existing law creates the Statewide Council for the Coordination of the Regional Training Programs, consisting of nine members including members representing each Regional Training Program.</li> <li><b>Section 2</b> of this act revises the membership of the Statewide Council to reduce the number of members to seven, and <b>Section 3</b> of this act expires the terms of the two members of the Statewide Council who represent the Western Nevada Regional Training Program.</li> <li>Sections 3 and 4 of this act become effective upon passage and approval [May 28, 2009]. Sections 1 and 2 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>AB562</b>	<b>Makes various changes regarding state financial administration and makes appropriations for the support of the civil government of the State. (BDR S-1318)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This act relates to state financial administration; making appropriations from the State General Fund and the State Highway Fund for the support of the civil government of the State of Nevada for the fiscal years beginning July 1, 2009, and ending June 30, 2010, and beginning July 1, 2010, and ending June 30, 2011; providing for the use of the money so appropriated; revising the provisions governing the line of credit from the Local Government Pooled Investment Fund; making various other changes relating to the financial administration of the State; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</li> <li>Sections 38, 66 to 69 and 70, inclusive, of this act effective June 1, 2009. Sections 1 to 37, inclusive, and 39 to 65, inclusive, of this act effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>AB563</b>	<b>Ensures sufficient funding for K-12 public education for the 2009-2011 biennium. (BDR S-1322)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This act ensures sufficient funding for K-12 public education for the 2009-2011 biennium; apportioning the State Distributive School Account in the State General Fund for the 2009-2011 biennium; authorizing certain expenditures; making appropriations for purposes relating to basic support, class-size reduction and other educational purposes; authorizing temporarily the board of trustees of a school district to use money raised through its general obligations for the purchase of equipment for the transportation of pupils; revising provisions governing local funds available for certain school districts for the 2009-2011 biennium; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</li> <li>Section 30 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 to 18, inclusive, 20 to 25, inclusive, and 27, 28 and</li> </ul>

		29 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 19 and 26 of this act become effective on July 1, 2010. Section 29 of this act expires by limitation on June 30, 2011.
ACR2	<b>Directs the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning the governance and oversight of the system of public education. (BDR R-301)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Directing the Legislative Commission to conduct an interim study concerning the governance and oversight of the system of K-12 public education in this State.</li> </ul>
SB12	<b>Revises provisions governing the Commission on Educational Excellence. (BDR 34-299)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law authorizes the Commission on Educational Excellence to allocate grants of money from the Account for Programs for Innovation and the Prevention of Remediation to public schools and consortiums of public schools for certain innovative programs and programs designed to improve pupil achievement. (NRS 385.3781-385.379)</li> <li><b>Section 1</b> of this act requires an applicant for an allocation of money from the Account to include a statement with the application indicating whether the application is for an existing program or for the establishment of a new program and identifying all other sources of money requested or received by the applicant for the same or a similar program. Existing law requires the Department of Education to adopt programs of remedial study for certain subject areas. (NRS 385.389)</li> <li><b>Section 1</b> prohibits the Commission from awarding money for a program of remedial study that is available commercially if such a program has not been adopted by the Department. Existing law requires the Legislative Auditor to conduct a biennial audit of the programs for which public schools and consortiums of public schools receive an allocation of money from the Account. (NRS 385.3789)</li> <li><b>Section 2</b> of this act requires the audit to include a review of the amount of time it takes for an applicant to receive an allocation of money after the Commission makes the award, a determination of whether the money was used to implement the program for which the money was allocated and any recommendations for the most efficient and economical use of the grant money by public schools and consortiums of public schools.</li> <li>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB41	<b>Makes various changes to provisions relating to public retirement systems. (BDR 23-308)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law provides that public employers or groups of public employers that participate in the Public Employees' Retirement System may select employees to act as liaison officers to certify records and coordinate matters pertaining to retirement between the System and members or participating public employers. (NRS 286.288)</li> <li><b>Section 1</b> of this act makes the selection of such liaison officers mandatory and not permissive. Existing law provides for the immediate assessment of a penalty against a public employer for failing to file payroll reports or remit public employer contributions in a timely manner. (NRS 286.460)</li> <li><b>Section 2</b> of this act clarifies that the penalty must be calculated based on the most recent payroll report submitted to the System by the delinquent public employer. Existing law authorizes a justice of the peace or municipal judge to choose to participate in the Judicial Retirement Plan if the governing body of the applicable local government allows the justices or judges to participate in the Plan. If a justice of the peace or municipal judge is a member of the System on the date that he chooses to participate in the Plan, he must give written notice to the Public Employees' Retirement Board of his intention to withdraw from the System and to become a member of the Plan. (NRS 1A.285)</li> <li><b>Section 3</b> of this act requires that such written notice be received by the Board by March 31 of the year immediately following the year in which the justice of the peace or municipal judge was elected or within 90 days after his appointment, as the case may be.</li> <li><b>Section 4</b> of this act provides that a person who, on July 1, 2009, is a justice of the peace or a municipal judge, as applicable, of a local government that has chosen to allow such persons to participate in the Plan has until October 1, 2009, to submit written notice to the Board of his intention to withdraw from the System and become a member of the Plan.</li> <li>This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>

