

DATE:

TO: ESU #1 Board of Directors

FROM: Bill Heimann, Administrator

RE: Tuesday, May 9, 2023 Board Meeting

There will be a meeting of the ESU #1 Board of Directors, on Tuesday, May 9, 2023, at 5:30 PM in the

ESU #1 Conference Room
211 Tenth Street
Wakefield, NE 68784-5014

Consideration, discussion and any action necessary will be taken on the following items.

- A. Notification of Open Meetings Law
- B. Roll Call*
- C. Consent Agenda*
 - C.1. Previous Minutes (copy attached)
 - C.2. Financial Reports*
 - C.2.a. Revenue Report/Treasurer's Report
 - C.2.b. Cash Summary/Expenditure Report
 - C.3. Bills for May
 - C.4. Administrator's Monthly Report
 - C.4.a. Educational Psychology Training Grant
 - C.4.b. Electronic Recycling
 - C.4.c. Construction Project Update
 - C.4.d. Against the Current Career Academy Grand Opening
- D. Public Comment
- E. ESU1 Teaching and Learning Team
- F. Legislative Review
- G. Early Learning Connection Grant Expenditures
- H. School Support Projects
- I. ESU Coordinating Council Master Services Agreement
- J. July Board Meeting
- K. Tele-service Contract for School Psychology
- L. Classified Staff Compensation
- M. Personnel*
 - M.1. Consider, discuss, and take necessary action on employee contracts and personnel changes.
 - M.1.a. Resignation(s)
 - M.1.b. New Hire(s)
 - M.1.c. Contract Change(s)
 - M.1.d. Termination(s)
- N. Adjournment

This agenda contains a list of subjects known at the time of its distribution on . A copy of the agenda reflecting any changes will be kept in the ESU #1 Administrative office and will be

readily available for public inspection during normal office hours. Except for items of emergency nature, the agenda will not be enlarged later than twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting. The Board reserves the right to change the order of business discussed.

*Action Items

Nebraska Open Meetings Act

§ 84-1407. Act, how cited

Sections 84-1407 to 84-1414 shall be known and may be cited as the Open Meetings Act.

§ 84-1408. Declaration of intent; meetings open to public

It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that the formation of public policy is public business and may not be conducted in secret.

Every meeting of a public body shall be open to the public in order that citizens may exercise their democratic privilege of attending and speaking at meetings of public bodies, except as otherwise provided by the Constitution of Nebraska, federal statutes, and the Open Meetings Act.

§ 84-1409. Terms, defined

For purposes of the Open Meetings Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) (a) Public body means (i) governing bodies of all political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska, (ii) governing bodies of all agencies, created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, of the executive department of the State of Nebraska, (iii) all independent boards, commissions, bureaus, committees, councils, subunits, or any other bodies created by the Constitution of Nebraska, statute, or otherwise pursuant to law, (iv) all study or advisory committees of the executive department of the State of Nebraska whether having continuing existence or appointed as special committees with limited existence, (v) advisory committees of the bodies referred to in subdivisions (i), (ii), and (iii) of this subdivision, and (vi) instrumentalities exercising essentially public functions.

(b) Public body does not include (i) subcommittees of such bodies unless a quorum of the public body attends a subcommittee meeting or unless such subcommittees are holding hearings, making policy, or taking formal action on behalf of their parent body, except that all meetings of any subcommittee established under section 81-15,175 are subject to the Open Meetings Act, and (ii) entities conducting judicial proceedings unless a court or other judicial body is exercising rulemaking authority, deliberating, or deciding upon the issuance of administrative orders;

(2) Meeting means all regular, special, or called meetings, formal or informal, of any public body for the purposes of briefing, discussion of public business, formation of tentative policy, or the taking of any action of the public body; and

(3) Videoconferencing means conducting a meeting involving participants at two or more locations through the use of audio-video equipment which allows participants at each location to hear and see each meeting participant at each other location, including public input. Interaction between meeting participants shall be possible at all meeting locations.

