



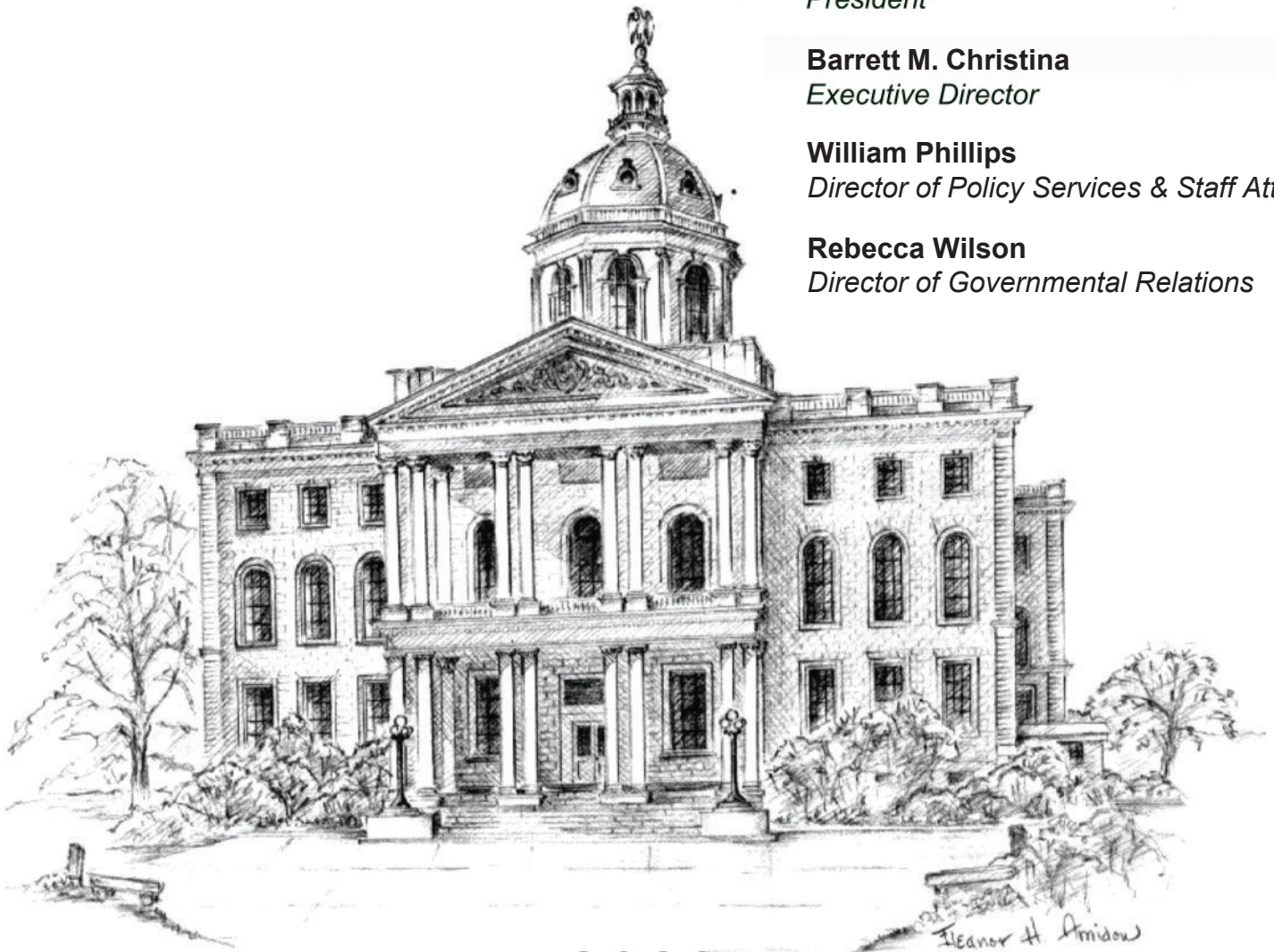
New Hampshire School Boards Association

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2023

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

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NHSBA is pleased to release the 2023 NHSBA Legislative Summary, a service made possible by the continued membership of New Hampshire school boards.

This year, legislators were focused on numerous issues impacting public education, school board governance and school district finance. NHSBA began the session tracking well over 250 education related bills, 41 of which were passed into law. This year's Legislative Summary contains comments on the 41 new laws and amendments, as well as relevant sections of House Bill 2, and two rules adopted by the State Board of Education.

NHSBA extends its appreciation to the many local school boards and individual school board members and administrators who worked actively with their local legislators to assure that their district's concerns about - and the implications for those districts - of the many pieces of legislation were communicated in an effective and timely manner, especially with respect to the bills highlighted in this Summary.

We have continued to incorporate sections following the description of each bill that summarize both the impact of the bill on district practices, as well as a statement indicating whether the bill has impacts NHSBA sample or other policies. Later this fall, NHSBA will publish for policy subscribers its Fall Policy Update to reflect the policy changes in response to the legislation.

Also, and based upon the positive feedback NHSBA received last year, we will offer a webinar in September 2023 discussing the major bills contained in this Legislative Summary, and in fall of 2023, a second webinar discussing the various policies included in the Policy Update.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which reads 'Barrett M. Christina'. The signature is written in a cursive style.

Barrett M. Christina
Executive Director

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DISCLAIMER

THE 2023 LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY IS INTENDED TO HIGHLIGHT MAJOR EDUCATION-RELATED BILLS OF THE 2023 LEGISLATIVE SESSION. THE SUMMARY ALSO AIMS TO PROVIDE A SYNOPSIS OF NEW LAWS IMPACTING SCHOOL DISTRICT OPERATIONS AND SCHOOL BOARD GOVERNANCE. THIS SUMMARY IS NOT INTENDED TO COVER SPECIFIC CIRCUMSTANCES AND IS NOT INTENDED TO IMPART LEGAL ADVICE. PRIOR TO TAKING ANY ACTION WITH RESPECT TO A NEW LAW, NHSBA RECOMMENDS ITS MEMBER SCHOOL BOARDS TO CONTACT NHSBA OR THE DISTRICT'S LEGAL COUNSEL FOR A FULL LEGAL ANALYSIS.

