



The 66th Legislative session came to a close this past Friday shortly after 10 p.m. Despite the record number of bills introduced at the start of the session, lawmakers were able to complete the session with a few days to spare. The session ended late in the evening with both chambers making a final vote on the final bill of the session - the OMB appropriations bill (SB 2015). In giving their closing remarks on the floor, Legislative leaders expressed gratitude and appreciation to their colleagues for the general sense of cooperation and willingness to compromise that was shown this session. As of May 2, 2019, Governor Burgum had signed all remaining bills.

One of the last bills to die in the waning days of the session was **SB 2172**. As indicated in previous updates, NDSBA was closely watching SB 2172, which was amended in the House to include the previously killed HB 1206, to create a new class of conceal and carry permit that would allow permit holders to carry a concealed firearm on school property, during school events, and at other public gatherings without receiving permission from or notifying the school district. The Senate refused to concur with the House amendments and thus, a conference committee worked on the bill to try to come to a consensus. NDSBA, along with other education stakeholder groups, worked hard to convince conference committee members to remove the dangerous language or, at a minimum, exclude schools from its impact. In the end, the committee agreed to remove the entirety of the problematic language from SB 2172. The bill was heard on the Senate floor where the Senate body adopted the conference committee report and then promptly killed the bill on the floor by a vote of 4-43. NDSBA would have been satisfied if SB 2172 as further amended by the conference committee had passed the Senate, but we were even more pleased that the Senate decided to kill the bill entirely. We are encouraged that the Senate understood the importance of keeping students and staff safe and for the strong opposition to the bill, even in its amended form.

The following are the key education-related bills impacting school boards that passed this session and will become effective on August 1st (unless otherwise noted):

SB 2265 is likely the most significant piece of education-related legislation passed this session it establishes changes to the policy for implementing the K-12 funding formula and was the “catch-all” bill for issues germane to education. The bill contained several sections too numerous to cover here, but the following are a few of the key highlights:

- Increases the per pupil payment by 2% for each year of the biennium, from \$9,646 to \$9,839 for 2019-20 and \$10,036 for 2020-21. School districts that are paid on the transition minimum receive a 1% increase each year of the biennium and districts that are paid on a transition maximum receive a 5% increase each year of the biennium. Any new students for districts that are paid on a transition minimum will be paid on the per pupil payment rate of \$9,839 and \$10,036 respectively. For the 2021-22 school year, the baseline funding adjustment will be reduced by 15%.
- Resets the baseline funding in the integrated formula using the 2018-19 formula payments and students used to determine those payments (ADM). Makes adjustments to provide limited “on-time” state aid during the 2020-21 school year for school districts that have rising enrollment.
- If a school district receives tuition for a student that is not a resident of this state and this state has not entered into an agreement with the resident state, that revenue will not be deducted as in lieu of property taxes. If a school district meets certain criteria, tuition received from a bordering district will not be deducted as in lieu of property taxes. The districts who meet said criteria are also allowed to charge 200% of tuition or \$4,000, whichever is greater. The revenue received as in lieu of property taxes will be reduced by the percentage of their sinking and interest mills compared to their total levy. After this calculation all in lieu of property taxes will be deducted at 75 percent
- Changes the requirement to have a minimum of 175 instructional days to hours (962.5 hours for elementary and 1,050 for middle and high school students) and adds a third day of professional development for teacher as a requirement in the school calendar. Also clarifies that school districts intending to operate a four-day week must apply for a waiver with the superintendent of public instruction.

- Adds current or new evidence-based behavior prevention to the list of approved professional development topics for teachers and administrators.
- Requires the superintendent of public instruction to create a process for reinstatement and recertification of title 1 credentials for individuals in the state who previously held a valid certification.
- Appropriates \$3,000,000 for rapid enrollment grants to be distributed by the superintendent of public instruction for the 2019-20 school year to school districts that meet certain criteria. Appropriates \$800,000 for music education grants distributed using the previous year's average daily membership. Appropriates \$200,000 for research-based literacy intervention as matching funds.
- Creates an education funding formula review committee to review K-12 funding during the 2019-20 interim. The membership of the committee consists of the chairmen of the standing education committees of the house of representatives and the senate; three additional members of the senate, two of which must be appointed by the majority leader of the senate and one of which must be appointed by the minority leader of the senate; and three additional members of the house of representatives, two of which must be appointed by the majority leader of the house of representatives and one of which must be appointed by the minority leader of the house of representatives. Members appointed to the committee must have a secure knowledge of the current kindergarten through grade twelve funding formula. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the 67th Legislative Assembly.
- Requires the department of public instruction, the Indian affairs commission, and the kindergarten through grade twelve coordinating council, to study during the 2019-20 interim the effect of impact aide on the funding formula to reservation schools. The department of public instruction, the Indian affairs commission, and the kindergarten through grade twelve coordinating council shall report their findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the 67th Legislative Assembly.