§ 84-1410. Closed session; when; purpose; reasons listed; procedure; right to challenge; prohibited acts; chance meetings, conventions, or workshops

(1) Any public body may hold a closed session by the affirmative vote of a majority of its voting members if a closed session is clearly necessary for the protection of the public interest or for the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual and if such individual has not requested a public meeting. The subject matter and the reason necessitating the closed session shall be identified in the motion to close. Closed sessions may be held for, but shall not be limited to, such reasons as: (a) Strategy sessions with respect to collective bargaining, real estate purchases, pending litigation, or litigation which is imminent as evidenced by communication of a claim or threat of litigation to or by the public body; (b) Discussion regarding deployment of security personnel or devices; (c) Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct; (d) Evaluation of the job performance of a person when necessary to prevent needless injury to the reputation of a person and if such person has not requested a public meeting; or (e) For the Community Trust created under section 81-1801.02, discussion regarding the amounts to be paid to individuals who have suffered from a tragedy of violence or natural disaster.

Nothing in this section shall permit a closed meeting for discussion of the appointment or election of a new member to any public body.

(2) The vote to hold a closed session shall be taken in open session. The entire motion, the vote of each member on the question of holding a closed session, and the time when the closed session commenced and concluded shall be recorded in the minutes. If the motion to close passes, then the presiding officer immediately prior to the closed session shall restate on the record the limitation of the subject matter of the closed session. The public body holding such a closed session shall restrict its consideration of matters during the closed portions to only those purposes set forth in the motion to close as the reason for the closed session. The meeting shall be reconvened in open session before any formal action may be taken. For purposes of this section, formal action shall mean a collective decision or a collective commitment or promise to make a decision on any question, motion, proposal, resolution, order, or ordinance or formation of a position or policy but shall not include negotiating guidance given by members of the public body to legal counsel or other negotiators in closed sessions authorized under subdivision (1) (a) of this section.

(3) Any member of any public body shall have the right to challenge the continuation of a closed session if the member determines that the session has exceeded the reason stated in the original motion to hold a closed session or if the member contends that the closed session is neither clearly necessary for (a) the protection of the public interest or (b) the prevention of needless injury to the reputation of an individual. Such challenge shall be overruled only by a majority vote of the members of the public body. Such challenge and its disposition shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that any meeting be closed to the public. No person or public body shall fail to invite a portion of its members to a meeting, and no public body shall designate itself a subcommittee of the whole body for the purpose of circumventing the Open Meetings Act. No closed session, informal meeting, chance meeting, social gathering, email, fax, or other electronic communication shall be used for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of the act.

(5) The act does not apply to chance meetings or to attendance at or travel to conventions or workshops of members of a public body at which there is no meeting of the body then intentionally convened, if there is no vote or other action taken regarding any matter over which the public body has supervision, control, jurisdiction, or advisory power.

§ 84-1411. Meetings of public body; notice; contents; when available; right to modify; duties concerning notice; videoconferencing or telephone conferencing authorized; emergency meeting without notice; appearance before public body

(1) Each public body shall give reasonable advance publicized notice of the time and place of each meeting by a method designated by each

public body and recorded in its minutes. Such notice shall be transmitted to all members of the public body and to the public. Such notice shall contain an agenda of subjects known at the time of the publicized notice or a statement that the agenda, which shall be kept continually current, shall be readily available for public inspection at the principal office of the public body during normal business hours. Agenda items shall be sufficiently descriptive to give all interested persons reasonable advance information about proposals, projects, and other issues which are known to be subject to consideration at the meeting. Except for items of an emergency nature, the agenda shall not be altered later than (a) twenty-four hours before the scheduled commencement of the meeting or (b) forty-eight hours before the scheduled commencement of a meeting of a city council or village board scheduled outside the corporate limits of the municipality. The public body shall have the right to modify the agenda to include items of an emergency nature only at such public meeting.

(2) A meeting of a state agency, state board, state commission, state council, or state committee, of an advisory committee of any such state entity, of an organization created under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act, or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act, of the governing body of a public power district having a chartered territory of more than fifty counties in this state, of a board of an educational service unit, or of the governing body of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act may be held by means of videoconferencing or, in the case of the Judicial Resources Commission in those cases specified in section 24-1204, by telephone conference, if:

(a) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given;

(b) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including seating, recordation by audio or visual recording devices, and a reasonable opportunity for input such as public comment or questions to at least the same extent as would be provided if videoconferencing or telephone conferencing was not used;

(c) At least one copy of all documents being considered is available to the public at each site of the videoconference or telephone conference;

(d) At least one member of the state entity, advisory committee, board, or governing body is present at each site of the videoconference or telephone conference; and

(e) No more than one-half of the state entity's, advisory committee's, board's, or governing body's meetings in a calendar year are held by videoconference or telephone conference.

