

# Committee Report

**REGULAR CALENDAR**

**February 5, 2019**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

**The Majority of the Committee on Education to which  
was referred HB 226,**

**AN ACT relative to the renomination of teachers.**

**Having considered the same, report the same with the  
following amendment, and the recommendation that the  
bill OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.**

**Rep. David Doherty**

**FOR THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE**

**MAJORITY  
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Education
Bill Number:	HB 226
Title:	relative to the renomination of teachers.
Date:	February 5, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT 2019-0247h

**STATEMENT OF INTENT**

As amended, the majority of the committee supports the change in the probationary period of certified teachers from five years to three years. For a long time, three years was the standard, but was changed to five years in 2011. Many school administrators and teacher advocate groups support returning to the three year period. The fact that a five year period is unique to New Hampshire may affect the ability of the state to attract teacher candidates. Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine all have three year periods. Also, it is felt that administrators can make decisions on continuing contracts within the three year period.

Vote 14-6.

Rep. David Doherty  
FOR THE MAJORITY

Original: House Clerk  
Cc: Committee Bill File

## REGULAR CALENDAR

### Education

**HB 226**, relative to the renomination of teachers. **MAJORITY: OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT. MINORITY: INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.**

Rep. David Doherty for the **Majority** of Education. The majority of the committee supports the change in the probationary period of certified teachers from five years to three years. For a long time, three years was the standard, but was changed to five years in 2011. Many school administrators and teacher advocate groups support returning to the three year period. The fact that a five year period is unique to New Hampshire may affect the ability of the state to attract teacher candidates. Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine all have three year periods. Also, it is felt that administrators can make decisions on continuing contracts within the three year period. **Vote 14-6.**

## REGULAR CALENDAR

### Education

**HB 226**, relative to the renomination of teachers. **MAJORITY: OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT. MINORITY: INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.**

Rep. David Doherty for the **Majority** of Education. The majority of the committee supports the change in the probationary period of certified teachers from five years to three years. For a long time, three years was the standard, but was changed to five years in 2011. Many school administrators and teacher advocate groups support returning to the three year period. The fact that a five year period is unique to New Hampshire may affect the ability of the state to attract teacher candidates. Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine all have three year periods. Also, it is felt that administrators can make decisions on continuing contracts within the three year period. **Vote 14-6.**

# COMMITTEE REPORT

Doherty

COMMITTEE: Education

BILL NUMBER: HB 226

TITLE: Relative to the renomination of teachers

DATE: 2-5-2014 CONSENT CALENDAR: YES  NO

- OUGHT TO PASS
- OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT
- INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE
- INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2<sup>nd</sup> year of biennium)

Amendment No.  
0247h

## STATEMENT OF INTENT:

The majority of the committee supports the change in the probationary period of certified teachers from 5 years to 3 years. For a long time, 3 years was the standard but was changed to 5 years in 2011. Many school administrators and teacher advocate groups support returning to the 3 year period. The fact that a 5 year period is unique to New Hampshire may affect the ability of the state to attract teacher candidates. Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maine all have 3 year periods. Also, it is felt that ~~administrators~~ administrators can make decisions on continuing contracts within the 3 year period.

COMMITTEE VOTE: 14-6

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

- Copy to Committee Bill File
- Use Another Report for Minority Report

Rep.

Dorel B. Doherty  
For the Committee





Rep. Luneau, Merr. 10  
February 1, 2019  
2019-0247h  
06/01

Amendment to HB 226

- 1 Amend the bill by replacing section 3 with the following:
- 2
- 3       3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.



