

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

AGENDA ITEM: INFORMATION { X } ACTION { } CLOSED MEETING { }

SUBJECT: ITEMS FOR BOARD MEMBERS

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Richmond Marriot, 500 East Broad Street for the nights of January 22 (40 rooms) and January 23 (118 rooms). Please make your hotel reservations directly by calling 804-643-3400. Inform the reservation staff you are attending the VSBA conference to receive a special rate of \$139 (single or double). The deadline for the reserved block is January 8, 2013. If reservations exceed the block number, or are made after the January 8th deadline, the minimum rate will be \$200. Please make your reservations by this date.

You may also make your hotel reservations online through a direct link by [clicking here](#).

You can also register for the conference online [by clicking here](#).

Reminder: Nametags must be visible to be admitted to ALL VSBA meetings and conferences.



VSBA Legislative Conference

January 23-24, 2013



**Richmond Marriott
500 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia**



Rivanna Ridge Professional Building
200 Hansen Road, Suite 2
Charlottesville, VA 22911



The 2013 General Assembly promises to be challenging for supporters of public education. We will start off the day with a working luncheon featuring greetings from the National School Boards Association President and commentary on the “big picture” political scene by Robert Holsworth, President of Virginia Tomorrow, LLC and frequent political analyst for the press and television. VSBA legislative initiatives and perennial issues will be reviewed by the VSBA lobbyists before you meet with your Legislators.

It is said every year and it just keeps getting truer, school board members need to be seen and heard more than ever during these crucial times. The VSBA Legislative Conference is scheduled to provide that opportunity before the crossover of education issues in the legislature. The VSBA Legislative Conference offers the opportunity for you to become involved. **Your presence is needed.** Don't miss your conference!

Wednesday, January 23, 2013

11:00 — 11:30 **Registration**

11:30 — 1:30 p.m. **Luncheon**

Presiding

*Roy K. Boyles
President, VSBA*

Greetings

*C. Ed Massey, President
National School Boards Association*

Comments on the Ever-changing Political Scene in Virginia

*Dr. Robert Holsworth
President, Virginia Tomorrow, LLC*

1:30 — 5:00 p.m.

Report on Federal Issues

*Deborah Riggsby,
Associate Executive Director, NSBA*

Review of the Governor's Budget

*James Regimbal
Principal, Fiscal Analytics, Ltd*

Legislative Issues Briefing

*D. Patrick Lacy
VSBA Lobbyist*

*Stacy Haney
VSBA Lobbyist*

Thursday, January 24, 2013

8:00 — 9:00 a.m. VSBA Breakfast Buffet

9:00– 11:45 a.m. Personal Visits with Legislators

Yes, you can count on me! I will be there to lobby my legislators on important education issues.

Name _____

School Division _____

___ School Board Member

___ Superintendent ___ Other

Costs:

Registration: \$150 (Before January 8)

Late Registration: \$200 (After January 8)

The deadline for registration is January 8. Registration fees received after January 8 will be \$200 per person. Purchase orders and registration via telephone do not constitute payment of registration fees and will result in a \$50 late fee if paid after the deadline date.

No refunds will be made after January 8 except in the case of personal illness. Prior to January 8 refunds of one-half of the registration minus a \$50 processing fee may be made.

All requests for refunds must be made to the VSBA President in writing signed by the Board Chair certifying a personal illness.

You may also register online at www.vsba.org
Please return this form with your payment to:

VSBA
200 Hansen Road Suite 2
Charlottesville, VA 22911



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NSBA National School Boards Association

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Sequestration

Sequestration = Across-the-Board Cuts to Education: Urge Congress to Intervene

Education programs face an estimated cut of 8.2 percent or more on January 2, 2013, unless Congress takes action to cancel the budget cuts. These cuts are scheduled to occur through a process called sequestration. Sequestration is defined as the automatic, across-the-board cancellation of budgetary resources. It was put into place as a government wide effort to cut overall federal spending without concern for priority investments like education that are crucial to the long term success of the nation, but are inconsequential in relation to the federal budget. NSBA urges Congress to rescind sequestration to protect our nation's education priorities.