Videoconferencing, telephone conferencing, or conferencing by other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(3) A meeting of a board of an educational service unit, of the governing body of an entity formed under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, the Joint Public Agency Act or the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act or of the governing body of a risk management pool or its advisory committees organized in accordance with the Intergovernmental Risk Management Act may be held by telephone conference call if: (a) The territory represented by the educational service unit or member public agencies of the entity or pool covers more than one county; (b) Reasonable advance publicized notice is given which identifies each telephone conference location at which an educational service unit board member or a member of the entity's or pool's governing body will be present; (c) All telephone conference meeting sites identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the educational service unit board or entity or pool or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience; (d) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including seating, recordation by audio recording devices, and a reasonable opportunity for input such as public comment or questions to at least the same extent as would be provided if a telephone conference call was not used; (e) At least one copy of all documents being considered is available to the public at each site of the telephone conference call; (f) At least one member of the educational service unit board or governing body of the entity or pool is present at each site of the telephone conference call identified in the public notice; (g) The telephone conference call lasts no more than one hour; and (h) No more than one-half of the board's, entity's, or pool's meetings in a calendar year are held by telephone conference call, except that a governing board of a risk management pool that meets at least quarterly and the advisory committees of the governing body may each hold more than one-half of its meetings by telephone conference call, except that a governing body's quarterly meetings are not held by telephone conference call or videoconferencing.

Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the participation of consultants, members of the press, and other nonmembers of the governing body at sites not identified in the public notice. Telephone conference calls, emails, faxes, or other electronic communication shall not be used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act.

(4) The secretary or other designee of each public body shall maintain a list of the news media requesting notification of meetings and shall make reasonable efforts to provide advance notification to them of the time and place of each meeting and the subjects to be discussed at that meeting.

(5) When it is necessary to hold an emergency meeting without reasonable advance public notice, the nature of the emergency shall be stated in the minutes and any formal action taken in such meeting shall pertain only to the emergency. Such emergency meetings may be held by means of electronic or telecommunication equipment. The provisions of subsection (4) of this section shall be complied with in conducting emergency meetings. Complete minutes of such emergency meetings specifying the nature of the emergency and any formal action taken at the meeting shall be made available to the public by no later than the end of the next regular business day.

(6) A public body may allow a member of the public or any other witness other than a member of the public body to appear before the public body by means of video or telecommunications equipment.

§ 84-1412. Meetings of public body; rights of public; public body; powers and duties

(1) Subject to the Open Meetings Act, the public has the right to attend and the right to speak at meetings of public bodies, and all or any part of a meeting of a public body, except for closed sessions called pursuant to section 84-1410, may be videotaped, televised, photographed, broadcast, or recorded by any person in attendance by means of a tape recorder, camera, video equipment, or any other means of pictorial or sonic reproduction or in writing.

(2) It shall not be a violation of subsection (1) of this section for any public body to make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding the conduct of persons attending, speaking at, videotaping, televising, photographing, broadcasting, or recording its meetings. A body may not be required to allow citizens to speak at each meeting, but it may not forbid public participation at all meetings.

(3) No public body shall require members of the public to identify

themselves as a condition for admission to the meeting nor shall such body require that the name of any member of the public be placed on the agenda prior to such meeting in order to speak about items on the agenda. The body may require any member of the public desiring to address the body to identify himself or herself.

(4) No public body shall, for the purpose of circumventing the Open Meetings Act, hold a meeting in a place known by the body to be too small to accommodate the anticipated audience.

(5) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds its meeting in its traditional meeting place which is located in this state.

(6) No public body shall be deemed in violation of this section if it holds a meeting outside of this state if, but only if:

(a) A member entity of the public body is located outside of this state and the meeting is in that member's jurisdiction; (b) All out-of-state locations identified in the notice are located within public buildings used by members of the entity or at a place which will accommodate the anticipated audience; (c) Reasonable arrangements are made to accommodate the public's right to attend, hear, and speak at the meeting, including making a telephone conference call available at an in-state location to members, the public, or the press, if requested twenty-four hours in advance; (d) No more than twenty-five percent of the public body's meetings in a calendar year are held out-of-state; (e) Out-of-state meetings are not used to circumvent any of the public government purposes established in the Open Meetings Act; (f) Reasonable arrangements are made to provide viewing at other in-state locations for a videoconference meeting if requested fourteen days in advance and if economically and reasonably available in the area; and (g) The public body publishes notice of the out-of-state meeting at least twenty-one days before the date of the meeting in a legal newspaper of statewide circulation.

