#### ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 116-COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

## (ON BEHALF OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION)

### Prefiled February 3, 2011

#### Referred to Committee on Education

SUMMARY—Revises provisions governing educational personnel. (BDR 34-93)

FISCAL NOTE: Effect on Local Government: May have Fiscal Impact. Effect on the State: Yes.

EXPLANATION - Matter in bolded italics is new; matter between brackets formitted material is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to educational personnel; requiring the governing body of a charter school to provide to a school district the employment record of an employee who was granted a leave of absence from the school district under certain circumstances; revising the designations of the overall performance of teachers and administrators required by the policies for evaluations of each school district; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

#### **Legislative Counsel's Digest:**

Existing law authorizes an employee of a school district to take a leave of absence, not to exceed 3 years, to accept employment with a charter school for which the board of trustees of the school district is the sponsor. The board of trustees of the school district is required to grant an employee's request to return to his or her former teaching position or a comparable teaching position with the school district after the approved leave of absence is complete. (NRS 386.595) **Section 1** of this bill requires the governing body of a charter school to transmit to the board of trustees of a school district, upon request, the employment record maintained by the charter school of an employee who was granted a leave of absence and who returns to employment with the school district.

Existing law requires the automated system of accountability information for Nevada to track the achievement of pupils over time and to identify which teachers and paraprofessionals are assigned to individual pupils. The information is required to be considered, but must not be the sole criterion, in evaluating the performance of or taking disciplinary action against an individual teacher, paraprofessional or other employee. (NRS 386.650, as amended by Senate Bill No. 2 of the 26th Special Session, chapter 5, Statutes of Nevada 2010, p. 38) Existing law also requires the board of trustees of each school district to develop a policy for the





13

14

evaluation of teachers and administrators pursuant to which an individual teacher or administrator is designated as "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory." (NRS 391.3125, 391.3127) **Sections 2 and 3** of this bill revise the policies for evaluations to require the designation of an individual teacher or administrator as "highly effective," "effective" and "ineffective." **Sections 2 and 3** also require that certain information on pupil achievement which is maintained by the automated system of accountability information for Nevada account for at least 33 percent of the evaluations of teachers and at least 33 percent of the evaluations of administrators who are employed to provide administrative service at the school level, including a principal and vice principal.

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

**Section 1.** NRS 386.595 is hereby amended to read as follows: 386.595 1. All employees of a charter school shall be deemed public employees.

- 2. The governing body of a charter school may make all decisions concerning the terms and conditions of employment with the charter school and any other matter relating to employment with the charter school. In addition, the governing body may make all employment decisions with regard to its employees pursuant to NRS 391.311 to 391.3197, inclusive, unless a collective bargaining agreement entered into by the governing body pursuant to chapter 288 of NRS contains separate provisions relating to the discipline of licensed employees of a school.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the written charter of a charter school is revoked or if a charter school ceases to operate as a charter school, the employees of the charter school must be reassigned to employment within the school district in accordance with the applicable collective bargaining agreement. A school district is not required to reassign an employee of a charter school pursuant to this subsection if the employee:
- (a) Was not granted a leave of absence by the school district to teach at the charter school pursuant to subsection 4; or
- (b) Was granted a leave of absence by the school district and did not submit a written request to return to employment with the school district in accordance with subsection 4.
- 4. The board of trustees of a school district that is a sponsor of a charter school shall grant a leave of absence, not to exceed 3 years, to any employee who is employed by the board of trustees who requests such a leave of absence to accept employment with the charter school. After the first school year in which an employee is on a leave of absence, the employee may return to his or her former teaching position with the board of trustees. After the third school year, an employee shall either submit a written request to return to a



1 2



comparable teaching position or resign from the position for which the employee's leave was granted. The board of trustees shall grant a written request to return to a comparable position pursuant to this subsection even if the return of the employee requires the board of trustees to reduce the existing workforce of the school district. The board of trustees may require that a request to return to a teaching position submitted pursuant to this subsection be submitted at least 90 days before the employee would otherwise be required to report to duty.

- 5. Upon the request of the board of trustees of a school district, the governing body of a charter school shall transmit to the school district a copy of the employment record maintained by the charter school of an employee who was granted a leave of absence and returns to employment with the school district pursuant to subsection 4. The employment record must include, without limitation, each evaluation of the employee conducted by the charter school and any disciplinary action taken by the charter school against the employee.
- **6.** An employee who is on a leave of absence from a school district pursuant to this section:
- (a) Shall contribute to and be eligible for all benefits for which the employee would otherwise be entitled, including, without limitation, participation in the Public Employees' Retirement System and accrual of time for the purposes of leave and retirement.
- (b) Continues, while the employee is on leave, to be covered by the collective bargaining agreement of the school district only with respect to any matter relating to his or her status or employment with the district.
- → The time during which such an employee is on a leave of absence and employed in a charter school does not count toward the acquisition of permanent status with the school district.
- [6.] 7. Upon the return of a teacher to employment in the school district, the teacher is entitled to the same level of retirement, salary and any other benefits to which the teacher would otherwise be entitled if the teacher had not taken a leave of absence to teach in a charter school.
- [7.] 8. An employee of a charter school who is not on a leave of absence from a school district is eligible for all benefits for which the employee would be eligible for employment in a public school, including, without limitation, participation in the Public Employees' Retirement System.
  - [8.] 9. For all employees of a charter school:
- (a) The compensation that a teacher or other school employee would have received if he or she were employed by the school district must be used to determine the appropriate levels of





contribution required of the employee and employer for purposes of the Public Employees' Retirement System.