**REGULAR CALENDAR**

**February 5, 2019**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE**

**The Minority of the Committee on Education to which  
was referred HB 226,**

**AN ACT relative to the renomination of teachers.**

**Having considered the same, and being unable to agree  
with the Majority, report with the following resolution:**

**RESOLVED, that it is INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.**

**Rep. Rick Ladd**

**FOR THE MINORITY OF THE COMMITTEE**

**MINORITY  
COMMITTEE REPORT**

Committee:	Education
Bill Number:	HB 226
Title:	relative to the renomination of teachers.
Date:	February 5, 2019
Consent Calendar:	REGULAR
Recommendation:	INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

**STATEMENT OF INTENT**

Currently, requirements for the time frame for a teacher to earn non-probationary status in New Hampshire is five consecutive years in any district in the state and three consecutive years in the current district. During the public hearing, the committee heard testimony stating that the five year probationary period gives more time for teacher development in which an administrator can work with the teacher who is demonstrating improvement and potential. The additional two years, from three to five, supports educational goals knowing that upon finishing the probationary period, teachers will possess the skills, subject content, and instructional techniques to be highly effective staff members.

Rep. Rick Ladd  
FOR THE MINORITY

Original: House Clerk  
Cc: Committee Bill File

## REGULAR CALENDAR

### Education

**HB 226**, relative to the renomination of teachers. **INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE.**

Rep. Rick Ladd for the **Minority** of Education. Currently, requirements for the time frame for a teacher to earn non-probationary status in New Hampshire is five consecutive years in any district in the state and three consecutive years in the current district. During the public hearing, the committee heard testimony stating that the five year probationary period gives more time for teacher development in which an administrator can work with the teacher who is demonstrating improvement and potential. The additional two years, from three to five, supports educational goals knowing that upon finishing the probationary period, teachers will possess the skills, subject content, and instructional techniques to be highly effective staff members.

Original: House Clerk

Cc: Committee Bill File

MINORITY REPORT

LADD

COMMITTEE: Education

BILL NUMBER: HB 226

TITLE: Teacher Renomination

Relative to the renomination of teachers.

DATE: 2-5-2019 CONSENT CALENDAR: YES  NO

- OUGHT TO PASS
- OUGHT TO PASS W/ AMENDMENT
- INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE
- INTERIM STUDY (Available only 2<sup>nd</sup> year of biennium)

Amendment No. _____
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STATEMENT OF INTENT:

Blurb HB226

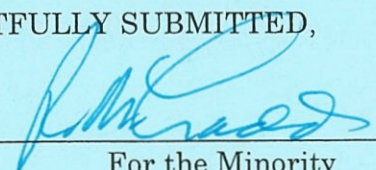
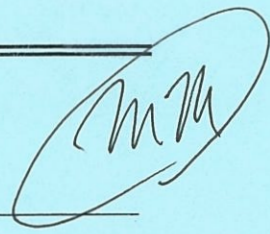
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Representative Rick Ladd

COMMITTEE VOTE: 14-6

• Copy to Committee Bill File
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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Rep.    
For the Minority

# Voting Sheets



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 226

BILL TITLE: relative to the renomination of teachers.

DATE: 2-5-2019

LOB ROOM: 207

MOTION: (Please check one box)

OTP     
  ITL     
  Retain (1<sup>st</sup> year)     
  Adoption of Amendment # 0247h  
 (if offered)

Moved by Rep. Deheraty     
 Seconded by Rep. WOODCOCK     
 Vote: 14-6

MOTION: (Please check one box)

OTP     
  OTP/A     
  ITL     
  Retain (1<sup>st</sup> year)     
  Adoption of Amendment # 0247h  
 (if offered)

Moved by Rep. Lunear     
 Seconded by Rep. WOODCOCK     
 Vote: + AND vote yes

MOTION: (Please check one box)

OTP     
  OTP/A     
  ITL     
  Retain (1<sup>st</sup> year)     
  Adoption of Amendment # \_\_\_\_\_  
 (if offered)

Moved by Rep. \_\_\_\_\_     
 Seconded by Rep. \_\_\_\_\_     
 Vote: \_\_\_\_\_

MOTION: (Please check one box)

OTP     
  OTP/A     
  ITL     
  Retain (1<sup>st</sup> year)     
  Adoption of Amendment # \_\_\_\_\_  
 (if offered)

Moved by Rep. \_\_\_\_\_     
 Seconded by Rep. \_\_\_\_\_     
 Vote: \_\_\_\_\_