HB 1454 amends NDCC 15.1-09-34, which addresses the bidding thresholds and requirements for school districts. The new law, which becomes effective August 1st, increases the bidding threshold from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and accepts entirely from the bidding requirements cooperative purchases made pursuant to a joint powers agreement under NDCC chapter 54-40.3. This new exception will allow school districts to enter into cooperative purchasing agreements with other school districts, REAs, or out-of-state governmental units without the need to separately or independently follow the bidding requirements in NDCC 15.1-09-34.

HB 1347 amends NDCC 15.1-15-02, which addresses the nonrenewal of the contract of a first year teacher. The new law replaces "first-year teacher" with "probationary teacher" and extends the period of time after which a public school teacher in North Dakota achieves "tenure" status from one year after *licensure* to completion of two years of employment *with a district*. Once a teacher achieves "tenure" status, their contract cannot be nonrenewed unless certain notice is provided and a due process hearing is completed. Under the new law, the contract of a teacher who has been employed with a district for less than two years can be nonrenewed by the board after reviewing the teacher's written evaluations and meeting with the teacher in an executive session to discuss the reasons for the contemplated nonrenewal. No formal due process hearing is required. The new law also expressly allows a board to waive the probationary/non-tenured status of a teacher with at least two years of experience teaching in the state and must offer, as needed and based on the teacher's evaluation, a teacher mentoring program for probationary teachers. The new law becomes effective August 1st.

HB 1287 and **HB 1531** were both meant to address concerns regarding the statewide teacher shortage. **HB 1287** requires ESPB to grant an initial teaching license to an individual who possesses a bachelor's degree, passes a criminal history record check, and successfully completes an alternative teacher certification program that meets certain requirements outlined in the bill.

HB 1531 permits an individual to teach without a teaching license in any subject except elementary education, special education, mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies if the individual: (1) has a permit issued by ESPB; (2) has a high school diploma; and (3) possesses at least four thousand hours over five years of relevant work experience in the subject areas to be taught OR possesses a certificate, license, or degree in the subject areas to be taught (NOTE: requirement #3 was modified by **SB 2265** to remove a requirement to pass a Praxis exam).

SB 2181 makes amendments to definition of "bullying" set forth in NDCC 15.1-19-17 to include cyberbullying occurring off school property which places the student in actual and reasonable fee of harm or damage to property of the student and is so severe, pervasive, or objectively offensive the conduct substantially interferes with the student's educational opportunities or substantially disrupts the orderly operation of the public school. The bill further amends NDCC 15.1-19-18, which requires school districts to adopt a bullying policy with certain requirements, that the district policy require notification to law enforcement if school district personnel have a reasonable suspicion that a crime might have occurred on or off school district

property. The new law becomes effective August 1st. Prior to that time, NDSBA will modify our template bullying policy to reflect the new requirements.

HB 1332 gives school districts the option of employing an “armed first responder” with the ability to carry a concealed weapon, provided that individual complete extensive firearms and emergency response training, pass a criminal background check and a physical and mental health exam, and have a North Dakota class 1 permit for carrying a concealed weapon. The new law requires the Department of Public Instruction to develop rules for the armed first responder program and review security plans from school districts that want to participate. Those plans also must be vetted by local law enforcement and the state homeland security department.

SB 2034 provides that schools are no longer exempt from the requirements applicable to private and public employers set forth in section 62.1-02-13 relating to the possession of a firearm in a locked vehicle with respect to individuals who are exempt from criminal liability for possession of firearms on school property under section 62.1-02-05. Specifically, with respect to these exempt individuals, school employers are no longer able to: (1) prohibit any employee or invitee from possessing a legally owned firearm if the firearm is lawfully possessed and locked in a vehicle in the parking lot; (2) make a verbal or written inquiry regarding the presence of a firearm inside or locked in a private motor vehicle in a parking lot; (3) condition employment on the fact that an employee or prospective employee holds or does not hold a concealed weapons permit; (4) prohibit an employee or invitee from entering the parking lot or the building because the employee or invitee has a legal firearm in their vehicle provided the firearm is out of sight; or (5) terminate the employment of or otherwise discriminate against an employee, or expel an invitee for exercising the constitutional right to keep and bear arms or for exercising self-defense as long as a firearm is never exhibited on school property other than for lawful defensive purposes. The law further clarifies that the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of emergency services and the attorney general, must adopt rules to administer the newly created “armed first responder” section of chapter 62.1-02 (see above) and develop criteria for approval of plans under that section. Finally, the new law adds a new subsection to section 62.1-02-05 providing that a school board is not prohibited from authorizing the use of a less than lethal weapon as part of the “armed first responder” security plan for a school.