(7) The public body shall, upon request, make a reasonable effort to accommodate the public's right to hear the discussion and testimony presented at the meeting.

(8) Public bodies shall make available at the meeting or the in-state location for a telephone conference call or videoconference, for examination and copying by members of the public, at least one copy of all reproducible written material to be discussed at an open meeting. Public bodies shall make available at least one current copy of the Open Meetings Act posted in the meeting room at a location accessible to members of the public. At the beginning of the meeting, the public shall be informed about the location of the posted information.

§84-1413. Meetings; minutes; roll call vote; secret ballot; when

(1) Each public body shall keep minutes of all meetings showing the time, place, members present and absent, and the substance of all matters discussed.

(2) Any action taken on any question or motion duly moved and seconded shall be by roll call vote of the public body in open session, and the record shall state how each member voted or if the member was absent or not voting. The requirements of a roll call or viva voce vote shall be satisfied by a municipality, a county, a learning community, a joint entity created pursuant to the Interlocal Cooperation Act, a joint public agency created pursuant to the Joint Public Agency Act, or an agency formed under the Municipal Cooperative Financing Act which utilizes an electronic voting device which allows the yeas and nays of each member of such city council, village board, county board, or governing body to be readily seen by the public.

(3) The vote to elect leadership within a public body may be taken by secret ballot, but the total number of votes for each candidate shall be recorded in the minutes.

(4) The minutes of all meetings and evidence and documentation received or disclosed in open session shall be public records and open to public inspection during normal business hours.

(5) Minutes shall be written and available for inspection within ten working days or prior to the next convened meeting, whichever occurs earlier, except that cities of the second class and villages may have an additional ten working days if the employee responsible for writing the minutes is absent due to a serious illness or emergency.

§ 84-1414. Unlawful action by public body; declared void or voidable by district court; when; duty to enforce open meeting laws; citizen's suit; procedure; violations; penalties

(1) Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be declared void by the district court if the suit is commenced within one hundred twenty days of the meeting of the public body at which the alleged violation occurred. Any motion, resolution, rule, regulation, ordinance, or formal action of a public body made or taken in substantial violation of the Open Meetings Act shall be voidable by the district court if the suit is commenced more than one hundred twenty days after but within one year of the meeting of the public body in which the alleged violation occurred. A suit to void any final action shall be commenced within one year of the action.

(2) The Attorney General and the county attorney of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets shall enforce the Open Meetings Act.

(3) Any citizen of this state may commence a suit in the district court of the county in which the public body ordinarily meets or in which the plaintiff resides for the purpose of requiring compliance with or preventing violations of the Open Meetings Act, for the purpose of declaring an action of a public body void, or for the purpose of determining the applicability of the act to discussions or decisions of the public body. It shall not be a defense that the citizen attended the meeting and failed to object at such time. The court may order payment of reasonable attorney's fees and court costs to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this section.

(4) Any member of a public body who knowingly violates or conspires to violate or who attends or remains at a meeting knowing that the public body is in violation of any provision of the Open Meetings Act shall be guilty of a Class IV misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class III misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense.

Revised July 2011



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Nebraska Council
of School Administrators
455 South 11th Street, Suite A
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 476-8055
nrsa.org

Teaching & Learning Team

Get to know your Teaching and Learning Team and what they do for you. Listed below are photos, contact information and duties as assigned.



Kellen Conroy
kconroy@esu1.org

- Team Coordinator
- Marzano Contact
- APL Contact
- ESU #1 New Teacher Cadre
- ESU #1 Mentor Teacher Series
- Interim HAL Contact
- Math
- Science
- NWEA/Nebraska Certified Facilitator
- School Improvement

- ESU #1 Curriculum Contact
- ESU #1 New Teacher Cadre
- ELA
- ACT Writing
- NWEA/Nebraska Plus 1
- School Improvement
- MTSS/TIP
- Reading Intervention
- LETRS
- Classroom Coaching



Amy Mundil
amundil@esu1.org



Derek Lahm
dlahm@esu1.org

- ESU #1 New Teacher Cadre
- ESU #1 Mentor Teacher Series
- NWEA/Nebraska Certified Facilitator
- Social Studies
- PE/Health
- Perkins
- OnToCollege
- School Counselors
- Principal Support
- School Improvement
- CTE (Career & Technical Education) Contact
- Fine Arts Contact

- ESU #1 New Teacher Cadre
- ESU #1 Mentor Teacher Series
- NWEA/Nebraska Plus 1
- World Language
- Title III Contact
- Principal Support
- School Improvement



Sheri Fillipi
sfillipi@esu1.org

Providing innovation, leadership and service.