<p><b>SB61</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the authorized uses of money in a school district mitigation fund. (BDR 32-504)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law provides that each county school district that receives a portion of the money from a tax levied on the net proceeds of minerals in the county may set aside a portion of the amount received to establish a fund to mitigate the adverse effects resulting from a decline in revenue received from the tax during the immediately preceding 2 years or from the opening or closing of an extractive operation in the county. (NRS 362.170, 362.171)</li> <li>▪ This act revises provisions governing the mitigation fund by removing the requirement that a decline from the tax on net proceeds occur during the immediately preceding 2 years and by expanding the authorized uses of money in the mitigation fund to include expenses resulting from a natural disaster.</li> <li>▪ This act also expands the purposes for which school districts in counties with a population of less than 5,000 (currently Esmeralda, Eureka, Lincoln and Storey Counties) are authorized to use money in the mitigation fund to include retiring outstanding debt and continuing certain instructional programs.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SB62</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions governing special education. (BDR 34-426)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides federal funds to ensure that each pupil with a disability receives a free appropriate public education. In 2004, Congress revised the federal Act to authorize local education agencies (school districts) to use not more than 15 percent of the federal funds to provide early intervening services for pupils who do not require special education services but who need additional academic or behavioral support to succeed in the general curriculum. (20 U.S.C. §§ 1400 et seq.)</li> <li>▪ Existing law requires the boards of trustees of school districts to provide special education and services to pupils with disabilities in accordance with the federal Act. (NRS 388.440-388.520)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act authorizes the board of trustees of a school district in a county whose population is less than 400,000 (currently counties other than Clark County) to offer early intervening services. (NRS 388.450) Existing law provides for the establishment of a basic support guarantee for special education program units for purposes of allocating money from the State Distributive School Account. (NRS 387.122, 387.1221)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act provides that a school district in a county whose population is less than 400,000, charter school or university school for profoundly gifted pupils that receives an allocation for a special education program unit may use not more than 15 percent of the allocation to provide early intervening services. (NRS 387.1221)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act authorizes the State Board of Education to prescribe the minimum standards for the provision of early intervening services. (NRS 388.520)</li> <li>▪ The remaining sections of this act revise the applicable provisions governing school districts, charter schools and university schools for profoundly gifted pupils to include early intervening services.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective May 26, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SB77</b></p>	<p><b>Provides for the establishment of programs of teen mentoring in public high schools. (BDR 34-696)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This act provides for the establishment of programs for teen mentoring in public high schools in this State <b>[permissive]</b>.</li> <li>▪ Specifically, this act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Authorizes the board of trustees of each school district to establish a policy for a program of teen mentoring in the public high schools within the school district [permissive];</li> <li>(2) Sets forth certain provisions that the policy for teen mentoring must include;</li> <li>(3) Authorizes the principal of each public high school to establish such a program of teen mentoring in accordance with the policy or a plan approved by the board of trustees;</li> <li>(4) Authorizes each board of trustees and public high school to accept gifts, grants and donations to carry out a program of teen mentoring; and</li> <li>(5) Specifies that the provisions of this act do not prevent a public high school from continuing to provide any similar program of teen mentoring that exists on the effective date of this act.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective May 26, 2009.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SB103</b></p>	<p><b>Revises provisions relating to the Public Employees' Benefits Program. (BDR 23-422)</b></p>	<p><b>[It should be noted that this is an extremely long and complicated act which is only partially summarized in this document. Interested individuals should read the complete text online at the web address shown in the footnote below.]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law prescribes certain requirements relating to the reinstatement by a retired public officer or employee, or surviving spouse thereof, of coverage under the health insurance plan of his last public employer. (NRS 287.0475)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 2 and 16</b> of this act bifurcate the reinstatement requirements such that <b>Section 2</b> contains the requirements for retirees of local governments to reinstate coverage under the plans of their former local governmental employer and <b>Section 16</b> contains the requirements for retirees of the State to reinstate coverage under the Public Employees' Benefits Program. Under existing law, the</li> </ul>

The complete text of each act can be found at <http://www.leg.state.nv.us/75th2009/Reports/>  
Gray highlighted sections indicate new provisions that may be of special interest to Nevada school board members and/or superintendents.