SB 2052 permits school districts to develop a school safety plan, in consultation with the qualified electors residing within the district, and to establish and maintain a school safety plan fund subject to the limitations set forth in section 57-15-14.2. The law further authorizes the school board to levy, when authorized to do so by a majority of the qualified electors when voting on the question, up to 5 mills of property tax annually to pay for such plan, and the levy must be reauthorized by the electors at least once every five years. Under the new law, the school safety plan developed by the district is exempt from the open records requirements with respect to aspects of the plan addressing the security of students. The new law is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018. There were two additional bills passed this session that provide for the ability of a school district to exempt from public disclosure records relating to cybersecurity defenses, threat assessments and response plans and emergency response plans (SB 2209), as well as emergency planning and response (SB 2340). Both of these laws become effective August 1st.

SB 2230 applies only to public school districts located on land within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation in this state and would prohibit any individual who would not otherwise be eligible to run for tribal office from also being eligible to run for a seat on a public school board in those districts when the tribal requirements are more restrictive than state law requirements. The law was passed as an emergency measure and became effective April 9, 2019 upon filing with the ND Secretary of State’s office. This law was later modified by SB 2265, discussed above, to apply not only to candidates running for office, but also current members of said school district boards and to only prohibit individuals who do not meet tribal office eligibility requirements relating to criminal convictions that are more restrictive than state law requirements from holding a seat on a public school board. This section of SB 2265 was also passed as an emergency measure and became effective on May 2, 2019 upon filing with the ND Secretary of State’s office.

SB 1501 allows the Governor, after consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, the authority to suspend a board member pending the results of a forensic, fiscal, or performance audit upon the filing of a petition to remove by the governor. The new law further permits the Governor to suspend an elected or appointed school board member if an audit is ordered under section 54-10-15 due to financial irregularities or allegations of embezzlement and if the Governor determines suspension is in the best interest of the state pending the results of the audit. The law was passed as an emergency measure and became effective April 11, 2019 upon filing with the ND Secretary of State’s office.

HB 1201 clarifies that a school board member or any other elected official whose office is on the ballot at a regularly schedule election occurring within one year is not subject to recall if the recall election would occur within one year of the next regularly scheduled election in which the official could be reelected. The purpose of this law is to eliminate the possibility of a public

entity having to incur the cost of another election as a result of a recall petition if the election would occur within one year from the next regularly scheduled election. This law becomes effective August 1st.

Final Primary Bill Report

This list includes a description of the primary education bills that were passed by the 66th Legislative Assembly. All new laws become effective August 1, 2019, unless otherwise indicated.

Transportation

<u>HB 1098</u>	Provides that the Department of Transportation may not give a commercial driver's license to an operator unless the person has met entry-level driver training requirements that are set out in federal regulations. <i>(Passed House 73-19, Passed Senate 44-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1385</u>	Requires school bus drivers complete the national safety council defensive driving course within the first year of employment and at least once every five years thereafter. <i>(Passed House 84-8, Passed Senate 44-1, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>

School Calendar/Instructional Time/Instruction Content

<u>HB 1237</u>	Establishes a task force on the prevention of sexual abuse of children to develop and implement a statewide approach to the prevention of child abuse. The task force is required to issue a report, which may include findings and recommendations, to legislative management and the governor. <i>(Passed House 89-0, Passed Senate 47-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2149</u>	Requires each school within a district to designate an individual as a behavioral health resources coordinator and the superintendent of public instruction to maintain the contact information of the behavioral health resources coordinator in each school. The bill also requires the superintendent of public instruction to collaborate with REAs to disseminate information, training, and instruction materials to schools districts. <i>(Passed Senate 44-3, Passed the House 86-4, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2157</u>	Requires that any student who enrolls in driver's training course to be at least fourteen years of age by the completion date of the classroom portion of the course and also requires any student who participates in the behind-the-wheel portion of the course to be at least fourteen years of age. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed House 90-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>