CONSENT CALENDAR: \_\_\_\_\_ YES      X NO

Minority Report? X Yes      \_\_\_\_\_ No     
 If yes, author, Rep: Ladd     
 Motion ITL

Respectfully submitted: Linda Tanner  
 Rep Linda Tanner, Clerk





2019 SESSION

Education

Bill #: HR 226 Motion: OTP-A AM #: 0247h Exec Session Date: 2-5-2019

*Relative to the re-nomination of teachers.*

<u>Members</u>	<u>YEAS</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>NV</u>
Myler, Mel Chairman	14		
Luneau, David J. Vice Chairman	1		
Shaw, Barbara E.	2		
Cornell, Patricia	3		
Doherty, David B.	4		
Le, Tamara N.	5		
Tanner, Linda L. Clerk	6		
Ellison, Arthur S.	7		
Mullen, Sue M.	8		
Riel, Cole J.	9		
Vallone, Mark	10		
Woodcock, Stephen L.	11		
Ladd, Rick M.		1	
Cordelli, Glenn		2	
Elliott, Robert J.		3	
Boehm, Ralph G.		4	
Wolf, Dan H.		5	
Allard, James C.	12		
Forsythe, Robert L.	13		
Lekas, Alicia D.		6	
<b>TOTAL VOTE:</b>	14	6	

Rep. Luneau, Merr. 10  
February 1, 2019  
2019-0247h  
06/01

Amendment to HB 226

- 1 Amend the bill by replacing section 3 with the following:
- 2
- 3       3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect July 1, 2020.

# Hearing Minutes

# HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

## PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 226

**BILL TITLE:** relative to the renomination of teachers.

**DATE:** January 22, 2019

**LOB ROOM:** 207

**Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** 10:23 a. m.

**Time Adjourned:** 11:05 a. m.

**Committee Members:** Reps. Myler, Luneau, Tanner, Shaw, Cornell, Doherty, Le, Ellison, Mullen, Riel, Vallone, Woodcock, Ladd, Cordelli, Elliott, Boehm, Wolf, Allard, Forsythe and A. Lekas

**Bill Sponsors:**

Rep. Van Houten

Rep. Bouchard

Rep. Hamer

Rep. Sullivan

### TESTIMONY

\* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

(1.) **Rep. VanHouten** - Sponsor - Supports

Teacher renomination reduces time period from 5-3 years  
Probation period and renomination will remain the same simply the reduction of the probation period. Argument was to help that teacher who almost made the bar but needed more time to prove themselves.

**Question:** Does 5 years really help those struggling?

**Ans:** 3 yrs. is a long time we have things in place to judge a teacher in 3 yrs.

**Question:** One or two years can be fired without recourse does this change firing?

**Ans:** Just cause "tenured" teacher can be fired..let go in probation can not have a hearing and a reason.

**Question:** Frequency for teacher evaluations are there standards for this?

**Ans:** After probation once a year before 3 times minimum.

**Question:** I've been non- renewed box why are you opposed?

**Ans:** Disadvantage teachers after 5 years. The cause should be known if you are fired in probation you don't know.

(2.) **Rep Sullivan** - Science teacher 10 years Probation was 3 years at that time then worked as Universe for teachers. Frequently probationary teacher was going to be non renewed with NO Reason. For probation period word is stay low don't ask questions..5 years is disadvantaged N.H. to hire new teachers.

**Question:** Is probation period used as a budgetary tool?

**Ans:** Yes new teachers in lay-offs some districts struggle and can non renew a 5 year teacher and hire a new teacher saves money. 3 yr period less money difference.

(3.) **Brendon Browne** - NEA NH

Budgetary reasons are one of the misuse of probation

Check off box for non renewed without reason hard for re-hire.

