

### Your Question:

You asked for an update to our 2016 [summary](#) of class size reduction policies.

### Our Response:

The following legislative examples of class size reduction policies were pulled based on a review of Education Commission of the States' legislative tracking [database](#). The review included bills tagged with the "Class Size" issue. These bills represent a sampling of the 34 bills enacted in 14 states since 2017.

**Arkansas [H.B. 1890](#)** (2019) establishes standards for the number of students in grades five through twelve that a teacher is permitted to teach per day before they receive a salary increase.

**Illinois [H.B. 254](#)** (2019) requires the total number of teachers, pupil-teacher ratios, number of class instructors and the class sizes for each school to be publicly reported on the state board of education's website.

**Nevada [S.B. 544](#)** (2017) requires a pupil-teacher ratio of 17 pupils per licensed teacher in grades one and two and 20 pupils per licensed teacher in grade three and appropriates funding.

**Nevada [S.B. 555](#)** (2019) appropriates funding for fiscal year 20 and 21 to employ a sufficient number of licensed teachers in every school district to achieve a pupil-teacher ratio of 17 pupils per licensed teacher in grades one and two and to achieve a pupil-teacher ratio of 20 pupils per licensed teacher in grade three.

**North Carolina [H.B. 13](#)** (2017) outlines reporting requirements to phase in class size regulations for kindergarten through third grade. It also requires reports from each district to be filed for each school in the local school administrative unit. If a district does not meet class size regulations and has not applied for an adjustment waiver, the superintendent of public instruction may withhold state funds allocated to the district superintendent's salary. It also requires each class report to contain the following information: duties of the teacher, funds used to pay for the teacher and the number of students assigned to the class in grades K-3. Each school report must also contain the following information: number of program enhancement teachers, funds used to pay for program enhancement teachers and the average class size for each grades K-3.

**Utah [S.B. 115](#)** (2019) provides grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to employ additional educators in high-need schools. It requires the state board of education to solicit proposals from LEAs, award grants and make administrative rules. It requires a local education agency that receives a grant to use the funding to employ an additional first year educator in a high-need school; provide matching funds; and report to the state board of education. LEAs that receive a grant must maintain a class size of fewer than 20 students for a first-year educator whose salary and benefits are funded by the grant and annually report on class size effectiveness.

**Virginia [H.B. 2174](#)** (2017) requires middle and high schools to report the actual student-teacher ratio, which only includes the teachers who teach the grade and class on a full-time basis and not resource personnel.

**Washington [S.B. 5092](#)** (2021) establishes class size average requirements for each K-12 grade for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 school years that range from 17 to 28.74 students; it requires monthly reporting of the average.

**West Virginia H.B. 206** (2019) establishes maximum teacher-pupil ratios for first through sixth grade and requires information to be collected on seventh through twelfth grade. This bill establishes a study on school populations and reduction of overcrowding.