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<i>Bill Number/Title</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Practice and Policy Impact</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 39 <i>Relative to Criminal History Checks for School Transportation Monitors.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 39</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 189:13-a, VI and RSA 189:13-b to shift the responsibility of the criminal history records checks for Transportation Monitors back to the employing school administrative unit, school district, or chartered public school employing the transportation monitor. The responsibility prior to this bill's passage fell on the NH Department of Education. (See also entry for SB136)</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: July 31, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: The employing school administrative unit, school district, or chartered public school is now responsible for completing the criminal history records check on transportation monitors, as provided in RSA 189:13-b. This is a change, as previously, the NH Department of Education was responsible for both transportation monitors and bus drivers. For districts who previously used transportation companies, or who relied on the NHED to complete these checks, should ensure that any transportation monitors who are district employees are now included in background checks.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will include revisions in the Fall 2023 Policy Update to sample GBCD to remove transportation monitors from section D (which section sets out provisions for various employees/position categories subject to special provisions pertaining to the criminal history records checks requirements of RSA 189:13-a).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 77 <i>Relative to changes in school placement for students.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 77</p>	<p>Summary: Under 2021 amendments to RSA 193:3, I and II, the superintendent (best interest) and the school board (manifest hardship) were empowered to reassign students to an "approved private school." However, the 2021 bill failed to add "approved private school" to paragraph III-a(e) relative to school boards making said assignments consistent with State Board of Education rules. SB77 merely corrects that omission. (See also entry for Ed 320/307 below)</p>	<p>Practice Impact: SB77 merely corrects an omission from one paragraph of RSA 193:3, but do not have any additional impact on school district practices beyond those described for HB388 in the 2021 Legislative Summary.</p> <p>Policy Impact: Although SB77 does not itself necessitate policy revisions, NHSBA will nonetheless revise sample JCA to include reference to SB77's amendment of 193:3, III, but also to the newly adopted Ed 307 (formerly Ed 320) and include some examples of parameters that a district might use</p>

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	<p>Effective Date: July 31, 2023</p>	<p>when considering whether to approve an assignment to an approved private school. NOTE: a recent cursory review of various district online policy manuals indicates that many districts have yet to update their policies to be compliant with the 2022 version of RSA 193:3.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 109 Relative to school safety and coordination with law enforcement.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 109</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 193-D:7 to allow law enforcement: (1) to disclose law enforcement records or information contained within the records which relate to any report of a "serious threat to school safety" to reporting school officials for use in disciplinary proceedings, and (2) allow law enforcement to release juvenile court records upon court order. The aim of the bill is to facilitate preventative action through transmission of pertinent information when a threat arises to the health, safety, and wellbeing of students.</p> <p>Effective Date: August 6, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill allows for greater communication between law enforcement agencies and local school officials, specifically in regard to threats to school safety. In the past, confidentiality statutes precluded release of most records of juvenile criminal investigations and juvenile court records to school officials, even when the information in the records indicated a possible serious threat to school safety. Without the sharing of this information, there were incidents when school officials had incomplete information when making threat assessments or responding to in-school misconduct. All records disclosed to school officials under this provision are subject to FERPA.</p> <p>Policy Impact: The bill does not impact any NHSBA policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 135 Relative to alternative dispute resolution in special education.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 135</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 186-C:23, II to allow the special education mediation process to extend beyond 30 days, if both parties are in agreement to the extension. Previously, this was disallowed, and cases were required to head to due process hearings, regardless of the willingness of parties to extend beyond the 30 day limit.</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill was requested by the NH Department of Education. This bill requires the local education agency to notify the department of education in writing that an individualized education program, educational placement, identification, or evaluation of a child has been rejected by the parent and establishes a 30-day period for discussion beginning on the date such notice is received by the department of education, which</p>

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	<p>Effective Date: August 6, 2023</p>	<p>may be continued if mutually agreed to by the parties. Immediately following notification, the department shall communicate to the parent a description of the alternative dispute resolution process. While the use of these informal resolution procedures is strongly encouraged, it is not mandatory for either party. If this option is chosen by both parties, the department shall, during the 30-day period, schedule and conduct an alternative dispute resolution conference. Such schedule may be continued if mutually agreed to by the parties. The conference shall not be used to delay a due process hearing; however, both parties may agree to postpone the hearing pending a resolution. This process also applies to mediation as part of a due process hearing or dispute resolution. It will be important for those staff responsible for the oversight of special education in the local district, to be aware of this 30-day period of discussion, and of the option of continuation of this timeline if mutually agreed upon.</p> <p>Policy Impact: SB 135 does not impact any of NHSBA's sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 136 <i>Prohibiting the employment or volunteering of a revoked or suspended educator.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 136</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 189:13-a, adding a provision that prohibits school districts and administrative units (among others) from hiring or allowing service as a volunteer any individual listed on the Department of Education's list of revoked or suspended educators. Exception is made for provisional hires/appointments when the employment or service begins after a period of suspension is to end. (See also entry for SB77)</p> <p>Effective Date: Sept 26, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Schools may not hire individuals who are on the DOE's list of revoked or suspended educators, except in the case of one of two exceptions: if prospective work would begin after the reinstatement of that individual's license; or, if that individual's credential was revoked in one area but remains in another area, and that is the area in which they would be hired. Similarly, schools may not accept volunteer work from revoked or suspended educators. Notwithstanding the prohibition, an individual whose credentials have been revoked maintains the public</p>