		<p>former local governmental employer of a retiree who participates in the Public Employees' Benefits Program is required to pay a portion of the cost of coverage of the retiree under the Program, known as a subsidy, based on the number of years of service of the retiree with the local government. (NRS 287.023)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act revises the standard for determining the eligibility of a retiree of a local government to continue coverage upon retirement.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 18</b> of this act deems retired officers and employees of local governments who were covered under the Program for the period beginning on October 1, 2003, and ending on June 30, 2009, to have satisfied this revised standard. If a subsidy required to be paid by a local government to the Program for coverage of one of its retirees is delinquent by more than 90 days under existing law, the Program is authorized to request that an amount equal to the delinquent payment be withheld from the next distribution of the Local Government Tax Distribution Account to which the local government is entitled. (NRS 354.671) In addition to that remedy,</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act specifically authorizes the Program to bring an action in court to recover such delinquent payments and any penalties and late fees assessed by the Program on such payments.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 17</b> of this act makes that authority applicable retroactively to allow the Program to bring actions to recover payments that were delinquent for at least 90 days on or after October 1, 2003, and to recover any penalties or late fees that were assessed by the Program on such payments. Under existing law, a local government has the option of entering into a contract with the Program to obtain coverage for its officers and employees under the Program. (NRS 287.025)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act clarifies that this option is available to a local governmental employer only if the local governmental employer agrees to obtain coverage under the Program for all of its officers and employees and their dependents, except for certain employees who are excluded based on their participation in certain other plans.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 9 and 14</b> of this act contain similar conforming clarifications. (NRS 287.043, 287.045) The Executive Officer of the Public Employees' Benefits Program is currently authorized to appoint certain specified personnel, who are in the unclassified service. (NRS 287.0426) <b>Section 8</b> of this act eliminates the references to the specific titles of those personnel and instead authorizes the Executive Officer to appoint such officers and employees in the unclassified service as are necessary for the administration of the Program.</li> <li>▪ Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, and 11 to 19, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Section 9 of this act expires by limitation on October 31, 2009. Section 10 of this act becomes effective on November 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB142	<p><b>Establishes the crime of criminal gang recruitment. (BDR 15-723)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act establishes the crime of criminal gang recruitment, which is committed when an adult uses or threatens to use physical violence against a child or against another person, or causes or threatens to cause damage to the property of the child or the property of another person, with the specific intent to coerce, induce or solicit the child: (1) to become a member of a criminal gang; (2) to remain a member of a criminal gang and not withdraw or disassociate himself from the criminal gang; or (3) to rejoin a criminal gang of which he is no longer a member or from which he has withdrawn or disassociated himself.</li> <li>▪ The provisions of <b>Section 2</b> are patterned after similar statutory provisions in other states, such as Alaska, Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act provides that a person who commits the crime of criminal gang recruitment is not subject to the additional penalty under existing law for crimes committed for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in affiliation with, a criminal gang, with the specific intent to promote, further or assist the activities of the criminal gang. (NRS 193.168)</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB161	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the Nevada Youth Legislative Issues Forum. (BDR 34-91)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law establishes the Nevada Youth Legislative Issues Forum, consisting of 21 members who are enrolled in grades 9-12 in public schools or otherwise eligible for enrollment in public schools but enrolled in a homeschool or private school. (NRS 385.515, 385.525)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act: (1) changes the name of the Nevada Youth Legislative Issues Forum to the Nevada Youth Legislature; (2) changes the date for appointment of the members from June 30 to March 30; (3) changes the commencement date of members' terms from July 1 to June 1; and (4) provides an alternative method for appointing a pupil to the Nevada Youth Legislature if a Senator does not make an appointment by March 30. (NRS 385.515)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act: (1) expands the eligibility requirements to authorize a pupil to apply not only to the Senator of the senatorial district in which the pupil resides, but also to the Senator of the senatorial district in which the pupil is enrolled in a public school or a private school or, if he is homeschooled, otherwise eligible to be enrolled in a public school; (2) authorizes only pupils who are enrolled in grades 10-12 in public schools or private schools or, if they are homeschooled, otherwise eligible for such enrollment in public schools to apply for appointment to the Nevada Youth Legislature; (3) prohibits a member from being appointed by a relative; and (4) clarifies that pupils who wish to be appointed or reappointed to the Nevada Youth Legislature may submit only one</li> </ul>

		<p>application to an appropriate appointing authority in a calendar year. (NRS 385.525)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act revises the eligibility requirements for the Chair of the Nevada Youth Legislature. (NRS 385.545)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 6</b> of this act: (1) authorizes, rather than requires, the Nevada Youth Legislature to teleconference or videoconference its public hearings; and (2) requires each member of the Nevada Youth Legislature to conduct at least one meeting during his term to afford the youth of this State an opportunity to discuss issues of importance to the youth in this State. (NRS 385.555)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 7</b> of this act revises the date by which the Nevada Youth Legislature must submit to the Legislative Counsel its request for the drafting of one legislative measure. (NRS 385.565)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 10</b> of this act extends by 2 years the date by which the money appropriated to the Nevada Youth Legislature during the 2007 Legislative Session will revert to the State General Fund.