**(3.) Brendon Browne - NEA - NH (Continued from Page One)**

5 yr is causing teachers to not commit to community rent not own/keep head down.  
Longest probation period of any profession in NH  
State certifies after 3 years

**Question:** Does state certifications cover all the aspect that a district is looking for?

**Ans:** Not sure.

**Question:** Could it take longer than 3 yrs for a district to find out?

**Ans:** No

**Question:** Did you see an increase or decrease in teacher contracts?

**Ans:** Don't recall change no data.

**(4.) Jane Bergeron - NH Association Special Education Administrators - opposes**

Special Education Administrators takes 5 years to mentor in this area of critical shortage.

**Question:** Would a school in this area have to non renew after 3 yr period?

**Ans:** We can recognize teacher who need more support.

**(5.) Barrett Christina - NHSB Association - Oppose**

**(5a.) Nicole Heimarck - NHSB Association - Oppose**

Dismissal is breaking contract immediate removed from classroom and get a hearing  
NON renewal at end of school year.

School Boards/Administrators we aren't quite sure with evaluations with this teacher what should we do I tell them non renew or you have them forever.

Recertification every three years re apply different than good fit to school district employment matter.

Observation and evaluation there are best practices probation 3x per year and a summary report  
Learning policy institute shows 3 years in not peak found between 1-7

Look at DOE stats for the change from 3-5 years on teachers employment we don't have a shortage in many areas a few areas have shortages; Maybe combine with teacher prep bill.

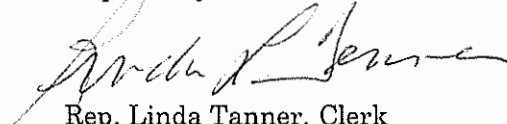
**Question:** Have them forever?

**Ans:** Yes you can dismiss a teacher just takes more time and paperwork.

**Question** Cost analysis?

**Ans:** A brand new teacher..district is making an investment..the related aspect this decision of non renewal is not taken lightly.

Respectfully submitted:



Rep. Linda Tanner, Clerk



## Johnston, Judith

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**From:** Johnston, Judith  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 27, 2019 11:50 AM  
**To:** Johnston, Judith  
**Subject:** FW: 1/22/19 HB 226 Notes Ed committee

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**From:** LT <tannerwindom@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, January 22, 2019 3:55 PM  
**To:** Johnston, Judith <Judith.Johnston@leg.state.nh.us>  
**Subject:** 1/22/19 Notes Ed committee

1/22/19 Tamara took notes on 251 and 329

### 226

#### #1 Rep VanHooten

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? Could it take longer than 3 yrs for a district to find out ans no

?Did you see an increase or decrease in teacher contracts ans dont recall change no data

#### 4 Jane Bergeron SPED aADMIN association oppose

Sped admin takes 5 years to mentor in this area of critical shortage

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? Barrett Christina NHSB association Oppose

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?have them forever ans yes you can dismiss a teacher just takes more time and paperwork

?cost analysis ans a brand new teacher..district is making an investment..the related aspect this decision of non renewal is not taken lightly

Linda Tanner

"Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot,  
Nothing is going to get better. It's not."

— Dr. Seuss, *The Lorax*



# Testimony

My name is Connie Van Houten. I am a state representative from Hillsborough District 45, which is a flotalial district spanning Manchester's west side.

I am here to present House Bill 226, an act relative to renomination of teachers.

Under current law, five consecutive years of teaching in the teacher's current school district are required for a teacher to be entitled to notification and a hearing if the teacher is not reappointed. House Bill 226 would reduce that time period, essentially a probationary period, from five years to three years.

Any teacher who has completed his or her probationary period and who has been notified of failure to be renominated or reelected may request a hearing before the school board and ask for reasons for failure to be renominated or reelected. Within fifteen days following the close of such a hearing, the school board issues its decision in writing.

This process will remain the same under HB 226. The teacher who is not renominated or reelected is entitled to such a hearing only after completing the probationary period. The issue that I am presenting is simply the reduction of that probationary period from five years to three years.

I have spent decades as a teacher, thirty-six of those years teaching in a public high school in Manchester. My probationary period was for three years, as it was for many, many new teachers in the years following. In 2011, however, the probationary period was increased to 5 years.

