



**GLOBALLY
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Teacher Recruitment and Retention Bills

82nd Legislative Session

**Dr. Katie Broughton
Education Programs Professional, Office
of the Superintendent**



NEVADA'S LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

INITIAL STEPS

IDEA AND DRAFTING

Sources of ideas for legislation include state and local governments, elected officials, businesses, organizations and citizens. Requests for drafting may be made by Legislators, legislative committees, the Governor, constitutional officers, the Nevada Supreme Court, state agencies, local governments and certain other entities named in statute or legislation. A staff attorney for the Legislature prepares a formal draft of a bill.

ACTION IN THE HOUSE OF ORIGIN

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING

A bill is submitted for introduction by an individual Legislator or committee chair. It is then numbered, read for the first time in the legislative House of origin, referred to committee, printed and delivered to the committee.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND REPORT

A committee may make a variety of recommendations to the entire legislative body. It may recommend that the legislative House pass a bill as it is written or pass it with amendments. If a committee decides that a bill requires further committee consideration, it may recommend that the legislative House rerefer the bill to another committee with or without amendments. Alternately, a committee may vote to indefinitely postpone consideration of a bill, or may take no action at all, effectively killing it. After committee reports are read on the floor of the legislative House, bills are placed on second reading for the next legislative day unless the committee recommends the bill be placed on the Consent Calendar. This action is limited to certain noncontroversial bills reported out of committee without amendment.

SECOND READING

A bill given a "Do Pass" recommendation is read a second time and placed on General File for debate and a final vote. A bill given an "Amend and Do Pass" recommendation is read a second time, and the proposed amendment is presented to the body. If the amendment is adopted, the bill is reprinted before being placed on General File for action.

FLOOR DEBATE AND VOTE

The bill is read a third time and debated. A roll call vote follows. For passage of measures that require a constitutional majority, 11 votes are needed in the Senate and 22 in the Assembly. Bills with tax or fee increases require a two-thirds majority (14 votes in the Senate and 28 in the Assembly). A measure that does not receive at least the required number of votes is defeated. After the vote, a Legislator may make a motion to reconsider the action, pursuant to rules adopted by each House. All bills that are passed by the first legislative House are forwarded to the second legislative House, where the process begins again.

[Link to Nevada's Legislative Process](#)

ACTION IN THE SECOND HOUSE

FIRST READING

The bill is read for the first time on the floor of the second House and referred to committee.

FLOOR DEBATE AND VOTE

The procedure is the same as that in the first legislative House. If the second legislative House considers and passes a bill without amendment, it is returned to the first legislative House for enrollment and transmittal to the Governor. (Resolutions are delivered to the Secretary of State.) If the second legislative House amends a measure, it is returned to the House of origin for consideration of the amendment.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND SECOND READING

Procedures and possible actions are nearly identical to those in the first legislative House.

RESOLUTION OF DIFFERENCES (IF NECESSARY)

CONCURRENCE

The House of origin decides whether to accept the second legislative House's amendment. If it concurs with the amendment, the bill is enrolled and delivered to the Governor. If the amendment is rejected by the House of origin, the bill is returned to the second legislative House for a decision on whether to withdraw (recede from) the proposed changes. If the second legislative House does not recede from its amendment, a conference committee is appointed, and the bill is returned to the House of origin with a request that it appoint a like committee to meet with a committee of the second House.

CONFERENCE AND REPORT

If the two-House conference committee is able to resolve the differences between the Houses, it sends a conference committee report with the proposed reconciliation to the two Houses. If both legislative Houses adopt the report, the bill is enrolled and delivered to the Governor. The bill fails if the members of the conference committee do not reach agreement or if a conference report is not adopted by both Houses.