</li> <li>▪ Section 10 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 to 9, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB163	Revises provisions governing safe and respectful learning environments in public schools to prohibit bullying and cyber-bullying. (BDR 34-28)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Department of Education is required to prescribe a policy for all school districts and public schools to provide a safe and respectful learning environment that is free of harassment and intimidation, including the provision of training to school personnel and requirements for reporting violations of the policy. (NRS 388.121-388.139)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 1-9</b> of this act revise the provisions governing safe and respectful learning environments to include a prohibition on bullying and cyber-bullying. (NRS 388.132, 388.133, 388.134, 388.135, 388.139) Existing law requires the Council to Establish Academic Standards for Public Schools to establish the standards of content and performance for courses of study, including courses of study in computer education and technology. (NRS 389.520)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 10</b> of this act requires the standards of content and performance for courses in computer education and technology to include a policy for the ethical, safe and secure use of computers and other electronic devices.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 7</b> of this act requires each school district to adopt the policy for inclusion in its policy on the provision of a safe and respectful learning environment. Existing law prohibits a person from using any means of oral, written or electronic communication to knowingly threaten to cause bodily harm or death to a pupil or school employee with the intent to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) intimidate, frighten, alarm or distress the pupil or school employee;</li> <li>(2) cause panic or civil unrest; or</li> <li>(3) interfere with the operation of a public school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Section 11</b> of this act specifically includes the use of cyber-bullying in these prohibited acts. (NRS 392.915)</li> <li>▪ Sections 6, 10 and 12 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009, for the purpose of adopting policies and on July 1, 2010, for all other purposes. Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of this act become effective on July 1, 2010.</li> </ul>
SB166	Designates the official state insect of Nevada. (BDR 19-914)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law establishes various official state emblems, including a state bird, state reptile, state animal, state fish and others. (NRS 235.020-235.130) This act establishes the Vivid Dancer Damselfly (<i>Argia vivida</i>) as the official state insect.</li> <li>▪ This insect was selected through a contest that was open to all fourth grade and Gifted and Talented Education (GATE) classrooms in Nevada to select a state insect because Nevada is one of only eight states in the country that does not have a state insect.</li> <li>▪ The contest was open to public, private, parochial and homeschooled pupils. To participate in the contest, the classes were required to submit a one-page, research-based essay supporting the nomination of an insect found in Nevada, including the pupils' rationale for why that insect would be a good symbol for the State of Nevada.</li> <li>▪ The 74 classrooms that participated in the contest represented 57 schools in seven counties. The winners are the fourth grade class taught by Mr. David R. Slater at John R. Beatty Elementary School, which is located on Hidden Palms Parkway in Las Vegas.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB185	Requires school districts to use certain environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products. (BDR 34-742)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act expresses the intent of the Legislature with regard to the manner in which school districts may reduce the potential exposure of pupils and school personnel to potentially hazardous chemicals and substances.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act requires the Department of Education to adopt regulations setting forth the standards for environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for use in the cleaning of all floor surfaces in the public schools in this State.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> also requires school districts to ensure that only environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for use in the cleaning of all floor surfaces are used in the public schools in accordance with the regulations adopted by the Department.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> further provides that a school district may submit a written request to the Department for a waiver from these requirements under certain circumstances and authorizes the board of trustees of a school district to use environmentally sensitive cleaning and maintenance products for use in the cleaning of any other surfaces.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 5</b> of this act requires school districts to ensure that the public schools within the school district comply with the</li> </ul>

		<p>requirements of <b>Section 3</b> of this act on or before July 1, 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>SB195</b>	<b>Revises provisions governing workers' compensation. (BDR 53-1077)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law establishes the duty of an insurer to accept or deny a claim for compensation. (NRS 616C.065) <b>Section 2</b> of this act provides that the failure of an insurer to indicate the acceptance or denial of a claim for a part of the body or condition does not constitute a denial or acceptance thereof. <b>Section 3</b> of this act requires that the Fifth Edition, rather than the most recent edition, of the American Medical Association's <i>Guides to the Evaluation of Permanent Impairment</i> must be applied in all examinations for a permanent partial disability.</li> <li><b>Section 4</b> of this act revises provisions governing the denial of compensation due to discharge from employment for misconduct.]</li> <li>Existing law authorizes a hearing officer and appeals officer to order a medical examination of an injured employee to determine the injured employee's condition or to determine the necessity of treatment for which authorization for payment has been denied. (NRS 616C.330, 616C.360) <b>Sections 5 and 6</b> of this act authorize a hearing officer or appeals officer to consider the opinion of an examining physician or chiropractor, in addition to the opinion of an authorized treating physician or chiropractor, in determining the compensation payable to the injured employee.</li> <li><b>Section 7</b> of this act revises existing law to allow factors other than the degree of physical impairment of the whole man to be considered in calculating the entitlement to compensation for a permanent partial disability involving injury or disease caused by stress.</li> <li><b>Section 9</b> of this act increases the maximum amount of burial expenses that may be paid as a death benefit from \$5,000 to \$10,000, plus the cost of transporting the remains of the deceased employee.</li> <li><b>Section 10</b> of this act revises provisions governing the imposition of administrative fines for certain violations by an insurer, organization for managed care, health care provider, third-party administrator or employer.</li> <li><b>Sections 11 and 16</b> of this act define and establish continuous care coverage as a line of insurance for which a producer may be licensed. Such coverage includes health insurance and may include insurance for workers' compensation only when issued jointly with and supplemental to the policy of health insurance.</li> <li><b>Section 14</b> of this act specifically provides for the imposition of an administrative fine for a violation of this limitation on the issuance of a policy of workers' compensation insurance sold by a producer of continuous care coverage.</li> <li><b>Section 15</b> of this act requires the Commissioner of Insurance to obtain final approval from the Department of Business and Industry before issuing a certificate of registration as an administrator.</li> <li><b>Section 1.5</b> of this act requires the Administrator of the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry to adopt regulations setting forth the qualifications needed to obtain such final approval.