The primary reason cited by proponents of the longer period referenced the teacher that was almost ready but in need of just a little more time. The increased probationary period was touted as a means to save that teacher from nonrenewal as that teacher would be given two more years to prove himself or herself.

The argument was that, were that teacher to be nonrenewed, he or she might have to check off a box on job applications indicating a past nonrenewal, possibly becoming unemployable as a teacher; instead, he or she could be helped to improvement and continued employment with a probationary period that was 2 years longer. That argument is quite concerning.

A three-year probationary period is roughly 540 teaching days in length. By law, school districts have and enforce teacher performance evaluation policies, and teachers are evaluated. It is even likely that teachers who have yet to complete the probationary period are evaluated more frequently than other teachers.

Qualified school principals and other school administrators entrusted with evaluation of teachers should surely be able assess a teacher's qualifications for continued employment in that length of time and not need five years – about 900 days – in order to do so.

Certainly, the completion of such an assessment in a 3-year, instead of five-year, period, releasing any teachers who are not suited to continue as much as two years sooner is in the best interests of our schools.

Additionally, a teacher must recertify every three years. The state, after three years, weighs in on the teacher's qualifications, and that time period could and should parallel the teacher probationary period.

Furthermore, collective bargaining agreements in New Hampshire have provisions for the removal and dismissal of teachers, if necessary. School boards, guided by their administrators, may still dismiss teachers for a variety of just causes, regardless of any probationary period.

Finally, New Hampshire has a longer probationary period for teachers than do surrounding states. Massachusetts has a three-year teacher probationary period, as does Maine. Vermont has a two-year period. Retention of young teachers – in an aging state – might be fostered by job security provisions that are less onerous than those of states that could be just a few miles away.

A 3-year probationary period should be adequate for the assessment of teacher qualification for continued employment, just as 3 years is adequate for the state to assess teacher qualification for recertification. A 3-year period is fairer to both teachers and the students whom they teach.





TO: Chairman Myler, Members of the House Education  
Committee

FROM: Megan Tuttle, President, NEA-New Hampshire

SUBJECT: HB 226

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Chairman Myler and Members of the House Education Committee,

My name is Megan Tuttle and I am President of NEA-New Hampshire, and am here representing our 17,000 members in support of HB 226.

As you are aware, New Hampshire has a demographic problem. We have the third highest average age in the country. There are obviously a number of reasons for this, but one of the biggest is that educators are leaving the state and not coming back.

One of the ways we can help reverse this trend is by adopting policies that encourage recent graduates to stay in New Hampshire.

This brings us to HB 226. New Hampshire has the longest probationary period for new teachers in the region. Two years longer than Massachusetts and three years longer than Maine and Vermont. In fact, a new graduate could complete the probationary period in Massachusetts and Vermont in the time it takes to complete the process in New Hampshire.

A newly graduated teacher weighing job options in multiple states have to ask themselves, do I want to stay in New Hampshire, with my job security in limbo for five years, or hop across the border and achieve the same level of security in half the time.



Having said that, please do not confuse completing the probationary period with tenure. The fact is there is no such thing as teacher tenure in any New Hampshire public school and no teacher, regardless of the length of time they have been teaching, has a guaranteed job for life. The fact is there is not one contract in this state that makes it impossible to dismiss a teacher.

Every collective bargaining agreement signed with school districts in this state has a provision for the removal and dismissal of teachers.

The responsibility and final decision for such action rests solely with school administration and district school boards.

If a school district continues to employ an ineffective, or substandard employee, that blame should fall solely on the feet of management, just as it would in any other business.

Proponents of the extended probationary period cited as their primary reason for extending the probationary period to 5 years the case of the "teacher who was almost ready, but just needed a little more time." The extension was presented as a way to "save" a teacher from non-renewal after three years and give them two more years to prove themselves.

We believe any qualified principal should be able to access a teacher's qualifications after 540 days of teaching. To require 900 days to make such a decision seems excessive to an absurd degree, especially when the best interest of our students and communities is resting on the outcome of that decision.