- (b) The compensation that is paid to a teacher or other school employee that exceeds the compensation that the employee would have received if he or she were employed by the school district must not be included for the purposes of calculating future retirement benefits of the employee.
- [9.] 10. If the board of trustees of a school district in which a charter school is located manages a plan of group insurance for its employees, the governing body of the charter school may negotiate with the board of trustees to participate in the same plan of group insurance that the board of trustees offers to its employees. If the employees of the charter school participate in the plan of group insurance managed by the board of trustees, the governing body of the charter school shall:
- (a) Ensure that the premiums for that insurance are paid to the board of trustees; and
- (b) Provide, upon the request of the board of trustees, all information that is necessary for the board of trustees to provide the group insurance to the employees of the charter school.
  - **Sec. 2.** NRS 391.3125 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 391.3125 1. It is the intent of the Legislature that a uniform system be developed for objective evaluation of teachers and other licensed personnel in each school district.
- Each board, following consultation with and involvement of elected representatives of the teachers or their designees, shall develop a policy for objective evaluations in narrative form. The policy must set forth a means according to which an employee's overall performance [may be] is determined to be [satisfactory] highly effective, effective or [unsatisfactory.] ineffective. The policy may include an evaluation by the teacher, pupils, administrators or other teachers or any combination thereof. *The policy must require* that the information maintained pursuant to paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of subsection 1 of NRS 386.650 account for at least 33 percent of the evaluation conducted pursuant to this section. In a similar manner, counselors, librarians and other licensed personnel must be evaluated on forms developed specifically for their respective specialties. A copy of the policy adopted by the board must be filed with the Department. The primary purpose of an evaluation is to provide a format for constructive assistance. Evaluations, while not the sole criterion, must be used in the dismissal process.
- 3. A conference and a written evaluation for a probationary employee must be concluded not later than:
  - (a) December 1;





- (b) February 1; and
- (c) April 1,

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- → of each school year of the probationary period, except that a probationary employee assigned to a school that operates all year must be evaluated at least three times during each 12 months of employment on a schedule determined by the board. An administrator charged with the evaluation of a probationary teacher shall personally observe the performance of the teacher in the classroom for not less than a cumulative total of 60 minutes during each evaluation period, with at least one observation during that 60-minute evaluation period consisting of at least 45 consecutive minutes.
- 4. Whenever an administrator charged with the evaluation of a probationary employee believes the employee will not be reemployed for the second year of the probationary period or the school year following the probationary period, the administrator shall bring the matter to the employee's attention in a written document which is separate from the evaluation not later than March 1 of the current school year. The notice must include the reasons for the potential decision not to reemploy or refer to the evaluation in which the reasons are stated. Such a notice is not required if the probationary employee has received a letter of admonition during the current school year.
- 5. Each postprobationary teacher must be evaluated at least once each year. An administrator charged with the evaluation of a postprobationary teacher shall personally observe the performance of the teacher in the classroom for not less than a cumulative total of 60 minutes during each evaluation period, with at least one observation during that 60-minute evaluation period consisting of at least 30 consecutive minutes.
- 6. The evaluation of a probationary teacher or a postprobationary teacher must include, without limitation:
- (a) An evaluation of the classroom management skills of the teacher;
- (b) A review of the lesson plans and the work log or grade book of pupils prepared by the teacher;
- (c) An evaluation of whether the curriculum taught by the teacher is aligned with the standards of content and performance established pursuant to NRS 389.520, as applicable for the grade level taught by the teacher;
- (d) An evaluation of whether the teacher is appropriately addressing the needs of the pupils in the classroom, including, without limitation, special educational needs, cultural and ethnic diversity, the needs of pupils enrolled in advanced courses of study and the needs of pupils who are limited English proficient;