</li> <li>Section 3 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval. Sections 11 to 14, inclusive, and 16 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 1, 1.5, 2, 4 to 10, inclusive, and 15 of this act become effective on October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>SB209</b>	<b>Revises provisions governing the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program. (BDR 34-1097)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing law creates the Governor Guinn Millennium Scholarship Program and prescribes the eligibility requirements for the Millennium Scholarship, including a requirement that a student must have graduated from a public or private high school in this State not more than 6 years before he applies for the Millennium Scholarship.</li> <li>Existing law also authorizes the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada to establish criteria with respect to certain students who have been on active duty serving in the Armed Forces of the United States to exempt such students from the 6-year limitation on applications for the Millennium Scholarship. (NRS 396.926, 396.930)</li> <li>This act requires the Board of Regents to establish criteria with respect to students who actively served or participated in a charitable, religious or public service assignment or mission to exempt such students from the 6-year limitation on applications for the Millennium Scholarship.</li> <li>The criteria must provide for the award of Millennium Scholarships to those students who qualify for the exemption and who otherwise satisfy the eligibility criteria to the extent that money is available after all other obligations for the award of Millennium Scholarships for the current school year have been satisfied.</li> <li>This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
<b>SB283</b>	<b>Revises provisions governing the rights of domestic partners. (BDR 11-1100)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This act establishes a domestic partnership as a new type of civil contract recognized in the State of Nevada. Under the provisions of this act, with certain exceptions, domestic partners have the same rights, protections, benefits, responsibilities, obligations and duties as do parties to any other civil contract created pursuant to title 11 of NRS.</li> <li>This act also clarifies that a domestic partnership is not a marriage for the purposes of Section 21 of Article 1 of the Nevada Constitution.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 8</b> of this act sets forth that no public or private employer in this State is required to provide health care benefits to or for the domestic partner of an officer or employee.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 8</b> also clarifies that any public or private employer in this State may voluntarily provide health care benefits to or for the domestic partner of an officer or employee upon such terms and conditions as the affected parties may deem appropriate.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective October 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB303	<b>Enacts the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children. (BDR 34-186)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children is an interstate compact which addresses issues relating to the education of certain children of military families in states that are members of the Interstate Compact, including guidelines for the enrollment, placement, graduation and extracurricular activities of those children. The Interstate Compact also requires states that have enacted the Compact to establish a State Council to carry out the provisions of the Interstate Compact and to appoint certain other persons to ensure the proper administration of the Interstate Compact in the state.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act enacts the Interstate Compact.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 3-8</b> of this act contain the provisions necessary to carry out the Interstate Compact, including the creation of the State Council for the Coordination of the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children, the appointment of a liaison to assist military families transferring into this State and the appointment of a Commissioner to oversee the administration of the Interstate Compact.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 3, 4 and 5</b> also provide that the members of the State Council, the liaison and the Commissioner serve without compensation and are not entitled to any per diem or travel expenses.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 10 and 11-17</b> of this act amend existing provisions relating to the placement, testing, graduation, enrollment and immunization of pupils to ensure that such provisions are consistent with the provisions of the Interstate Compact. (NRS 388.470, 389.015, 389.035, 389.805, 392.033, 392.040, 392.122, 392.435)</li> <li>▪ Section and sections 1, 7, 18 and 19 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 2 to 6, inclusive, and 8 to 17, inclusive, of this act become effective on January 1, 2011.</li> </ul>
SB317	<b>Requires instruction on financial literacy in the public high schools. (BDR 34-1109)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law establishes the academic subjects, standards and courses of study for the public schools in this State. (Chapter 389 of NRS)</li> <li>▪ This act requires instruction on financial literacy for pupils enrolled in the public high schools in each school district and in each charter school that operates as a high school.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB371	<b>Makes various changes relating to interim studies and statutory committees of the Legislature. (BDR 17-952)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law establishes various legislative committees that meet throughout the year, though primarily during the interim between regular legislative sessions.</li> <li>▪ The Legislature also assigns studies to the Legislative Commission for completion during the interim. This act increases the authority of the Legislative Commission over committees established by statute and interim studies assigned to the Legislative Commission.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 2, 4, 7, 8 and 11-13</b> of this act establish beginning and ending dates for studies conducted by statutory committees or the Legislative Commission, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislative Commission.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 8</b> also prohibits assignment of staff of the Legislative Counsel Bureau to committees not chaired by Legislators, except as otherwise required by statute.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective upon passage [May 29, 2009].</li> </ul>