Teacher Contracts

<u>HB 1347</u>	Eliminates the "first-year teacher" category for purposes of nonrenewal and defines "probationary teacher" as an individual teaching for less than two years. A school board is permitted to nonrenew the contract of a "probationary teacher" after review of the individual's written evaluations, meeting with the individual in an executive session to discuss the reasons for contemplated nonrenewal, and providing written notice of nonrenewal. <i>(Passed House 59-34, Passed the Senate 42-5, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
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School Safety

<u>HB 1163</u>	Changes the criminal penalty for possession of a firearm or dangerous weapon at a public gathering, including a public school, from a class B misdemeanor to an infraction. <i>(Passed House 78-14, Passed Senate 35-10, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1332</u>	Permits a school district to designate an "armed first responder" to possess a firearm or dangerous weapon on school premises pursuant to a plan approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. <i>(Passed House 77-15, Passed Senate 31-14, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2034</u>	Provides that schools are no longer exempt from the requirements applicable to public employers set forth in section 62.1-02-13 relating to the possession of a firearm in a locked vehicle with respect to individuals who are exempt from criminal liability for possession of firearms on school property under section 62.1-02-05. Clarifies that the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the department of emergency services and the attorney general, must adopt rules to administer the newly created "armed first responder" section of chapter 62.1-02 and develop criteria for approval of plans under that section. Adds a new subsection to section 62.1-02-05 providing that this section does not prevent a school board from authorizing the use of a less than lethal weapon as part of the security plan for a school. <i>(Passed by Senate 46-1, Passed House 82-6, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2052</u>	Permits districts to create a safety plan in consultation with the district's qualified electors and levy five mills with voter approval. The bill provides that a school safety plan developed by a district is exempt for purposes of open records requests. <i>(Passed Senate 43-3, emergency clause carried, Passed House 55-31, emergency clause failed, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2181</u>	Adds cyberbullying off school premises to the definition of bullying under ND law and requires a district's bullying policy to provide that law enforcement be notified if district personnel has a reasonable suspicion that a crime might have occurred

	on or off school district property. <i>(Passed Senate 44-1, Passed House 83-7, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2209</u>	Provides that certain records relating to cybersecurity defenses, threat assessments and response plans and emergency response plans are exempt from open records requirements. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed House 82-4, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2281</u>	Relates to limitations on permissible use of force on a child. <i>(Passed Senate 27-19, Passed House 74-14, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>

Technology & Cyber Security

<u>SB 2101</u>	Changes references to PowerSchool in NDCC to "state student information system," and allows the statewide longitudinal data system committee to exempt school districts from implementing "state student information system." <i>(Passed Senate 44-0, Passed House 87-2, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2110</u>	Requires ITD to oversee the cyber security strategy of political subdivisions, including school districts. <i>(Passed Senate 44-0, Passed House 88-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2340</u>	Relates to the protection of records regarding emergency planning and response and provides an exemption to open records laws. <i>(Passed Senate 43-1, Passed House 82-7, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>