NASB LEGISLATIVE NOTES

TRACKING THE 2023 LEGISLATURE FROM THE NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS



1,960,000 Nebraskans 324,000 Students 1,700 Locally Elected School Board Members 260 Member Districts/ESUs ONE NEBRASKA

108th Legislature, 1st Session - May 1, 2023 - Day 70 of 90 is tomorrow, May 2nd

YOUR 2023-24 EDUCATION COMMITTEE

SEN. DAVE MURMAN, CHAIR
SEN. JONI ALBRECHT
SEN. TOM BRIESE
SEN. DANIELLE CONRAD
SEN. LOU ANN LINEHAN
SEN. RITA SANDERS
SEN. LYNNE WALZ
SEN. JUSTIN WAYNE

YOUR 2023-24 REVENUE COMMITTEE

SEN. LOU ANN LINEHAN, CHAIR
SEN. JONI ALBRECHT
SEN. ELIOT BOSTAR
SEN. TOM BRIESE
SEN. GEORGE DUNGAN
SEN. KATHÉEN KAUTH
SEN. DAVE MURMAN
SEN. BRAD VON GILLERN

LAWMAKING IN NEBRASKA

INTRODUCTION ... COMMITTEE ...
GENERAL FILE ... SELECT FILE ...
FINAL READING ... GOVERNOR

SHARE YOUR STORY

KNOW YOUR DISTRICT'S DATA

UNDERSTAND THE DATA THAT WILL MAKE A DIFFERENCE

YOUR NASB LEGISLATIVE TEAM
COLBY COASH, JOHN SPATZ,
MATT BELKA & LINDSEY WOOTON

CHRISTMAS TREES, OH CHRISTMAS TREES ...

Christmas in May??? With less than 20 days left in the session, Senators have been putting together their Christmas Trees, Committee Priority Bills with other bills (ornaments) hung on them.

It's a common practice and the way the legislature can pass several bills at once. NASB now knows the makeup of the Education Committee's "Christmas Tree" and it has 17 ornaments.

The Committee is attempting to address several issues through this committee package including: Educational workforce (385, 603, 724, 762), STEM education (520, 787), Special Education (153, 414), Home school student/extracurricular activities (372), Option enrollment (414), School Safety (516), Student Discipline (632), Textbook loan program (647), Allocation of lottery dollars (705), and several bills included which were brought on behalf of higher education.

As you can see, there are both bills NASB supports and opposes within this package. We continue to work on improving those bills we oppose and supporting others.

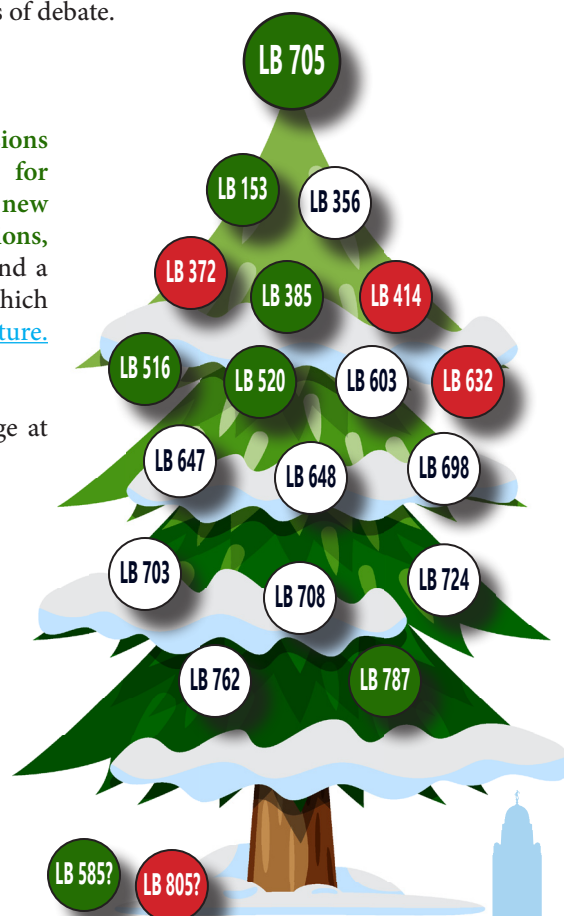
We anticipate other bills being hung as ornaments throughout the first rounds of debate. Watch for LBs 585 and 805 to be hung in subsequent days of debate.