SB389	<b>Revises provisions governing accountability in public schools. (BDR 34-807)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Under existing law, a "Title I school" is a public school that receives money pursuant to the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, 20 U.S.C. §§ 6301 et seq., and is obligated to comply with the provisions of that federal law. (NRS 385.3746) Existing law requires each public school to be designated annually as demonstrating exemplary achievement, high achievement, adequate achievement or need for improvement. (NRS 385.3263, 385.3266) Under existing law, if a school is designated as demonstrating need for improvement for 2 or more consecutive years, increasingly progressive actions must be taken to improve the achievement of pupils enrolled at the school. (NRS 385.3455-385.391) Under existing law, if a school is designated as demonstrating need for improvement for 3 or more consecutive years, a support team must be established for the school. (NRS 385.3721, 385.3745)</li> <li>▪ This act eliminates the requirement for the Department of Education to establish a support team for a school, and <b>Section 6</b> of this act authorizes the Department, if deemed necessary, to establish a support team for such a school. (NRS 385.361)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 10</b> of this act requires the board of trustees of a school district or the governing body of a charter school to conduct a comprehensive audit for a school that is designated as demonstrating need for improvement for 3 consecutive years, including an audit of the curriculum implemented at the school. (NRS 385.3721)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 16</b> of this act eliminates the requirement that the Department develop and carry out a new curriculum for certain schools that have demonstrated need for improvement for 3 consecutive years. (NRS 385.3744)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 18</b> of this act requires the development of a turnaround plan for each school that is not a Title I school that has demonstrated need for improvement for 4 consecutive years. (NRS 385.3745)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 19</b> of this act maintains the requirement that a restructuring plan must be developed if a Title 1 school has demonstrated need for improvement for 4 consecutive years and prescribes the requirements for such plans. (NRS 385.3746)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 2 and 3</b> of this act require the implementation of the turnaround plan for each school that is not a Title I school if the school demonstrates need for improvement 5 or more consecutive years and requires the Department to monitor the implementation of that plan.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3.5</b> of this act requires the implementation of a restructuring plan for each Title I school if the school demonstrates need for improvement for 5 or more consecutive years.</li> <li>▪ Sections 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 1, 2, 3.5 and 18 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009, for the purpose of adopting regulations and on July 1, 2010, for all other purposes. Sections 3, 4 to 5.7, inclusive, 7, 8, 12, 14, 14.5, 19, 21, 21.3, 21.7, 23, 25, 25.3, 25.7, 27 and 29 of this act become effective on July 1, 2010. Sections 23 and 25 of this act expire by limitation on June 30, 2011.</li> </ul>
SB391	<p><b>Revises provisions relating to charter schools. (BDR 34-1221)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law authorizes a charter school which is dedicated to providing certain services to pupils who are at risk to enroll a child who is the sibling of a pupil enrolled in the charter school or who resides within 2 miles of the charter school if the charter school is located in an area with a high percentage of children who are at risk before the charter school enrolls other pupils who are eligible for enrollment. (NRS 386.580)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act amends existing law to authorize such a charter school to enroll a child who is in a particular category of at-risk pupils if the child meets the eligibility for enrollment prescribed by the charter school for that particular category.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act requires a charter school to include in its application to form a charter school a statement of whether the charter school will enroll pupils who are in a particular category of at-risk pupils before enrolling other eligible children and the method for determining eligibility for enrollment in each such category. (NRS 386.520)</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB416	<p><b>Revises provisions governing the administration of certain tests, examinations and assessments in public schools. (BDR34-1216)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district to administer certain examinations to pupils enrolled in public schools in this State. In addition to the examinations required by state and federal law, the boards of trustees of school districts require pupils to take certain district-wide tests, examinations and assessments.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 7</b> of this act limits the administration of certain district-wide tests, examinations and assessments during the 2009-2010 School Year and the 2010-2011 School Year.</li> <li>▪ Existing law requires the board of trustees of each school district and the governing body of each charter school to administer norm-referenced examinations in grades 4, 7 and 10 which compare the results of pupils to a national reference group of pupils.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 9</b> of this act suspends temporarily the administration of norm-referenced examinations for the 2009-2010 School Year and the 2010-2011 School Year.</li> <li>▪ Sections 7 and 8 of this act become effective upon passage and approval. Section 9 of this act becomes effective on July 1, 2009. Sections 7 and 8 of this act expire by limitation on June 30, 2011.</li> </ul>
SB421	<p><b>Temporarily suspends longevity pay and merit pay increases for state employees. (BDR S-1193)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law provides for a plan to encourage continuity of service in State Government, under which semiannual payments are made to state employees rated standard or better with 8 years or more of continuous service, commonly known as "longevity pay." (NRS 284.177)</li> <li>▪ Existing law also provides for state employees who are rated standard or better and have not attained the top step of their grade to receive a merit pay increase annually. (NRS 284.175, 284.335; NAC 284.194)</li> <li>▪ This act suspends those semiannual payments and merit pay increases for the next 2 fiscal years.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>

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		<p>government employer at a public hearing. It also requires the chief executive officer of the local government to provide a report on the fiscal impact of the agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Section 14</b> of this act adds a requirement that before a dispute can be submitted to a fact finder, the parties to the dispute governed by chapter 288 of NRS must have failed to reach an agreement after at least six meetings.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 14, 15 and 16</b> of this act require a fact finder or arbitrator, in determining the financial ability of a local government employer to grant monetary benefits, to consider funding for the current year being negotiated, or, in the case of a multi-year contract, the ability to pay over the life of the contract. If the fact finder or arbitrator determines that there is such a current financial ability, he is required to consider, to the extent appropriate, the compensation of other government employees, both in an out of this State.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 14, 15 and 16</b> also require local government employers subject to collective bargaining to hold an open public meeting within 45 days after the receipt of a decision from a fact finder or arbitrator, as applicable. The meeting must include a discussion of the issues, the statement of the fact finder or arbitrator and the overall fiscal impact of the decision. The fact finder or arbitrator must not be asked to discuss the decision during the meeting.</li> <li>▪ Section 5 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 to 4.7, inclusive, and 6 to 16, inclusive, of this act become effective on January 1, 2010.</li> </ul>