- (e) If necessary, recommendations for improvements in the performance of the teacher;
- (f) A description of the action that will be taken to assist the teacher in correcting any deficiencies reported in the evaluation; and
- (g) A statement by the administrator who evaluated the teacher indicating the amount of time that the administrator personally observed the performance of the teacher in the classroom.
- 7. The teacher must receive a copy of each evaluation not later than 15 days after the evaluation. A copy of the evaluation and the teacher's response must be permanently attached to the teacher's personnel file. Upon the request of a teacher, a reasonable effort must be made to assist the teacher to correct those deficiencies reported in the evaluation of the teacher for which the teacher requests assistance.
  - **Sec. 3.** NRS 391.3127 is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 391.3127 1. Each board, following consultation with and involvement of elected representatives of administrative personnel or their designated representatives, shall develop an objective policy for the objective evaluation of administrators in narrative form. The policy must set forth a means according to which an administrator's overall performance [may be] is determined to be [satisfactory] highly effective, effective or [unsatisfactory.] ineffective. The policy may include an evaluation by the administrator, superintendent, pupils or other administrators or any combination thereof. For each administrator employed to provide administrative service at the school level, including, without limitation, a principal or vice principal, the policy must require that the information maintained pursuant to paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of subsection 1 of NRS 386.650 account for at least 33 percent of the evaluation conducted pursuant to this section. A copy of the policy adopted by the board must be filed with the Department and made available to the Commission.
- 2. Each administrator must be evaluated in writing at least once a year.
- 3. Before a superintendent transfers or assigns an administrator to another administrative position as part of an administrative reorganization, if the transfer or reassignment is to a position of lower rank, responsibility or pay, the superintendent shall give written notice of the proposed transfer or assignment to the administrator at least 30 days before the date on which it is to be effective. The administrator may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board by requesting a hearing in writing to the president of the board within 5 days after receiving the notice from the superintendent. The board shall hear the matter within 10 days





after the president receives the request, and shall render its decision within 5 days after the hearing. The decision of the board is final.

**Sec. 4.** NRS 391.3197 is hereby amended to read as follows:

391.3197 1. A probationary employee is employed on a contract basis for two 1-year periods and has no right to employment after either of the two probationary contract years.

- 2. The board shall notify each probationary employee in writing on or before May 1 of the first and second school years of the employee's probationary period, as appropriate, whether the employee is to be reemployed for the second year of the probationary period or for the next school year as a postprobationary employee. The employee must advise the board in writing on or before May 10 of the first or second year of the employee's probationary period, as appropriate, of the employee's acceptance of reemployment. If a probationary employee is assigned to a school that operates all year, the board shall notify the employee in writing, in both the first and second years of the employee's probationary period, no later than 45 days before his or her last day of work for the year under his or her contract whether the employee is to be reemployed for the second year of the probationary period or for the next school year as a postprobationary employee. The employee must advise the board in writing within 10 days after the date of notification of his or her acceptance or rejection of reemployment for another year. Failure to advise the board of the employee's acceptance of reemployment constitutes rejection of the contract.
- 3. A probationary employee who completes a 2-year probationary period and receives a notice of reemployment from the school district in the second year of the employee's probationary period is entitled to be a postprobationary employee in the ensuing year of employment.
- 4. If a probationary employee receives notice pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 391.3125 not later than March 1 of a potential decision not to reemploy him or her, the employee may request a supplemental evaluation by another administrator in the school district selected by the employee and the superintendent. If a school district has five or fewer administrators, the supplemental evaluator may be an administrator from another school district in this State. If a probationary employee has received during the first school year of the employee's probationary period three evaluations which state that the employee's overall performance has been [satisfactory,] highly effective or effective, the superintendent of schools of the school district or the superintendent's designee shall waive the second year of the employee's probationary period by expressly providing in writing on the final evaluation of the employee for the first probationary year that the second year of the employee's





probationary period is waived. Such an employee is entitled to be a postprobationary employee in the ensuing year of employment.

- 5. If a probationary employee is notified that the employee will not be reemployed for the second year of the employee's probationary period or the ensuing school year, his or her employment ends on the last day of the current school year. The notice that the employee will not be reemployed must include a statement of the reasons for that decision.
- 6. A new employee or a postprobationary teacher who is employed as an administrator shall be deemed to be a probationary employee for the purposes of this section and must serve a 2-year probationary period as an administrator in accordance with the provisions of this section. If the administrator does not receive an [unsatisfactory] evaluation indicating that his or her performance is ineffective during the first year of probation, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall waive the second year of the administrator's probationary period. Such an administrator is entitled to be a postprobationary employee in the ensuing year of employment. If:
- (a) A postprobationary teacher who is an administrator is not reemployed as an administrator after either year of his or her probationary period; and
- (b) There is a position as a teacher available for the ensuing school year in the school district in which the person is employed,
- → the board of trustees of the school district shall, on or before May 1, offer the person a contract as a teacher for the ensuing school year. The person may accept the contract in writing on or before May 10. If the person fails to accept the contract as a teacher, the person shall be deemed to have rejected the offer of a contract as a teacher.
- 7. An administrator who has completed his or her probationary period pursuant to subsection 6 and is thereafter promoted to the position of principal must serve an additional probationary period of 1 year in the position of principal. If the administrator serving the additional probationary period is not reemployed as a principal after the expiration of the additional probationary period, the board of trustees of the school district in which the person is employed shall, on or before May 1, offer the person a contract for the ensuing school year for the administrative position in which the person attained postprobationary status. The person may accept the contract in writing on or before May 10. If the person fails to accept such a contract, the person shall be deemed to have rejected the offer of employment.





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

  Sec. 5. This act becomes effective on July 1, 2011.