Finance & Tax

<u>HB 1066</u>	Makes changes to the oil and gas tax distribution formula and hub city allocations. <i>(Passed House 80-12, Passed Senate 46-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1067</u>	Relates to municipal bid requirements and certificates of indebtedness. Under the new law, a municipality directly negotiate to sell and issue bonds without having to advertisement as long as the amount of the bonds to be issued is less than \$1 million. <i>(Passed House 85-4, Passed Senate 45-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1125</u>	Relates to plans for cooperating school districts and provides that when a school district is cooperating with another school district and both districts have taxable property located in the same city, the cooperative plan does not have to provide for unduplicated grade level services or shared administrative personnel. <i>(Passed House 88-0, Passed Senate 44-1, Emergency Clause carried, Signed by Governor, Filed by Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1369</u>	Requires a school board to pay for the cost of a school bus driver's initial physical exam and recertification exams required by state law if the driver's insurance does not cover the full cost. The cost of subsequent exams are the driver's responsibility. <i>(Passed House 88-0, Passed Senate 44-1, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1454</u>	Relates to bids for school district contracts, increases the threshold amount to \$50,000 and provides an exception for cooperative purchases made pursuant to joint powers agreements under NDCC ch. 54-40.3. <i>(Passed House 92-0, Passed Senate 43-0, Signed by Governor, Filed by Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2013</u>	Includes the appropriation for DPI and the K-12 funding formula, as well as an appropriation of up to \$600,000 for the purpose of providing advanced placement examinations, advanced placement teacher training, and the college ready English and mathematics programs. The bill also includes an appropriation of \$1.2 million to update and streamline the STARS that schools use to provide data to DPI. The bill also made changes to HB 1531 with respect to an individual's ability to teach in noncore subjects. <i>(Passed House 46-1, Emergency Clause carried, Passed House 76-14)</i>
<u>SB 2040</u>	Relates to the protesting of special improvement districts that includes property owned by a political subdivision and such property is not included in determining whether the protests contain the names of the owners of a majority of the areas included within the improvement district unless the political subdivision filed a protest. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed House 87-2, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2214</u>	Provides \$5 million for interest rate buydowns for school construction loans and transfers \$75 million from the Foundation Aid Stabilization Fund to the school construction assistance revolving loan fund. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed by House 91-0, Sent to Governor)</i>
<u>SB 2255</u>	Replaces the word "amend" with the phrase "increase or decrease" when referring to a school district's ability to change its property tax levy and budget during its current fiscal year. <i>(Passed Senate 46-1, Passed House 78-8, Signed by the Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2265</u>	Relates to the determination of state aid payable to school districts and moves districts to "on-time" funding over a period of time. Per-pupil payments to school districts will increase by 2% in each year of the next biennium (to \$9,839 in the first year and \$10,036 in the second year). The bill provides an appropriation of \$3 million to be used as rapid enrollment grants to qualifying districts, changes the required instructional time from days to hours (962.5 hours for elementary and 1,050 for high school), and increases the requirement professional development days for teachers from two to three days per year. The bill makes changes to HB 1531 relating to the criteria for individuals to teach noncore subjects. The bill provides for a mandatory study of the state's K-12 funding formula and a study regarding the effect of federal impact aid on the state funding formula and the subsequent consequences for reservation schools. Finally, the bill amends SB 2230 to make it clear that the law applies to existing school board members, as well as candidates for school boards, and limits the eligibility requirements to those that relate to criminal convictions. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed House 74-19, Emergency Clause Carried, Sent to Governor)</i>
<u>SB 2312</u>	Relates to the allocation of revenue from oil and gas production and oil extraction taxes on production and extraction activity on a reservation. <i>(Passed Senate 40-5, Passed House 84-8, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>