SB428	<p><b>Revises provisions governing state financial administration. (BDR 31-1303)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existing law provides that not more than 3 percent of the anticipated annual revenue to the State of Nevada from the tobacco settlement agreement that is anticipated for deposit in the Millennium Scholarship Trust Fund may be used to pay the costs of administering the Trust Fund. (NRS 396.926)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 1</b> of this act authorizes those costs to be paid instead from the Endowment Account within the Nevada College Savings Trust Fund. Existing law creates the Revolving Account for Investigation, Enforcement and Education into which money received from the enforcement of provisions related to securities is deposited. (NRS 90.851)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 2</b> of this act instead provides for that money to be deposited in the Secretary of State's Operating General Fund Budget Account.</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act provides for the transfer of money remaining in the Revolving Account into the Secretary of State's Operating General Fund Budget Account and the State General Fund.</li> <li>▪ Section 3 of this act becomes effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 and 2 of this act become effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB429	<p><b>Provides additional revenue for the provision of governmental services. (BDR 32-1320)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Sections 1 and 2</b> of this act increase the fee for a state business license from \$100 to \$200. Existing law imposes an excise tax on certain businesses other than financial institutions at the rate of 0.63 percent of the total wages paid by the business each calendar quarter. (NRS 363B.110)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 3</b> of this act changes that rate to 0.5 percent of the amount paid that does not exceed \$62,500, plus 1.17 percent of the amount paid in excess of \$62,500. Existing law sets forth depreciation schedules for determining the amount of governmental services taxes due each year for used vehicles and establishes a minimum tax of \$6. (NRS 371.060)</li> <li>▪ <b>Section 4</b> of this act increases the amount of governmental services taxes due annually for used vehicles by reducing the amount of depreciation allowed and increasing the minimum tax to \$16.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 5 and 13-15</b> of this act allocate the revenue from these increases in the basic governmental services tax to the State General Fund for the next 4 years.</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 15.5 and 18.5</b> of this act provide for the money from the increases to be deposited in the State Highway Fund thereafter. Under existing law, the Local School Support Tax Law imposes sales and use taxes at the rate of 2.25 percent. (NRS 374.110, 374.190)</li> <li>▪ <b>Sections 6-8</b> of this act increase that rate to 2.6 percent.</li> <li>▪ Sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 to 12, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2009, and expire by limitation on June 30, 2011. Sections 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of this act become effective: (a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of performing any preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and (b) On September 1, 2009, for all other purposes. Sections 15.5 and 18.5 of this act become effective on July 1, 2013. Section 18 of this act expires by limitation on June 30, 2013.</li> </ul>

SB431	<b>Authorizes expenditures by agencies of the State Government. (BDR S-1317)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This act relates to state financial administration; authorizing expenditures by various officers, departments, boards, agencies, commissions and institutions of the State Government for the fiscal years commencing on July 1, 2009, and ending on June 30, 2010, and beginning on July 1, 2010, and ending on June 30, 2011; authorizing the collection of certain amounts from the counties for the use of the services of the State Public Defender; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</li> <li>▪ Sections 18, 19, 22 and 24 of this act become effective upon passage and approval. Sections 1 to 17, inclusive, 20, 21, 23 and 25 to 29, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SB433	<b>Provides for salaries of certain state employees and provides for furloughs for certain public employees. (BDR S-1323)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This act relates to public employees; establishing the maximum allowed salaries for certain employees in the classified and unclassified service of the State; requiring employees of the State to take a certain number of days of unpaid furlough leave during the 2009-2011 biennium; providing exceptions to the furlough requirement; making appropriations from the State General Fund and State Highway Fund for the salaries of certain employees of the State; making certain appropriations contingent on specified projections of unappropriated balances in the State General Fund; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.</li> <li>▪ This act becomes effective on July 1, 2009.</li> </ul>
SCR7	<b>Urges public schools to develop and implement programs for improving academic performance and maximizing learning opportunities of pupils. (BDR R-806)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature hereby urge the public schools and school districts in this State to evaluate and implement these programs and similar measures which improve the academic performance and maximize learning opportunities of pupils; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for distribution to the State Board of Education, the superintendent of each school district for distribution to the <b>members of the board of trustees of the school district</b> and the President of the Nevada Association of School Administrators for distribution to its members.</li> </ul>
SCR10	<b>Expresses and explains the public policy governing Rule No. 23 of the Standing Rules of the Senate for the 75th Session of the Legislature. (BDR R-1324)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, That the fundamental purpose of representative government in this State is to elect citizen Legislators who will advocate and vote on behalf of their constituents so that those constituents are fully represented in the people's branch of government and their voices are effectively heard regarding the most critical legislative measures that affect both the general welfare of this State and their everyday lives; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That there are legislative measures of immense statewide importance, such as acts raising revenue and acts approving the budget of the State Government, which globally impact all citizens of this State because such measures set the fiscal, economic and social priorities of this State and thereby influence and affect every aspect of our society; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the public policy of this State favors the right of citizen Legislators to perform the duties for which they were elected and to vote or otherwise act upon a matter, provided they have properly disclosed any conflicts of interest; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That because abstention by a Legislator disrupts the normal course of representative government and deprives the public and the Legislator's constituents of a voice in the most important governmental affairs, Rule No. 23 is intended to require abstention only in clear cases and when the matter is particularly personal; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That Rule No. 23 does not require any member of the Senate to abstain from voting upon or advocating or opposing legislative measures of immense statewide importance which globally impact all citizens of this State because, in such cases, the very nature of such legislative measures presumptively makes the interests of every member of the Senate no greater than the interests of every other citizen of this State, and therefore, the independence of judgment of members is not impeded by those interests and they are not required to abstain; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That during the 75th Session of the Legislature, the legislative measures of immense statewide importance which globally impact all citizens of this State include the General Appropriations Act, the Authorized Expenditures Act, the Unclassified Pay Act, the State Distributive School Account Act and any legislative measures that increase various taxes and revenue sources necessary to fund the State Budget, such as Senate Act No. 429.</li> </ul>