Furthermore, a teacher must be recertified every three years. Not only should an employer be able to tell if a teacher is qualified after three years, the state will have also had the chance to make that determination after three years.

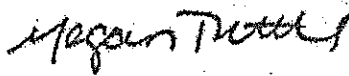
We need to focus on a system that says that no unqualified person should ever be allowed in the classroom in the first place. Students should not be used as guinea pigs to see if teaching is your profession. Instead we ought to ensure quality at entry. No one that is not qualified,

certified or licensed should be in a classroom. To take five years to come to that decision is shameful, and does a disservice to our students.

The fact is NEA-New Hampshire members, all of whom are taxpayers and many of whom are parents with children in New Hampshire public schools, have as large an interest in assuring that quality educators remain in our classrooms as anyone else.

New Hampshire's teachers care deeply about our children's future and are committed to the success of every child in our classrooms. Teachers provide the stable, nurturing, inspiring environment that makes it possible to reach each student individually. Great public schools are the foundation for strong communities and a vibrant economy. Attracting and retaining highly qualified educators is key to the success of any school. A five-year probationary period makes it much, much harder to do so and only ends up hurting our students in the long run.

Sincerely,



Megan Tuttle  
President  
NEA-New Hampshire

CHAPTER 305  
HB 1761 - FINAL VERSION

✓ 22 327

04/19/2018 1456s  
04/19/2018 1644s  
23May2018... 2042-CofC

2018 SESSION

18-2520  
06/04

HOUSE BILL **1761**

AN ACT relative to the math learning communities program in secondary schools.

SPONSORS: Rep. Ladd, Graf. 4; Rep. Myler, Merr. 10; Rep. D. Wolf, Merr. 5

COMMITTEE: Education

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill requires the commissioner of the department of education to establish and implement a supplemental high school math program for students who require remediation.

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in **bold italics**.  
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]  
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.  
04/19/2018 1456s  
04/19/2018 1644s  
23May2018... 2042-CofC 18-2520  
06/04

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Eighteen*

AN ACT relative to the math learning communities program in secondary schools.

*Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

305:1 Legislative Intent. This chapter is enacted for the purpose of supporting those 11th and 12th grade students who require the requisite knowledge and skills necessary to adequately prepare them for career and postsecondary success. The program has been developed by the community college system of New Hampshire to assist students in avoiding time and financial costs, discouragement, and reduced postsecondary degree completion due to required math remediation when making the transition from high school to college and career.

305:2 New Chapter; Math Learning Communities Program in Public Secondary Schools. Amend RSA by inserting after chapter 193-H the following new chapter:

CHAPTER 193-I

MATH LEARNING COMMUNITIES PROGRAM IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS

193-I:1 Program Established. By July 1, 2019, the commissioner of education shall establish and encourage the implementation of a supplemental, 2-tier high school math program to be known as math learning communities, in

order to meet the needs of any student who requires a better understanding of requisite math knowledge and skills and who has previously completed algebra I, but who lacks a strong foundation in mathematics to successfully transition from high school to college and career. Math learning communities shall be made available statewide to all public secondary schools. Students who would like to pursue a STEM career or postsecondary education program pathway but who are not ready to engage in mathematical reasoning and the application of math required in algebra II or other upper level math courses shall have access to this program of study and shall be encouraged to participate.

**193-I:2 Structure and Sequence.**

I. Eligible students shall have completed or be near completion of algebra I. The department shall encourage every public high school in the state to administer the Next-Generation Acuplacer QAS exam to students who may benefit from this program as recommended by a school teacher or guidance counselor and a parent in the spring of grade 10.

Students who score less than 63 and who have the recommendation of a teacher or guidance counselor and a parent may be assigned to course I, advanced math foundations. Students who score 63 or above shall be considered for either algebra II or course II, quantitative reasoning.

II. Course I, advanced math foundations, is a review and expansion of a student's understanding and ability to apply fundamental competencies in algebra, geometry, probability, and statistics. This course provides one math credit toward high school graduation.