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		<p>right to enter and attend school events; and if that individual is a parent or guardian of a child at the school, they maintain all rights normally afforded to parents and guardians by the school.</p> <p>IMPORTANT NOTE: although there is no independent statute or regulation requiring a district/SAU to check the list of educators whose credentials have been suspended or revoked, the effect of this amendment will require such a check to comply with the statute.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will include further revisions to sample policy GBCD a requirement to check the DOE's list of individuals whose credentials have been suspended or revoked, and the prohibition against hiring/appointing such persons. (See also entry for SB77)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 152 <i>Relative to New Hampshire workforce training programs.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 152</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends 188-E:30, RSA 12-O, and RSA 6:12, I(b) to require the department of education to establish a marine trades pathway at a regional career technology center, establishes a career and technical education workforce development and innovation fund, and establishes an offshore wind industry workforce training center committee in the department of business and economic affairs.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 1, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: None for local districts; this bill only implicates the DOE and regional technology centers.</p> <p>Policy Impact: SB 152 does not impact any of NHSBA's sample policies for local districts.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 179 <i>Relative to eliminating the use of seclusion as a form of punishment or discipline on children in schools and treatment facilities.</i></p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends several paragraphs of RSA 126-U to prohibit the use of seclusion as a form of punishment or discipline on children in schools and treatment facilities, and further refines the</p>	<p>Practice Impact: The wording in this bill creates stronger language/clarifies language to ensure that seclusion is not being used as punishment or discipline. This language should not create a large change in current practices in</p>

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<p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 179</p>	<p>previous definition of "seclusion." (See also entry for HB491)</p> <p>Effective Date: August 6, 2023</p>	<p>local districts. It is important for those staff working with children who may require behavioral intervention, or who have support plans which include the opportunity to go to another space to deescalate, etc. to be familiar with the new language in SB 179, however. This language includes being mindful of what a child would reasonably believe, in terms of their ability to leave a space, and the requirement of a co-regulator, when there are incidents of seclusion. Districts should review seclusion documentation, as well, to ensure that there is a way for the verbal notification of parents, within 5 business days, to be noted. While the NH Department of Education is to provide a form to districts to meet this requirement, the bill is in effect on August 6, 2023, and no form has yet been developed. Districts will need to review and revise their local to reflect these changes.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise sample policy JKAA to reflect SB 179's amendments to RSA 126-U, along with those of HB 491 relative to restraint.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">SB 213</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to educational institution policies on social media.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 213</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 189:70, IV(b) and 189:66, V to allow use of technology platforms in career exploration or career technical education, and excludes them from the definition of "social media account"</p> <p>Effective Date: October 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill excludes accounts on "platforms used for demonstrating evidence in student career development" (such as LinkedIn) from the definition of "social media account" as found in RSA 189:70, IV(b). It also allows schools to specifically provide the option for students to create an account on such a platform as part of an approved program of study, provided parental permission is given for the student to be able to disclose the prerequisite personal information to create that account.</p>

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		<p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise sample policy EHAB regarding Data Security and Governance Plans to reflect the provision of SB213 allowing student social media accounts (with parental consent) relative to career exploration or CTE participation to be included in a program of studies. In addition, NHSBA is reviewing samples GBEBD and JICDD to determine whether additional revisions are required relative to the exception for certain platforms from the definition of social media account under RSA 189:70, IV(b).</p>
<p align="center">SB 215 Relative to nursing certification requirements.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 215</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 200:29, requiring entry level school nurses to have completed a Bachelor of Science in a nursing program, and requiring school nurses hired after 2019 complete a bachelor's program within 6 years of the date of hire.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 28, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill changes the degree requirements for school nurses, allowing school districts to hire school nurses who have complete an associate degree, or higher. All school nurses hired after August 25, 2019, holding an associate degree in nursing must now be enrolled in a registered nurse to bachelor of science in nursing program, and must complete such program within 6 years of the date of hire. It will be important for local districts, who provide professional development hours, or tuition reimbursement, course reimbursement, etc. to ensure that funds are set aside for school nurses who may fall under these criteria.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise sample policy JLC to simply reference the requirements of RSA 200:29, rather than restate them, as the legislature has amended the statute three times in seven years.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">SB 216 <i>Making Changes to The Requirements For Civics Education.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 216</p>	<p>Summary: This bill makes significant changes and requirements to 189:11, and now requires school districts offer substantial civics instruction in all grades. The new requirements are as follows: (a) Dedicated class time for civics in each elementary grade, which can be integrated with other subjects; (b) A half-year course, or the equivalent of a half-year civics course in middle school (grades 6, 7, or 8); (c) A half-year course of instruction in civics in high school required for high school graduation; and (d) A one-year course of instruction in history, government, and constitutions of the United States and New Hampshire in high school required for high school graduation.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 1, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Districts will need to review all curriculum and course requirements, as well as graduation requirements, to ensure these times/courses are met, as well as the curriculum requirements outlined in the bill are also included in the course materials and curriculum. This bill also reiterates the requirement of a locally developed competency assessment of United States government and civics that includes, but is not limited to, the nature, purpose, structure, function, and history of the United States government, the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and noteworthy government and civic leaders, shall be administered to students as part of the required high school course in history and government of the United States and New Hampshire. Also, under a 2022 amendment effective July 1, 2023, RSA 189:11 only requires reporting to DOE of the of the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) test to DOE, whereas the 2021 version allowed for reporting of EITHER those results OR those of the local civic competency assessment results. However, and although RSA 189:11 only requires reporting of the USCIS test, the Legislative Commission on NH Civics (to be established pursuant to HB2, see separate entry for HB2) has requested from DOE results of the local civics competency assessments, as well.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not affect any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">SB 244 <i>Relative to False Public Alarms.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: SB 244</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 644:3, I and II to make the penalty for false public alarm if the report concerns the presence of an active shooter or presence of a bomb a class B felony.</p> <p>Effective Date: January 1, 2024</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill "upgrades" the penalty for a false public alarm concerting an active shooter or a bomb threat to a class B felony. Resultantly, schools don't need to take any particular action, but if a district has policy EBBC or a similar policy regarding threats of violence against the district, the policy should be updated to reflect the legal consequences of such threats.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise current sample policy EBCC "Bomb Threats" to include additional threats and the penalty provisions of SB 244.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 71 <i>Repealing a department of education report on chartered public school funding.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 71</p>	<p>Summary: Prior to the changes in funding for public chartered schools, the NH Dept of Ed needed to request additional funds from the legislative fiscal committee. This involved providing a report to the legislature regarding enrollment in public chartered schools. As the funding now is done through i4see/adequacy, the NHED no longer feels the report is necessary.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: None for local districts</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 97 <i>Establishing an additional penalty for a violation of privacy.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 97</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 644:9 and changes the penalty for a violation of privacy to a class B felony, in certain circumstances, if it is a second offense or there is prior conviction.</p> <p>Effective Date: January 1, 2024</p>	<p>Practice Impact: The bill would not have any direct impact on school practice as it only amplifies penalties for second offenses involving conduct already prohibited under prior law.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HB 162 <i>Relative to supported decision making.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 162</p>	<p>Summary: This bill makes technical corrections to the supported decision-making law in RSA 464-D:7</p> <p>Effective Date: July 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill simply corrected two typographical errors in last year's supported decision making bill and will not change any of the original language or requirements of the 2022 bill.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 170 <i>Requiring the teaching of cursive handwriting and multiplication tables.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 170</p>	<p>Summary: This bill repeals and reenacts RSA 189:11-c, requiring school boards to ensure that schools teach cursive handwriting and the memorization of multiplication tables.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Each public school district and chartered public school must review their curriculum and instruction to ensure that students are provided instruction in cursive writing by the end of fifth grade as a component of English Language Arts, as well as providing instruction of the multiplication tables by the end of fifth grade. The requirements may be accommodated, modified, or waived in accordance with a student's Individual Education Program (IEP) or 504 Plan. It will be important for those staff responsible for the oversight of special education and 504 plans to be aware of these requirements and make specific accommodations and modifications in a student's plan to the extent necessary. School districts and charter schools will need to consider the potential purchase of programs/curriculum of, or training needed by staff, to ensure this instruction is taking place by the end of 5th grade.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HB 193 Relative to administration of the NH retirement system.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 193</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends various provisions of RSA 100-A and makes various changes to the administration of the NHRS, including clarification of the definition of teacher job share, references to the system's annual comprehensive financial report, and procedures related to the purchase of military service credit while an active member and service credit due to employer oversight. The bill also clarifies when to report compensation as extra or special duty pay.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: For districts who employ teachers who may meet the definition of "job sharing", it will be important to clarify roles, hours, etc. in alignment with this bill language. Business Administrators or staff involved with filling the annual financial report with NHRS should also pay specific attention to the timelines and information required in this report, as there are penalties for not filing the report on time, or with necessary information included. Additionally, districts should be mindful of how unilateral changes in job sharing practices may implicate applicable collective bargaining agreements.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 207 Relative to school district unanticipated funds.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 207</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 198:20-b and increases from \$5,000 to \$20,000 the amount of unanticipated funds for which a school district is required to give notice and hold a public meeting. The amendment, however, does not change the requirement that the legislative body must first vote to give the board the authority to accept - and spend - unanticipated funds without the need for a special meeting.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 18, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill allows school districts to accept unanticipated funds of up to \$20,000 (previously \$5,000) without holding a public hearing. All notice, hearing, and publication requirements remain the same, only with the only change being that the "threshold" moved from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Districts which had previously voted at annual meeting to give the board the authority to accept - and spend - unanticipated funds without a special meeting, might need to revisit the warrant article to assure that the original article did not state the former or lesser threshold of \$5,000.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise and perhaps recode sample KCD "Public Gifts/Donations", to both include the new thresholds and</p>