<u>SB 2362</u>	Clarifies the required allocations of oil extraction tax from production on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, including allocations into the Common Schools Trust Fund and Foundation Aid Stabilization Fund. Provides for a reimbursement of \$64,370,000 to the Common Schools Trust Fund from the state general fund. This law was passed as an emergency measure and becomes effective for allocations made by the state treasurer beginning on the first day of the month following the month in which the law is filed with the secretary of state. <i>(Passed Senate, Passed House 85-0, Emergency Clause Carried, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
HR Issues	
<u>SB 2217</u>	Requires legislative management to consider studying the feasibility and desirability of creating a teacher incentives for leadership in education program. <i>(Passed Senate 45-1, Passed House 79-12, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
Elections/School Board Membership Requirements	
<u>HB 1117</u>	Relates to publication of legal notices and requires that any time a legal notice is required by law to be published in a newspaper, the newspaper must also publish the notice on the statewide legal notices website maintained by the ND newspaper association and on the newspaper's website in allocation open and free to the public. <i>(Passed House 89-1, Passed Senate 45-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1201</u>	Prohibits the recall of an elected official if the recall election would occur within one year of the next regularly scheduled election in which the official's seat would be on the ballot. <i>(Passed House 80-12, Passed Senate 43-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1501</u>	Allows the Governor, after consultation with the superintendent of public instruction, the authority to suspend a board member pending the results of a forensic, fiscal, or performance audit upon the filing of a petition to remove by the governor, if the audit is ordered due to financial irregularities or allegations of embezzlement and if in best interest of state. This law was passed as an emergency measure and becomes effective upon filing with the secretary of state. <i>(Passed House 59-34, Emergency Clause Failed, Passed Senate 45-0, Emergency Clause Passed, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2230</u>	Relates to qualifications of candidates for school board membership for districts located within the exterior boundaries of an Indian reservation in the state of ND and aligns eligibility requirements prescribed by tribal government for public office that are more restrictive than state law with eligibility requirements of candidates for school boards of those districts. This law was passed as an emergency measure and becomes effective upon filing with the secretary of state. <i>(Passed Senate 32-15, Passed the House 90-0, Emergency Clause Carried, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
Mental & Behavioral Health Issues	
<u>SCR 4004</u>	This resolution calls for a study regarding the impact of violent, disruptive, and inappropriate behavior within the educational environment perpetrated by students. <i>(Passed Senate, Adopted by the House, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
Licensure/Workforce Shortage	
<u>HB 1287</u>	Requires ESPB to grant an initial teaching license to an individual who possess a bachelor's degree, passes a criminal history record check, and successfully completes an alternative teacher certification program that meets the requirements set forth in statute. <i>(Passed House 74-19, Passed Senate 35-12, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1429</u>	Relates to the teacher shortage loan forgiveness program and specifies that the program is intended to benefit individuals who are receiving student loan forgiveness benefits for the 2018-19 school year. If individuals becomes ineligible, the benefit cannot be awarded to someone else. Finally, the program is closed to new applicants going forward. <i>(Passed House 82-10, Passed Senate 46-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1531</u>	Allows individuals who do not have a teaching license to teach in any subject, except elementary education, special education, mathematics, science, language arts, and social studies, if the individual has a permit issued by ESPB, has a high school diploma, possesses at least 4,000 hours over five years of relevant of experience, and either possesses a certificate, license or degree in the subject area to be taught, or achieves a passing score on the Praxis content test. <i>(Passed House 82-7, Passed Senate 28-19, Sent to Governor)</i>
<u>SB 2171</u>	Requires the superintendent of public instruction to issue credentials for teachers of computer and cyber science. <i>(Passed Senate 46-0, Passed House 90-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
Miscellaneous	
<u>HB 1082</u>	Aligns state code with federal regulations implemented by ESSA and prohibits a public school that receives federal funds under ESSA from assisting a school employee in obtaining a new job if the public school knows, there is confirmation, or there is an investigation underway based on a claim the employee engaged in sexual misconduct regarding a minor or a student in violation of the law. <i>(Passed House 72-16, Passed Senate 28-17, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>

<u>HB 1335</u>	Prohibits a school district from adopting a dress code policy that prohibits the wearing of tribal regalia or other objects of cultural significance at graduation. For purposes of this bill, “tribal regalia or other objects of cultural significance” means an eagle plume or eagle feather. This law was passed as an emergency measure and becomes effective upon filing with the secretary of state. <i>(Passed house 90-2, Passed Senate 45-0, Emergency Clause Carried, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1434</u>	Relates to the dissolution of school districts and allows a county committee to attach the property of a dissolving district to a non-high school district in the same county if there are no high school districts in the same county adjacent to the district being dissolved. <i>(Passed House 73-19, Passed Senate 31-16, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1461</u>	Requires public elementary schools to offer screenings in the “core components of phonetic awareness, decoding, and spelling.” Screening is mandatory if requested by a parent, guardian, or teacher and requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish a pilot program to provide early screening and intervention services for children with dyslexia risk factors. <i>(Passed House 87-2, Passed Senate 47-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HB 1541</u>	Gives the attorney general authority to establish a human trafficking commission, which would promote public awareness to educators and the general public about the problem, services for victims, and ways to help them. The commission would give presentations at education professional development conferences.
<u>SB 2025</u>	Directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to call an annual meeting to review the statewide strategic vision for education. <i>(Passed Senate 46-0, Passed House 69-20, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2148</u>	Implements the requirements of Measure 1 relating to restrictions on lobbyists and public officials and the creation of an ethics commission. <i>(Passed Senate 46-0, Passed House 90-2, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2215</u>	Creates a kindergarten through grade twelve education commission to coordinate with schools to support elementary and secondary education in the state. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed House 70-17, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SB 2216</u>	Transfers supervision of the Center for Distance Education to the Board for Career and Technical Education. <i>(Passed Senate 47-0, Passed House 87-0, Signed by Governor, Filed with Secretary of State)</i>
<u>HCR 3011</u>	This resolution directs legislative management to consider studying the provisions of the NDCC relating to provision of elementary and secondary education. <i>(Passed House, Adopted by the Senate, Filed with the Secretary of State)</i>
<u>SCR 4007</u>	This resolution urges Congress and the FDA to end the marketing and advertising of e-cigarettes to youth. <i>(Passed Senate, Adopted by the House, Filed with the Secretary of State)</i>