III. Course II, quantitative reasoning, is a college level math course for students achieving a 63 or above on the Next-Generation Acuplacer QAS exam. This course can be taken through the concurrent dual enrollment program and upon satisfactory completion shall satisfy the math requirement for high school graduation and the math requirement associated with many degree programs at the community college system of New Hampshire. This course may be offered to students in grades 11 or 12.

**193-I:3 Task Force.** The commissioner of the department of education shall establish a task force for the purpose of submitting a report of findings and recommendations that address implementation and administration, evaluation, funding support if necessary, staff training, and course development to expand the math learning communities program to all public schools with grades 11 and 12, and make other program considerations as necessary, for the effective implementation of the math learning communities program.

**193-I:4 Membership.** Membership in the task force may include but not be limited to: legislative representation, department personnel, a public school superintendent, a high school principal, a high school guidance counselor, a math teacher or teachers, community college system of New Hampshire personnel coordinating the math learning communities project, a career and technical education director, and a high school parent.

**193-I:5 Meeting.** The commissioner shall call the first meeting of the task force which shall be held within 45 days of the effective date of this section. The task force shall elect a chairperson from among the members. Legislative members of the task force shall receive mileage at the legislative rate.

**193-I:6 Report.** The task force shall report its findings and program implementation recommendations to the commissioner of the department of education, the speaker of the house of representatives, the senate president, the governor, the chairperson of the house education committee, the chairperson of the senate education committee, and the clerks of the house and senate no later than November 1, 2018.

**305:3 Effective Date.** This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved: June 25, 2018

Effective Date: June 25, 2018

Bill as  
Introduced

HB 226 - AS INTRODUCED

2019 SESSION

19-0340  
06/04

HOUSE BILL           **226**

AN ACT               relative to the renomination of teachers.

SPONSORS:           Rep. Van Houten, Hills. 45; Rep. Bouchard, Hills. 11; Rep. Hamer, Hills. 17; Rep. Sullivan, Sull. 1

COMMITTEE:         Education

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ANALYSIS

This bill reduces from 5 to 3 consecutive years of teaching required for a teacher to be entitled to notification and a hearing where the teacher is not reappointed.

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Explanation:        Matter added to current law appears in *bold italics*.  
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]  
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

*In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Nineteen*

AN ACT relative to the renomination of teachers.

*Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

1 1 School Boards; Failure to be Renominated or Reelected. Amend RSA 189:14-a, I(c) to read as  
2 follows:

3 (c) Any such teacher who has taught for [5] 3 consecutive years or more in the teacher's  
4 current school district[ ~~or who taught for 3 consecutive years or more in the teacher's current~~  
5 ~~school district before July 1, 2011,~~] and who has been so notified may request in writing within 10  
6 days of receipt of said notice a hearing before the school board and may in said request ask for  
7 reasons for failure to be renominated or reelected. For purposes of this section only, a leave of  
8 absence shall not interrupt the consecutive nature of a teacher's service, but neither shall such a  
9 leave be included in the computation of a teacher's service. Computation of a teacher's service for  
10 any other purposes shall not be affected by this section. The notice shall advise the teacher of all of  
11 the teacher's rights under this section. The school board, upon receipt of said request, shall provide  
12 for a hearing on the request to be held within 15 days. The school board shall issue its decision in  
13 writing within 15 days of the close of the hearing.

14 2 School Boards; Failure to be Renominated or Reelected. Amend RSA 189:14-a, II to read as  
15 follows:

16 II. Any teacher who has a professional standards certificate from the state board of  
17 education shall be entitled to all of the rights for notification and hearing in paragraphs I(b), III,  
18 and IV of this section if[~~;~~

19 (a) the teacher has taught for [5] 3 consecutive years or more in any school district in  
20 the state and has taught for [3] 2 consecutive years or more in the teacher's current school district[~~;~~  
21 ~~or~~

22 (b) ~~Before July 1, 2011, the teacher taught for 3 consecutive years or more in any school~~  
23 ~~district in the state and taught for 2 consecutive years or more in the teacher's current school~~  
24 ~~district].~~

25 3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect 60 days after its passage.