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		<p>better delineate the types of unanticipated revenue (e.g., gifts, funding sources, etc.).</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 275 <i>Relative to schools approved for a school tuition program by a school board.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 275</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 193:3, VI (the "Croydon" provision) and applies when sending districts have more than one "tuition school" approved by the sending district board for a grade. In effect, the bill validates a practice followed by several sending districts where there is baseline tuition that the district will pay based on the tuition amount under one of the agreements and MAY pass off any excess tuition to parents wishing to send their child to another of the tuition schools which charge a higher amount than the baseline. There must be at least one tuition school option where children may attend at no cost to the family.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: October 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Ambiguity previously existed about who was legally required to pay the difference in tuition when a district offered choice for one or more grades, but the tuition rates of the choice tuition schools was different. This bill allows school boards to require parents to pay the difference in tuition, as long as one of the options available to the parents is a public school or academy that does not require paying extra tuition. The bill does not clarify whether the option to require parents to pay must be applied overall or can be decided on a case-by-case basis (keeping in mind non-discrimination responsibilities).</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 275 does not directly impact any NHSBA sample policy.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 278 <i>Relative to retirement system employer reports.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 278</p>	<p>Summary: This bill ratifies a provision for the retirement system to receive employer compensation reports and assess a penalty for noncompliance.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: June 1, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Whoever in the district is responsible for ensuring that employer compensation for NH Retirement is accounted for correctly, will need to review practices to determine if reporting requirements are met.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB278 does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HB 308</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to a quorum for meetings open to the public to include remote presence.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 308</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 91-A:2, allowing for certain state boards to vote to allow one or more members to participate in a meeting remotely when physical attendance at the meeting site is not reasonably practicable and permits members of the public to participate remotely in these remote meetings.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: October 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill only affects STATE BOARDS and has no implications for local school boards. It is included in this legislative summary only to clarify the limited application to state boards, as the original bill had general application to all "public bodies" as defined in 91-A:1-a, such that many local boards were following this bill. Unfortunately, the bill was amended to exclude local government bodies from the loosened physical presence requirements.</p> <p>Policy Impact: There are no NHSBA policies impacted by HB 308 as it only applies to State Boards.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 321</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to minutes from nonpublic sessions under the right to know law.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 321</p>	<p>Summary: Passage of HB 321 amends RSA 91-A:3, III to finally provide some guidance as to how to handle minutes previously sealed. In general, the amendments: (1) allow, but do not require, the public body to create procedures for reviewing previously sealed minutes, (2) allow up to 10 years for minutes to remain sealed without review (including minutes sealed prior to 2023), (3) allow the body to determine that the minutes should remain sealed for up to another 10 years, but (4) require unsealing unless the minutes are reviewed within the/every 10 year period.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: October 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Districts will need to individually determine their plan for the unsealing of previously sealed minutes and their plan for unsealing minutes moving forward. Under the new HB 321 requirements, districts may either choose to review their previously sealed minutes within a ten-year period to specifically decide whether to keep them sealed for another ten-year period, or may simply allow the ten years to pass and the minutes to be unsealed automatically. NHSBA does not recommend the "do nothing" option as sealed minutes often contain information that continues to satisfy one or more of the reasons minutes may be sealed in the first instance.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise policy BEDG to reflect the provisions of HB 321. Specifically, the update will offer optional language relative to process</p>