THE TREE ...

The "Tree" is **LB 705 (Murman) - Change provisions for the distribution of lottery funds used for education, transfer powers and duties, create new acts and funds, and change education provisions, with AM 1468.** Here are the 17 ornaments, and a breakdowns from the Committee Statement which has more detail on all (<https://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/108/PDF/CS/LB705.pdf>).

You can also see more on the NASB bills page at <https://nasb.enviseams.com/legislative-bills>.

- LB 153 (amended)
- LB 356
- LB 372 (amended)*
- LB 385 (amended)
- LB 414 (amended)*
- LB 516 (amended)
- LB 520
- LB 603 (amended)
- LB 632 (amended)



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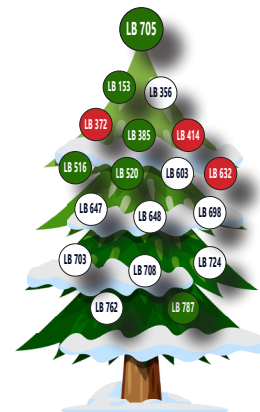
1,960,000 Nebraskans 324,000 Students 1,700 Locally Elected School Board Members 260 Member Districts/ESUs ONE NEBRASKA

108th Legislature, 1st Session - May 1, 2023 - Day 70 of 90 is tomorrow, May 2nd

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- LB 647
- LB 648 (amended)
- LB 698
- LB 703 (amended)
- LB 708
- LB 724 (amended)
- LB 762 (amended)
- LB 787 (amended)

Per the Committee Statement, AM 1468 incorporates the provisions of seventeen other education bills into LB 705. The Committee voted to adopt AM 1468 on an 8-0-0-0 vote.



AM 1468 also amends or introduces other programs found in LB 705, to include:

- The College Pathway Program Act and the College Pathway Program Cash Fund are created to serve low income and underrepresented students by providing grants to service providers who help qualifying applicants in a variety of services such as completing applications for college, completing the FAFSA, choosing correct course work to pursue a particular field of study.
- Distance education initiatives shall be funded through 2023-24 from the Nebraska Education Improvement Fund. Such initiatives shall be funded from 2024-29 from transfers pursuant to section 1 of this act (lottery revenue allocations).
- The Career Readiness and Dual Credit Education Grant is established and shall be administered by the Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education. Grants shall be provided to teachers enrolled in education pathways leading to qualification to teach dual-credit courses and career and technical education courses.
- Expanded Learning Opportunity Grant shall receive one percent of funds from the Nebraska Education Improvement Fund for fiscal year 2023-24. Going forward, funding shall be 1.5% of funds from transfers pursuant to section 1 of this act (lottery revenue allocations).
- 8 percent will be used for training teachers in safe behavioral management strategies, tactics, and de-escalation procedures. Funding for the training courses will be in coordination with the Nebraska Department of Education's model behavioral management policy found in AM 1468.



LB 153 (as amended by AM 1421) - Would create the Extraordinary Increase in Special Education Expenditures Fund which shall be funded by two million five hundred thousand dollars from the Education Future Fund for fiscal year 2023-24 to carry out the Extraordinary Increase in Special Education Expenditures Act.

LB 356 - Redefines terms under the Nebraska Opportunity Grant Act.



LB 372 (as amended by AM 1231) - Allows homeschooled students to participate in extracurricular activities in the school district in which they reside and directs school boards in their policy to require a homeschooled student to enroll in not more and no less than five credit hours offered by the school in any semester. Tell your Senator that it is important to keep a nexus with any student who is going to represent your school.