<p><b>SCR12</b></p>	<p><b>Urges the promotion of physical fitness in the schools. (BDR R-697)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature hereby urge the school districts to promote physical fitness in the schools to reduce obesity and to encourage healthy lifestyle choices by expanding high-quality programs of physical education during each school day; and be it further RESOLVED, That the Department of Education is hereby urged, to the extent money is available, to employ or consult with a physical education coordinator to: 1. Provide guidance and technical assistance to the school districts as they implement the physical education standards adopted by the State Board of Education; and 2. Provide assistance and professional development opportunities to physical education teachers in the planning, development, implementation and evaluation of high-quality, evidence-based physical education programs; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, each county school superintendent for distribution to the schools within the school district, Nevada Parent Teacher Association for distribution to its members, Director of the Advocacy and State Health Alliances with the American Heart Association and the President of the Nevada Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SCR22</b></p>	<p><b>Encourages collaboration to increase participation in adult education programs and enrollment in college. (BDR R-746)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature hereby recognize the importance of adult education programs in this State and continuing education beyond secondary education; and be it further RESOLVED, That the Nevada Department of Education and the school districts in this State are encouraged to work in collaboration with the Nevada System of Higher Education to increase participation in adult education programs, to increase the number of adults who obtain adult high school diplomas and to enroll those adults in a college to continue their education; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That adults who obtain an adult standard diploma are hereby encouraged to further their education by enrolling in college; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the State Director of Adult Education, the superintendent of each school district in this State and the Director of Admissions for each college within the Nevada System of Higher Education.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SCR24</b></p>	<p><b>Expresses the Legislature's support for improving civic education in this State and recognizes "Participatory Democracy Day." (BDR R-61)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the Legislature hereby honors the following recipients of the Jean Ford Democracy Award for exemplary service in promoting participatory democracy in this State: Stephanie Hartman, Kenya Pierce, State Senator Valerie Wiener and Daniel Wong; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the members of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature hereby affirm the commitment to achieve, by the 2012 General Election, the goals of having 90 percent of all eligible voters in the State registered and having 85 percent of those registered voters participate in that election; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Advisory Committee shall make a full report to the 77th Session of the Nevada Legislature on the achievement of the goals set forth in this resolution and the progress of the Advisory Committee in carrying out its statutory duties; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Legislature hereby declares April 23, 2009, Participatory Democracy Day in the Nevada Legislature; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to award recipients Stephanie Hartman, Kenya Pierce, State Senator Valerie Wiener and Daniel Wong, and to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, the Secretary of State and the members of the Advisory Committee on Participatory Democracy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SCR27</b></p>	<p><b>Honors educational personnel for the services they provide to their students and all of Nevada. (BDR R-1002)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the 75th Session of the Nevada Legislature hereby express their sincere gratitude to all educational personnel in prekindergarten through postsecondary levels in Nevada and recognize the need to raise public awareness of their unquantifiable contributions and to promote greater respect for and understanding of their roles in education; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the schools, communities and residents of this State are encouraged to appropriately recognize that educational personnel are vital to the very fabric of our society, even if with just a simple "thank you," and to continue to support those who educate our children, peers and neighbors; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Nevada Parent Teacher Association, the Nevada State Education Association, the Nevada Association of School Boards and the Nevada Association of School Administrators.</li> </ul>

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<p><b>SCR35</b></p>	<p><b>Urges Congress to enact legislation allowing states to collect sales taxes on remote sales, including sales on the Internet. (BDR R-1312)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ WHEREAS, Supporting Nevada’s efforts to comply with the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement and the federal legislation granting collection authority to the states are such organizations as: Associated Builders and Contractors-Sierra Nevada Chapter, Associated General Contractors-Las Vegas Chapter, Carson City Chamber of Commerce, Chancellor and Executive Vice Chancellor-Nevada System of Higher Education, Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, Las Vegas Police Protective Association Metro, Inc., League of Women Voters of Nevada, NAIOP, Nevada Association of School Boards, Nevada Bankers Association, Nevada Chapter Associated General Contractors, Nevada Franchised Auto Dealers Association, Nevada Manufacturers Association, Nevada Mining Association, Nevada Motor Transport Association, Nevada Petroleum Marketers &amp; Convenience Store Association, Nevada Press Association, Nevada Rental Car Group, Nevada State AFL-CIO, Nevada State Education Association, Nevada Taxpayers Association, Professional Fire Fighters of Nevada, Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada, Reno Sparks Chamber of Commerce and Retail Association of Nevada;</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, THE ASSEMBLY CONCURRING, That the members of the Nevada Legislature call upon the members of our Congressional Delegation to join as cosponsors of the Main Street Fairness Act, to support its swift adoption by the Congress of the United States and to urge President Barack Obama to sign this Act into law upon its passage by Congress; and be it further</li> <li>▪ RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the Senate prepare and transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States as the presiding officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation.</li> </ul>
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