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		<p>suggestions for reviewing pre-2023 sealed minutes, and suggestions for how to track and review post-2023 sealed minutes.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 349</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to a special purpose school district for Bridgewater, Hebron, and Groton.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 349</p>	<p>Summary: This bill allows the establishment of a special purpose school district for the towns of Hebron, Bridgewater, and Groton to form a new multi-town single school district.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: August 4, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill was brought forth by members of the towns of Hebron, Bridgewater and Groton, in regard to the maintenance and ownership of the school building in Bridgewater. This bill will only have specific impact on those towns, and on the Newfound Area School District/SAU.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA policies as it only relates to the Newfound Area School District.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 358</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to the filing and adoption of proposed administrative rules and relative to overpayment of unemployment compensation and relative to policies relating to nursing mothers.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 358</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 275 with a substantial amount of new material, adding requirements for workplaces to provide accommodations for nursing mothers to express milk while at work. Such requirements are mostly harmonious with the federal PUMP Act, but some (such as the difference between expression of milk and breastfeeding) are in conflict. See practice impact for more information about the distinctions. This is part of an omnibus bill, which includes other sections which do not have impacts on local districts.</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: I. Section 20 of this act, except for RSA 275:82, shall take effect July 1, 2025. II. RSA 275:82, as inserted by section 20 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2026. III. The remainder of this</p>	<p>Provisions from HB358 largely parallel some of the requirements of the Pump for Nursing Mothers Act ("PUMP Act"), 29 U.S.C. 218d (P.L. 117-328) - but with some very significant distinctions. Important distinctions include: -The PUMP Act does not require employers to adopt a policy concerning expression of milk; however, HB358 does. -The PUMP Act implicitly includes breastfeeding. HB358 explicitly excludes it and only addresses expression of milk by "manual or mechanical means." -The PUMP Act provides an undue hardship exception for employers with less than 50 employees. HB358 does not give a prerequisite number of employees for the undue hardship exception; however, HB358 is subordinate to the Federal PUMP act (i.e., although an employer with 50 or more employees might qualify for an exemption from the requirements of HB358, it would not qualify for exemptions under the PUMP Act); and</p>

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	<p>act shall take effect 60 days after its passage (October 3, 2023)</p>	<p>-The PUMP Act is in effect now, while nursing provisions of HB358 are not in effect until 7/1/2025. For its part, HB358 requires a workplace with 6 or more employees working in the state to provide its employees with sufficient space and a reasonable break period for the purposes of expressing milk for a nursing child, for a minimum of 1 year following the child's birth. Employers who can show that the accommodation(s) would be an undue hardship on operations may be exempt (but see above regarding large employers and the PUMP Act). Nursing mothers are expected to provide at least 2 weeks' notice to the workplace that such accommodations will be needed. As it is well known that some schools have limited space, it will be important to ensure that the space identified meets the "sufficient space" requirements in this bill, but it should be noted that such space does not need to be exclusive, e.g. a space could be temporarily set up with curtains or dividers as necessary as long as all other requirements are met. As administration also builds and implements scheduling for employees, it will also be crucial to review the "reasonable break periods" to ensure that staffing can be arranged to meet these provisions. NOTE that for employers of fewer than 50 employees, it will likely be easier to establish that certain accommodations will create an undue hardship. Employers of more than 50, are subject to the federal requirements even though they might have been able to avail themselves of hardship exceptions under the state law. Employers who fail to provide accommodations will be subject to penalties under RSA 273:11-a-- "a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500, as determined by the commissioner." The overall effect is that, under the federal Act, covered employers must provide</p>
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<p>HB 364 <i>Relative to transportation for students attending career and technical education centers.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: <i>to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link:</i> <u>HB 364</u></p>	<p>Summary: This bill repeals and reenacts RSA 188-E:8, authorizing DOE to reimburse the full cost of transportation to a district which shall be responsible for transporting "(a) regional career and technical education students who attend regional career and technical centers; and for (b) at-risk</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Districts which are responsible for transporting "(a) regional career and technical education students who attend regional career and technical centers; and for (b) at-risk students who attend alternative education programs located at a regional career and technical education center or other comprehensive high school" will receive reimbursement from the DOE for their</p>

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	<p>students who attend alternative education programs located at a regional career and technical education center or other comprehensive high school." The reimbursement formula is based on rules adopted by the SBOE.</p> <p>Effective Date: September 1, 2025</p>	<p>transportation costs. Other than being responsible for the transportation itself, the bill does not explain anything that a district or its school board is required to do to receive the reimbursement.</p> <p>Policy Impact: The bill changes the amount that the DOE will reimburse for covered transportation costs. The general reimbursement provision is already covered in paragraph A of NHSBA sample policy EEA, and no revisions are required.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 365 Relative to a statewide facility condition assessment for school buildings.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 365</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 198:15-a, V (which already required DOE to develop and maintain a 10-year school facilities plan of potential school building grant projects), which now recommends (but does not require) that every school district provide the DOE with a long-range capital improvement program, ideally reviewed every 2 years or on a recurring basis, that identifies school facility goals, provides projected expenditures, and outlines procedures and guidelines to be followed to accomplish goals. The SBOE is meant to adopt rules pursuant to RSA 541-A relative to this paragraph.</p> <p>Effective Date: June 25, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill does not specifically require anything of school districts, but it recommends that districts provide the DOE with a regularly updated capital improvement program. Providing such a plan may assist the State in projecting funds needed to fund school building projects more adequately. NHSBA has long advocated and encouraged boards to develop strategic plans inclusive of, but not limited to, long term capital improvement planning.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise sample policy FA and/or FAA to include language directing that the district provides the "encouraged" report to DOE.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 367 Relative to eligibility of students in the education freedom account program.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 367</p>	<p>Summary: Increases the household income level based on the federal poverty guidelines, found in RSA 194-F:1, VI, for the eligibility of students to participate in the education freedom account program. The increase is from previous 300% to new 350%.</p>	<p>Practice Impact: While there is no specific practice impact for local districts, it is important to note that some families who previously did not qualify for the EFA program, may meet these new eligibility requirements. This could lead to students unenrolling from local</p>