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NASB LEGISLATIVE NOTES


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 **LB 385 (as amended by AM 1397) - Creates the Nebraska Teacher Recruitment and Retention Act, which is funded by the Education Future Fund. The purpose of the act is to incentivize the recruitment and retention of new teachers and teachers with a high-need certification. New teachers would be eligible for a two thousand five-hundred-dollar grant at the beginning of years two, four, and six. Teachers with a high-need certification will be eligible for a one-time grant worth five thousand dollars at the beginning of a school year in which such high-need subjects are taught by the grant recipient.**

 **LB 414 (as amended by AM 689) - Would provide standards and practices for public school's option enrollment program in order to ensure that children with special needs are not disqualified due to their special needs. AM 689 offers clarifying language to address standards by which a school district may determine the manner in which they manage option student applications, and also directs the school district in reporting requirements to the DOE regarding how option student applications are handled. *Tell your Senator to adjust the date for identifying Special Ed capacities to April 1.***

 **LB 516 (as amended by AM 1442) - Appropriates eight hundred seventy thousand dollars from the General Fund each fiscal year to carry out the School Safety and Security Reporting Act in order to continue serving Nebraska citizens via the Safe2HelpNE hotline.**

 **LB 520 - Change provisions relating to high school graduation requirements and academic content standards and the Computer Science and Technology Education Act**

LB 603 (as amended by AM 1392) - Would incentivize the recruitment of public-school teachers by allowing persons who possess a bachelor's degree and have been certified to teach through alternative organizations to become certified to teach in Nebraska after participating in a school district clinical experience for one semester in such individual's first semester of employment.

 **LB 632 (as amended by AM 1208) - Would prohibit a school in a city of the metropolitan class from suspending a student in Pre-K through second grade. Exceptions are granted if such student brings a deadly weapon on school grounds, or to a school-sponsored activity or athletic event, or in a vehicle being used for a school purpose or by a school employee.**

LB 647 - Change provisions relating to the purchase and loan of textbooks for children enrolled in kindergarten to grade twelve of a private school.

LB 648 (as amended by AM 814) - Creates the High School Equivalency Grant Fund and appropriates seven hundred fifty thousand dollars from the General Fund to provide assistance to institutions that offer high school equivalency programs and for expanding services and programs to support the completion of the general education test.

LB 698 - Change provisions relating to residency for enrollment in a public college or university.



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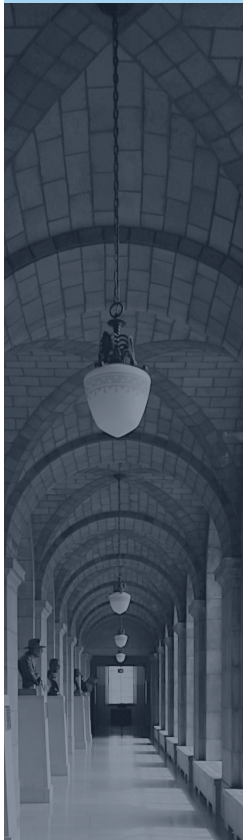
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TRACKING THE 2023 LEGISLATURE FROM THE NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS



1,960,000 Nebraskans 324,000 Students 1,700 Locally Elected School Board Members 260 Member Districts/ESUs ONE NEBRASKA

108th Legislature, 1st Session - May 1, 2023 - Day 70 of 90 is tomorrow, May 2nd



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LB 703 (as amended by AM 1409) - Authorizes the Nebraska State College System, and the University of Nebraska System, to liquidate surplus property under its own authority.

LB 708 - Require the Office of Probation Administration, the State Court Administrator, the State Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services to enter into a memorandum of understanding for the sharing of data regarding data relevant to students who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

LB 724 (as amended by AM 1235) - Addresses the on-going teacher shortage in Nebraska by removing basic skills testing from certification requirements, while retaining content knowledge testing requirements.

LB 762 (as amended by AM 1399) - Creates the Nebraska Paraprofessional to Teacher Program in order to increase the number of teachers in Nebraska by assisting individuals employed as a paraprofessional or paraeducator. Such participants may receive a grant of up to three thousand dollars per semester to fund educational expenses such as tuition, books, or other materials as required to receive a teaching certification. The act creates the Paraprofessional to Teacher Program Fund and directs the legislature to transfer one million dollars each fiscal year from the Education Future Fund to carry out this program.



LB 787 (as amended by AM 1453) - Creates the STEEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Entrepreneurship, Mathematics) Development Act using funds from the DOE Innovative Grant Fund. Such grants are to be used for developers to create learning platforms which provide game-based interaction to develop students in the fields of STEEM.

NASB'S LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY DAY - APRIL 17 ...



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