ROLE OF THE GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR ACTION

The Governor must act on a bill within five days after it is received (Sundays excepted) if the Legislature is still in session. However, if there are fewer than five days remaining in session, or if the bill is delivered after adjournment *sine die*, the Governor has ten days after adjournment (Sundays excepted) to act. The Governor may sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without a signature or veto it. A vetoed bill is returned to the House of origin to consider overriding the veto. An override of the veto requires a two-thirds majority vote of each legislative House. If the Governor vetoes a bill after the session adjourns *sine die*, the bill is returned to the next regular legislative session. Measures become effective on October 1 following the end of the legislative session, unless otherwise specified in the bill.



- 120 Day Process: February 6th to June 5th
- April 14th: Committee Passage (First House)
- April 25th: First House Passage
- **Today, April 26th → Day 80**
- May 19th: Committee Passage (Second House)
- May 26th: Second House Passage

Assembly Bills



Bill	Sponsor	Provisions of the Bill
Assembly Bill 72	Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education	Creates the Advisory Committee on the Safety and Well-Being of Public School Staff.
Assembly Bill 182	Assemblywoman Brittney Miller	Codifies the requirement of a bachelor's degree for a Nevada teaching license.
Assembly Bill 269	Assemblywoman Brittney Miller	Allows post-probationary teachers who have two consecutive years of effective or highly effective evaluations to have the option to request to participate in the observation cycle during the following school year.
Assembly Bill 323	Assemblywoman Selena Torres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> --Allows for equivalent coursework to satisfy the requirement of the Praxis Core. --Requires a study of the Praxis II exams. --Requires school districts to offer the Parental Involvement and Family Engagement and Multicultural Education courses for no charge. --Authorizes local education agencies to provide compensation for student teaching. --Allows for provisional licenses pending receipt of certain academic transcripts
Assembly Bill 428	Assembly Committee on Revenue	Requires the Office of Economic Development to establish and administer a Career Pathways Demonstration Program for education, which includes a Teacher Academy College Pathway Program.

Senate Bills



Bill	Sponsor	Provisions of the Bill
Senate Bill 47	Clark County School District	--Authorizes a board of trustees to build, purchase or rent residential dwellings for school district employees. --Reduces the fee for initial and renewal teacher licenses to not more than \$50.
Senate Bill 71	Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education	--Revises “Nevada State Teacher and Education Support Professional Recruitment and Retention Advisory Task Force” --Membership includes 10 licensed teachers & 10 education support professionals
Senate Bill 72	Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education	Directs the Joint Interim Standing Committee on Education to conduct five studies over the interim.
Senate Bill 291	Senator Nicole Cannizzaro	Removes the requirement that to qualify for employment of a substitute teacher, a student teacher must have completed at least four weeks of student teaching in a school district.
Senate Bill 313	Senator Roberta Lange	Requires a teacher to take a course in mental health education for license renewal.
Senate Bill 438	Senator Roberta Lange	Creates the Teach Nevada Collaborative.
Senate Bill 442	Senator Marilyn Dondero Loop	Enacts the Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact



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Thank you!

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Teacher Recruitment and Retention Regulations

**Jeff Briske, Director
Office of Educator Development,
Licensure, and Family Engagement**



- The proposed changes would also allow a member of the Armed Forces, spouse, or veteran to apply for an initial license if they completed an ARL program in another State. This will allow additional applicants into this teacher preparation pathway by removing the initial exam requirement.
- Currently at Legislative Counsel Bureau for rewrite



- The proposed changes would delineate licensure renewal requirements for a person who is serving as a school psychologist or school counselor, which pertains to Senate Bill 151 (2021). The proposed changes also remove initial exam requirements for counselors and school psychologists as they do not directly instruct students. This will remove an exam barrier allowing for greater retention of current school counselors and psychologists and remove an exam barrier allowing additional applicants into the profession to fill current vacancies.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed updates will align certain licenses and endorsements that have professional board examinations exempting them from competency exam requirements. This will remove an exam barrier allowing for greater retention of current school audiologists, school nurses, and school social workers and allow additional applicants into the profession to fill current vacancies.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed changes to the regulations clarify that occupational and physical therapists provide services to students and establishes occupational and physical therapist assistant licenses. The establishment of assistant licenses would open a career pathway and create jobs as well as giving our students additional supports.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed changes would update the qualifications for the psychology intern endorsement. The proposed changes would establish an endorsement to serve as a school psychology assistant opening a career pathway and creating jobs as well as giving our students additional supports.
- Currently at Legislative Counsel Bureau for rewrite