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	<p>Effective Date: August 26, 2023</p>	<p>districts, which will affect local adequacy payments from the NHED.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 377</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to screening and intervention in public schools and public charter schools for dyslexia and related disorders, and establishing an addition to adequate education grants for certain pupils screened for dyslexia and related disorders.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 377</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 200:59 and requires districts to follow very specific timelines for notification, screening, intervention, and evaluation of all students in grades Kindergarten through Grade 3.</p> <p>Effective Date: September 26, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: HB 377 amends the requirements for screening and intervention for dyslexia and related disorders, in several ways. It allows districts to no longer be required to use the DIBELS screener, but states that districts must use an "evidenced based screener."</p> <p>Second, it gives specific screening and intervention timelines. All students in public schools and public charter schools, must be screened two times per year, in grades kindergarten through third grade. The first screening must be no later than 60 days after the student enrolls in the school. For students in public charter schools, it is important to note that the screenings must be conducted by local districts. The bi-annual screenings must be completed for each student regardless of their performance on previous screenings.</p> <p>In addition, if the student is screened and fails to meet relevant benchmarks or grade level typical development in specific foundational skills, the district must complete a secondary assessment within 30 days. This assessment is to determine whether the school must provide modified, differentiated, or supplementary evidence-based reading instruction intervention, or refer the student to special education for further evaluation.</p> <p>The school must inform the parent or guardian of the screening results.</p>

		<p>If the school does refer the child for special education evaluation, general education accommodations must be made within 21 days of the initial screening and must continue to be provided until the special education eligibility determination is made.</p> <p>Additionally, HB 377 requires school districts and public chartered schools provide interventions to any student who is "identified as having characteristics that are associated with potential indicators or risk factors of dyslexia and related disorders." These interventions must happen by January 1st of the school year.</p> <p>Lastly, the requirements of independent evaluations for dyslexia have been changed, from requiring that the independent evaluation be completed by a "highly trained reading specialist" to allowing parents and guardians to provide an independent evaluation "from a licensed reading or intervention specialist trained in dyslexia and related disorders." This IEE must be considered by the school district.</p> <p>It will be very important for district staff, including special education staff, interventionists, reading specialists, etc. to coordinate and collaborate on these specific timelines, notification requirements, screenings, documentation, and the potential intersection of multiple processes happening at once (general education accommodations, interventions, special education evaluations, etc.). It will also be important for local districts to coordinate with public charter schools located within their geographic boundaries, for screening and other aspects of this bill.</p> <p><i>Policy Impact:</i> NHSBA will revise sample IHBAA (re independent</p>
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		<p>educational evaluations - i.e., "IIE") to note that if the IEE being presented to the school district for consideration is in response to a concern about dyslexia or related disorders, the evaluator must meet the criteria in HB 377.</p>
<p>HB 408 <i>Relative to foster children and vaccinations.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 408</p>	<p>Summary: This bill, amending RSA 170-E with a new section, requires that children living in a foster family home shall be subject to the same immunization requirements as any other child in the state and mandates the department of health and human services seek a federal waiver to allow those children to claim any immunization exemption available to children under state law.</p> <p>Effective Date: August 4, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: The requirements under this bill, allowing students currently in foster care, to be subject to the same immunization requirements as other children in the state (and potential waivers for immunization exemptions for children under NH state law) should be highlighted for the district's "Foster Care POC" (a position required under 2016 Federal guidelines) and other staff who are responsible for providing registration paperwork or oversee educational programming for students living in foster situations (typically the Special Education Director/Student Services Director, Court Liaison, etc.) Because of the disconnect between state and federal law, if a student in foster care does not have the immunizations (or related documents) required by state law, the Foster Care POC should consult with the Superintendent for the status of any waiver.</p> <p>Policy Impact: The bill includes provisions which relate to both sample JLCB (student immunizations) and JFABE (education of children in foster care). NHSBA is reviewing whether revisions to either are required before a federal waiver is obtained.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HB 446 Relative to participation in the education freedom accounts program by students with disabilities.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 446</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 194-F:4, III relating to EFA vouchers and REQUIRES the EFA scholarship organization provide a written explanation of rights and services available pursuant to federal and state law to parents of students with disabilities who are participating in the EFA program.</p> <p>Effective Date: August 29, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Currently, students who are participating in an EFA program who are eligible for special education, are considered parentally placed. Some IDEA rights are waived under a parental placement. However, conflicting rules and statutes, as well as technical assistance provided by the NH Department of Education, have continued to create confusion around EFA students who are using EFA funds to attend a public school outside of their district of residence, and whether or not these students are waiving their rights to a Free Appropriate Public Education (FAPE). As special education is highly individualized and complex, local districts should consult with their local counsel, should there be situations related to the provision of FAPE for a student in an out of district public school who is using EFA funds under a parental placement.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 446 does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 452 Relative to proposed timelines for school building aid applications.</p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 452</p>	<p>Summary: This bill repeals and reenacts RSA 198:15-b and RSA 198:15-c. The changes revise the timelines and procedure for the department of education to review and approve applications for school building aid grants. The goal of adjusting the timelines for the building aid grants, is to better align with school district budgeting processes, town meetings/voting, etc.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 1, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: None for local districts HB 452 revises and expedites the timeline for districts to file for building aid applications with the NH Department of Education. The goal of this legislation was to allow applications to be approved/denied prior to the typical March voting timeline. This was intended to allow local districts to be better able to plan for construction projects and potential funding for these projects. Under the new timelines, school districts will apply for building aid prior to April 1st of the year preceding the fiscal year in which the school is hoping to gain</p>

