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Co-location: Co-location is the practice of locating multiple service providers in a utilized location such as a church, school, or community center. This practice also refers to the sharing of information regarding services, access, and strategy between agencies.

Co-location takes into account the fact that there are many service providers already in place willing to combat specific problems. However, many times clients are in need of multiple services and multiple organizations. Co-location places many of these services in one accessible location and ensures the various organizations involved have active, open lines of communication.

This type of strategy of attacking social problems is considered favorable over the "system-oriented" method of service providing. This method attempts to re-organize service organizations so that they are equipped to handle all client problems and needs.

Studies show the service system of co-location is more cost effective, more efficient and overall more effective in providing of services.

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ASSEMBLY EDUCATION
DATE: 4/9/03 ROOM: 3143 EXHIBIT H
SUBMITTED BY: CHRIS GIUNCHIGLIANI

State Efforts to Recruit and Retain Qualified Teachers

	State requires that school or district report cards include information on the number and/or percent of:				State publicly reports disaggregated teacher qualifications	State has a ban or a cap on the number of out-of-field teachers	State has a ban or a cap on the number of teachers with emergency licenses ²	State finances incentives to recruit and/or retain teachers:		
	fully licensed/certified teachers	new teachers	teachers with emergency licenses ²	out-of-field teachers				(loans, scholarships, waiving licensing fees)	targeted toward subject-area shortages	targeted toward high-need schools ³
Alabama				✓				✓	✓	✓
Alaska										
Arizona		✓								
Arkansas	✓									
California	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
Colorado				✓						
Connecticut	✓				2003			✓		
Delaware		✓						✓		
District of Columbia										
Florida				✓				✓	✓	
Georgia		✓								
Hawaii										
Idaho	✓		✓	✓		✓				
Illinois								✓	✓	✓
Indiana	✓							✓	✓	✓
Iowa								✓	✓	
Kansas										
Kentucky	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	
Louisiana	✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	
Maine										
Maryland								✓	✓	
Massachusetts								✓	✓	
Michigan										
Minnesota								✓		✓
Mississippi			✓			✓		✓	✓	
Missouri						✓		✓	✓	
Montana						✓				
Nebraska						✓				
Nevada		✓		✓						
New Hampshire								✓	✓	
New Jersey										
New Mexico										
New York	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	
North Carolina	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓
North Dakota								✓	✓	
Ohio	✓									
Oklahoma						✓		✓	✓	
Oregon				✓						
Pennsylvania										
Rhode Island										
South Carolina				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
South Dakota	✓									
Tennessee			✓	✓				✓		
Texas		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Utah								✓		
Vermont										
Virginia								✓	✓	
Washington										
West Virginia										
Wisconsin										
Wyoming					✓	✓				

¹Indiana's online school report cards include a link to licensure information and assigned classes for each teacher in the school. State does not count in U.S. total. ²Includes provisional licenses and waivers. ³While Nebraska sets a limit on the number of out-of-field teachers, this limit is high (20 percent of the teaching staff per secondary school). South Carolina sets a limit on out-of-field instructional time instead of the number of out-of-field teachers. ⁴New York bans the hiring of uncertified or temporarily licensed teachers in failing schools only. By September 2003 this ban will be statewide. ⁵High-need schools refers to high-poverty, high-minority, or low-performing schools. This term does not refer to subject-area shortages or geographic-area shortages.

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	Home loans, low-interest mortgages, tax credits	Housing assistance		State finance incentives to recruit and/or retain teachers:			Retention bonuses for highly qualified or veteran teachers		
		targeted toward subject-area shortages	targeted toward high-need schools*	Signing bonuses for new teachers		(includes bonuses for National Board certification)	targeted toward subject-area shortages	targeted toward high-need schools*	
				targeted toward subject-area shortages	targeted toward high-need schools*				
						✓			Alabama
									Alaska
									Arizona
	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Arkansas
	✓	✓	✓			✓			California
									Colorado
									Connecticut
									Delaware
	✓								District of Columbia
	✓								Florida
	✓	✓						✓	Georgia
									Hawaii
									Idaho
									Illinois
									Indiana
									Iowa
									Kansas
									Kentucky
									Louisiana
	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Maine
									Maryland
	✓	✓							Massachusetts
									Michigan
									Minnesota
	✓	✓							Mississippi
									Missouri
									Montana
									Nebraska
						✓			Nevada
									New Hampshire
									New Jersey
				✓	✓			✓	New Mexico
pilot								✓	New York
								✓	North Carolina
								✓	North Dakota
								✓	Ohio
								✓	Oklahoma
									Oregon
									Pennsylvania
									Rhode Island
								✓	South Carolina
								✓	South Dakota
									Tennessee
								✓	Texas
								✓	Utah
								✓	Vermont
								✓	Virginia
								✓	Washington
								✓	West Virginia
								✓	Wisconsin
								✓	Wyoming

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The current Nevada assessment model

Grades	Test Type	Subjects
3	CRT	Reading & Math
4	NRT Performance Test	Reading, Language, Math, & Science Writing
5	CRT	Reading & Math (science under development)
7	NRT	Reading, Language, Math, & Science
8	CRT (under development) Performance Test	Reading, Math, & Science (under development) Writing
10	NRT	Reading, Language, Math, & Science
10-12/AD	HSPE (exit exams)	Reading & Math Writing Science (under development)

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