- The proposed changes will update qualifications for this license, removing the bachelor's degree pathway by 2026 and delineate licensure renewal requirements. Nevada is the only state that allows undertrained Speech Language Therapists (SLT) to obtain an educator license and practice in schools. This is a disservice to our students. All other states require a minimum master's degree to practice as a fully trained and state licensed Speech Language Pathologist (SLP) in schools. By delaying the implementation date eliminating the bachelor's pathway, we can capture the remaining cohorts currently being trained at Nevada State College. By 2026, our two institutions that have fully trained master's degree programs, Nevada State College and University of Nevada, Reno, will have increased their capacity to train more SLPs. This regulation allows those currently licenses via a bachelor's degree pathway by October 1, 2026 to remain employed, renew their educator license, and keep working to serve our students. The proposed regulation also removes the initial exam barrier increasing retention of SLTs and SLPs as well as creating jobs by allowing additional candidates into the profession to fill vacancies.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed changes would establish a special license with an endorsement as a Student Teacher Resident and delineate the qualifications for this license and employment requirements. The proposed regulation would remove the barrier and cost of obtaining a substitute license to student teach. As an option, student teachers can instead apply for a Student Teacher Resident License at a reduced cost. The proposed regulation creates a clear, paid career pathway and allows for a rich year-long clinical field experience with a dedicated mentor teacher and field supervisor providing supports which will increase retention of these student teacher residents who will fill vacancies in our schools.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed regulation addresses SB 352 (2021) by allowing alternative field experiences in lieu of student teaching in other states or foreign countries and allowing accelerated pathways for educator candidates to complete student teaching and school psychology candidates to complete internship requirements for licensure while remaining employed as school support personnel. The proposed regulation creates additional pathways for current employees to enter the teaching and school psychologist profession realizing their dream to move from a teacher or school psychology assistant position to a fully licensed teacher or fully licensed school psychologist position. This pathway also increases diversity in the workforce to better reflect the diversity of our student population.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed regulation allows the B&I licensee candidate additional pathways to obtain a license by utilizing other experience, certifications, and credentials. The proposed regulation allows B&I licensees to obtain introductory and advanced computer science endorsements, cultural competency, English language acquisition and development, and social, emotional, and academic development endorsements that will give them additional training to better assist our students. The proposed regulation removes exam barriers by allowing alternative measures to demonstrate competency by passing the ACT or SAT exam in lieu of the required Praxis Core exam for all educators. The proposed regulation allows the Department to accept these exams up to 10 years prior to application removing the barrier for career changers. The proposed regulation will retain educators and allow additional candidates to obtain employment by giving them flexibility and alternative pathways to employment to fill vacancies in our schools.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed language would extend the validity of certain licenses by allowing provisional licensees three years to complete required coursework and exams for a standard license. Current regulation requires missing coursework to be completed in one year, exams in two years, and the Parent Involvement and Family Engagement course within three years. By moving all provisions to three years, this will allow educators to remain in the classrooms while they have more time to satisfy the provisions on their licenses. The proposed regulation will retain educators in our classrooms.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



- The proposed regulation would create a special 5-year non-renewable license for Visiting International Teachers. The proposed license removes an employment barrier for an applicant who is working in the United States on a cultural exchange J-1 VISA allowing the Department to reciprocate a valid teaching license of the license holder from another country, that may not have an endorsement area specified on the license. The proposed regulation will fill vacancies in our classrooms.
- Currently at Legislative Commission for consideration and adoption



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