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		<p>approval for a project. The projects submitted will continue to be ranked, but the ranking will be available by November 15th so that district voters can then vote on building projects on election day in March of the same fiscal year.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 452 does not implicate any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 466</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to water bottle filling stations in schools.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 466</p>	<p>Summary: This bill Repeals RSA 200:11-b, I which had directed the State Board of Education to adopt rules re water filling stations. Balance of the statute remains intact (discussed in 2022 NHSBA Legislative Summary)</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: June 25, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill has no impact on local district practices or policies.</p> <p>Policy Impact: As the bill only eliminated provisions of RSA 200:11-b relative to State Board rulemaking, 2022's revisions to sample EBBD are not affected. No other sample policies are implicated.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 467</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to public playground accessibility.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 467</p>	<p>Summary: This bill, amending RSA 155 through insertion of a new section (RSA 155:83), requires public playgrounds constructed on or after January 1, 2024, to have resilient solid surface materials for accessibility to the playground and each piece of equipment. This requirement is in addition to any applicable ADA requirements. Further, while not specifically stated, the new requirements likely apply to older playgrounds which undergo "substantial renovation" or otherwise when a large amount of public playground equipment is removed and replaced.)</p> <p style="background-color: yellow;">Effective Date: October 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: As noted in the general summary, the bill likely applies not only to playgrounds constructed after 1/1/24, but older playgrounds which undergo "substantial renovation" after that date. Districts planning new playgrounds or renovations to playgrounds will need to take the new requirements into consideration in the planning and budgeting for such endeavors. While not mentioned specifically in the statute itself, legislative testimony described suitable surface materials as including such things as plastic matting, snap together tiles, or "poured in place" rubber. Woodchips, or other loose fill material, will NOT meet the requirements of HB 467, although</p>

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		<p>they do meet the ADA requirements.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 491</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to prohibiting the use of the prone restraint for minors.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 491</p>	<p>Summary: Amends RSA 126-U:1, IV(d) to generally prohibit the use of prone restraint, which is defined as: "when a child is intentionally placed face-down on the floor or another surface, and the child's physical movement is limited to keep the child in a prone position." Also amends RSA 126-U:4, I to include prone restraint as a dangerous form of restraint and adds a new paragraph to RSA 126-U:4 stating that restraint will be administered in a way which minimizes harm. See also entry for SB 179</p> <p>Effective Date: September 26, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: As noted in the legislative findings included in HB 491, "[c]urrent law prohibits the use of prone restraint, a dangerous restraint technique, as described in RSA 126-U:4, I." The effect of the statute is to include a more precise definition and clarity concerning the of the prohibited restraints. Districts should review the provisions with all staff, and not only those who are otherwise trained and authorized to use acceptable restraint techniques. See also entry for SB 179.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA will revise sample policy JKAA to reflect HB 491's amendments to RSA 126-U HB 491, along with those of SB179 relative to seclusion.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 492</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Requiring the department of education to provide the house and senate standing committees responsible for education with copies of the laws and rules relative to education.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 492</p>	<p>Summary: This bill adds new paragraph XII to RSA 21-N and requires the Commissioner of the DOE to provide physical and searchable copies of NH education laws and regulations to the House and Senate Education Committees, and to ALL superintendents.</p> <p>Effective Date: October 3, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: Superintendents should be sure to reach out to the DOE to obtain copies. Previously, copies of state laws were available through the DOE both in printed and pdf format, but the regulations were not.</p> <p>Policy Impact: This bill does not impact any NHSBA sample policies.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">HB 501 <i>Relative to ages for special education services.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 501</p>	<p>Summary: This bill makes corrective amendments to: RSA 186-C:3-a, VII(b)(1); RSA 186-C:9; RSA 186-C:14, IV; RSA 189:1-a; RSA 189:65, IV; RSA 194:60, I; RSA 194:60, VIII; and RSA 193:1-c. It allows students to receive special education up to 22 years of age (generally, by amending various existing statutes providing limits on special education eligibility to read "21 inclusive"). This is primarily a cleanup bill to adjust all RSA's to meet the "21-inclusive" language passed in the 2022 session.</p> <p>Effective Date: June 25, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill makes corrective amendments pursuant to the initial intentions of the amended statutes by clarifying that the eligibility to receive special education services continues through a student's 21st year (i.e., until their 22nd birthday). If a district was not already allowing students to receive special education services up until their 22nd birthday, they may now be required to do so. NOTE: there is some debate as to the legality and constitutionality of the age change. Districts should consult with their special education counsel for further guidance.</p> <p>Policy Impact: NHSBA revised policies IHBA and IKFC in response to 2022's two bills amending the definition of a "child with disability" to include persons through age 21 (i.e., to age 22). As HB501 is intended to correct deficiencies of the 2022 amendments, no further revisions are required. Districts which had not revised IHBA and IKFC in 2022, should review the 2022 revisions. NOTE: there is some debate as to the legality and constitutionality of the age change. Districts should also consult with their special education counsel for further guidance.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 530 <i>Relative to withdrawal from a cooperative school district.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 530</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 195:29 and changes existing procedures for voting to withdraw from a cooperative school district. While previously a withdrawal required a majority vote of the entire cooperative, as well as a majority vote of the district seeking to withdraw ("dual majority"), the statute now allows withdrawal to move forward EITHER under the</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill will only have an impact for cooperative districts as described in the summary of the general summary of the bill.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 530 does not implicate any NHSBA sample policies.</p>

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	<p>former dual majority standard, but also if a vote for withdrawal in the district seeking to withdraw is a 3/5 supermajority notwithstanding that the total cooperative vote is less than a majority.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 30, 2023</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 536 <i>Relative to the chartered public school joint legislative oversight committee, and relative to chartered public school use of unused district facilities.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 536</p>	<p>Summary: The bill amends three separate statutes, all relative to charter schools, only one of which impacts local school districts. The first provision repeals and replaces RSA 194-B:21, substantially clarifying the procedures and composition of the Legislature’s Chartered Public Schools Oversight Committee. The second amends RSA 194-B:17, VI relative to the State Board’s charter school study committee(s) and adds a requirement for the SBOE to report to the Senate Education Committee by July 1 of each year. The third provision, which most specifically impacts school districts, amends RSA 194:61, III (d) relative to “Unused District Facilities” and the duty of a school district to engage in “good faith negotiations” with a charter school when the district has not received an offer to purchase or lease an unused facility from another party. The amendment adds language specifying timelines and procedures for the “good faith negotiations” and resolution of impasse when the negotiations are not fruitful.</p> <p>Effective Date: August 4, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: HB 536's amendment to 194:61, III will only impact districts which have unused district facilities for that a charter school desires to purchase or lease. As the previous iteration of 194:61, III(d) already required the district to negotiate in good faith, the only impacts of the amendment are the new requirement that the district engage in negotiations within 60 days of receiving an offer from a charter school, and the more specific provisions relative to resolving an impasse in those negotiations.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 536's provision amendment of RSA 194:61, III implicates NHSBA sample policy FAA "Annual Facility Plan". NHSBA will revise FAA to include more specific language regarding the expanded provisions of relative to charter school rights to force sale or lease of unused district facilities.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HB 550</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to dissolution of chartered public schools.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 550</p>	<p>Summary: Establishes a committee to study chartered public school dissolution.</p> <p>Effective Date: June 20, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: None for local districts.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 550 only establishes a committee to study dissolution of public charter schools and does not implicate any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 604</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to reading specialists.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 604</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 200:60 to allow the department of education to employ a staff member who is a reading specialist. Previously, the DOE could only secure the contract services of a reading specialist, not employee a staff member who is a reading specialist.</p> <p>Effective Date: May 19, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill affects only the hiring of an employee at the NH Department of Education, not local districts.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 604 merely allows DOE to employ a reading specialist and does not implicate any NHSBA sample policies.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">HB 640</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to cost recovery for vocational rehabilitation programs.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 640</p>	<p>Summary: This bill repeals RSA 200-C:6-a, the statute allowing the recovery of the cost of vocational rehabilitation services from an individual who receives a third party settlement or benefit award.</p> <p>Effective Date: January 1, 2024</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill has no impact on local district practices or policies.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 640 mainly affects the DOE relative to recoupment of costs for vocational education and does not implicate any NHSBA sample policies.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">HB 654</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Relative to the one-year certificate of teaching eligibility.</i></p> <p>Complete Bill: to find the complete text of this bill, please click on this link: HB 654</p>	<p>Summary: This bill amends RSA 189:39-b, allowing for a school board to extend the one-time certificate of eligibility for teaching, normally lasting just one year, for a second year. The bill additionally requires that the professional codes of ethics and conduct apply to the individuals possessing the one-year certificates. Lastly, the bill corrects language regarding those who have had their "teaching" credential/license/certification revoked to the broader category of those who have had their "educator" credential/license/certification revoked.</p> <p>Effective Date: July 31, 2023</p>	<p>Practice Impact: This bill was brought forth to continue to support those seeking to teach CTE courses for a second year, although it applies to more than just CTE programs. The person who holds the one-time certificate of eligibility must be teaching in the same position/content area and cannot move from one district/program to another. Districts should review applicable collective bargaining agreements to identify any possible conflicts relative to credentials for instructional staff.</p> <p>Policy Impact: HB 654 does not impact any NHSBA sample policies. Districts should review their own policies relative to credentials of instructional staff.</p>
<p>RELEVANT SECTIONS OF HOUSE BILL 2</p>	<p>SUMMARY</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Commission on New Hampshire Civics</p>	<p>This commission, established in HB 2, will develop educational materials (including an online and paper version of a textbook and related curriculum) based specifically off of the NH Constitution. This textbook (which must be completed by August 1, 2025) will then be distributed to every NH Civics classroom.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Robotics Kits</p>	<p>5,500 Robotics Kits will be available for all NH classrooms, grades 6-12, and will include standards-based curriculum and resources to increase robotics competency.</p>	

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<i>Dual and Concurrent Enrollment</i>	<p>Broadens the type of courses that can be taken concurrently, as well as increases the number of courses that can be taken through a local high school and community college system to 4 per year.</p>	
<i>CTE Incentive Grant</i>	<p>The legislature has set aside \$4 million dollars to establish a competitive grant program focused on increasing opportunities for CTE students, by decreasing transportation cost barriers.</p>	
<i>Math Learning Communities</i>	<p>Requires that the Community College System of New Hampshire submit annual reports to the legislature and the NHED, regarding the NH High Schools who have partnered with the CCS, to implement a supplemental, 2-tiered high school math program focused on increasing math competency as students transition to college from high school.</p>	
<i>Episodes of Treatment</i>	<p>At times, DHHS will place a child in a certified or contracted placement/program, to receive additional mental health or treatment supports. For those students who are also eligible for special education, the state was previously downshifting some of the costs of these placements onto local districts. The legislature has appropriated \$9.2 million dollars for the NHED to now pay the costs for these placements directly, and the school district will not be responsible for payment for</p>	

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	these DHHS placements. <i>*This is only applicable when the student is involved in a juvenile justice case.</i>	
NEW HAMPSHIRE NHED RULES	SUMMARY	
<u>Ed 307 (formerly Ed 320)</u>	<p>Earlier this year, the State Board of Education adopted revised rules under RSA 193 relative to Manifest Educational Hardship. The newly amended rules appear to merely restate the statute - RSA 193:3, I-III(a). Primarily, these rules are updated to allow superintendents to re-assign a student to both public school and private school when the superintendent believes such re-assignment is in the best interest of the child under RSAS 193:3, I; and that the school board may re-assign a student to both a public school if the board finds that the child has experienced a manifest educational hardship under RSA 193:3, II.</p>	
<u>Ed 317</u>	<p>This rule relates to the standards and procedures for suspension and expulsion of pupils including procedures assuring due process. At the time of this publication, the State Board of Education has not formally adopted new rules on this topic. These are necessary due to wholesale changes to the student discipline statute, RSA 193:13, which were adopted in 2020 and became effective in 2021. NHSBA anticipates that the State Board of Education will formally adopt these rules in the coming months. NHSBA will update and advise its members accordingly.</p>	