Your Talking Points to Congress

- **A commitment from your representative to act now to rescind sequestration that is scheduled to occur on January 2, 2013, perhaps using the funding bills that Congress is considering for FY2013.**
- **A commitment from your representative to cancel the scheduled across-the-board cuts (sequestration) to education programs if sequestration moves forward.** These cuts would affect every school district and the millions of students they educate. Many school districts have already implemented cuts commensurate to state and local budget conditions. Any further cuts would result in larger class sizes, narrowing of the curriculum, possible four-day school weeks, loss of extracurricular activities, and teacher and staff layoffs. Describe the budget cuts your school district has implemented, as an example.
- **The initial budget cuts that took place when the Budget Control Act was enacted in August 2011 are sufficient.** The co-chairs of the Bipartisan Policy Center Debt Reduction Task Force, former Senator and Budget Committee Chairman, Pete Domenici, and former Federal Reserve Vice Chair, Dr. Alice Rivlin, have stated that "further significant cuts in discretionary spending will do little to improve long run fiscal sustainability and risk harming investment, recovery, and future growth."
- **State/local governments have very limited capacity to soften the cuts of sequestration.** According to a survey conducted by the American Association of School Administrators (*Cut Deep: How the Sequester Will Impact Our Nation's Schools*), "nine out of ten (90 percent) school administrators [indicated] that their state would be unable to absorb or offset the cuts of sequestration" and their district would be unable to absorb the cuts.
- **NSBA and nearly 3,000 organizations representing millions of Americans have signed a letter to Congress urging Congress and the President to work together to ensure that sequestration does not take effect.** The very programs that are at risk support economic growth, including Title I aid to schools; IDEA funds for students with disabilities; Impact Aid; teacher quality grants; after-school grants; English Language Acquisition grants; and career and technical education.
- **For FY2011, K-12 programs were already cut by more than \$835 million.** Additional budget cuts are not feasible for school districts, especially given state and local budget conditions that have impacted education through a series of reductions.

Background

Sequestration is a product of the *Budget Control Act of 2011* that was enacted in August of 2011 as the result of negotiations between Congress and the Administration to raise the national debt limit. In exchange for raising the national debt limit, the law created a Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (called the Supercommittee) that was tasked with developing a plan to produce a savings in expenditures of \$1.2 trillion by November 23, 2011. However, the Supercommittee was unable to reach an agreement on how to enact the \$1.2 trillion in cuts. Therefore, the Budget Control Act includes a provision stating that in lieu of an agreement or congressional passage of legislation by the Supercommittee, a series of across-the-board budget cuts (also called sequestration) to both defense programs and domestic

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programs, including education, will occur instead. The impact of sequestration on education programs that Congress must decide now is an estimated \$3.5 billion to \$4.1 billion budget cut. This includes an estimated \$1.2 billion cut to Title I grants for disadvantaged students and an estimated \$900 million cut to special education under the *Individuals With Disabilities Education Act* (IDEA) for the 2013-14 school year.

"More specifically, the resulting \$1.2 billion cut to Title I could mean denying funding to nearly 4,000 schools serving more than 1.6 million disadvantaged students, and more than 16,000 teachers and aides could lose their jobs," according to U.S. Department of Education Secretary Arne Duncan.

Secretary Duncan also stated during a hearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-Health & Human Services-Education that the estimated cut would affect special education grants by more than \$900 million, "which could translate to the loss of 10,000 special education teachers, aides, and other staff providing...support to children with disabilities."

Please refer to the chart on page 27 which lists the overall impact of an eight percent across-the-board cut to select education programs such as Teacher Quality grants, Impact Aid, and English Language Acquisition. For more information on the projected loss of funds per state, please visit www.nsba.org/lobbyingguide2012.

In some instances, state education agencies are informing districts that sequestration cuts could occur, while in others like Texas, the state is slated to withhold 10 percent of the local grants in case the cuts do go into effect.

Ultimately, Congress can intervene now and rescind the sequestration provision of the Budget Control Act before it is scheduled to become effective on January 2, 2013. For example, Congress could pass legislation rescinding the sequestration as a stand-alone bill, or as a provision in an appropriations measure for FY2013 or any other bill. In a Senate Finance Committee hearing on June 19, former Senator Pete Domenici and former Federal Reserve Vice Chair Dr. Alice Rivlin, who served as co-chairs of the Bipartisan Policy Center Debt Reduction Task Force, stated that the initial cuts (approximately \$917 billion over 10 years) that were legislated when the Budget Control Act was first enacted are sufficient. "...Further significant cuts in discretionary spending will do little to improve long run fiscal sustainability and risk harming investment, recovery, and future growth. So far, Congress has imposed virtually 100 percent of deficit reduction on less than 37 percent of the budget."

Recent Legislation

The House of Representatives passed a bill in May called the *Sequester Replacement Reconciliation Act of 2012* (H.R. 5652) that would prohibit sequestration from affecting Department of Defense programs. However, the cuts that were initially slated for defense programs, which were half the \$1.2 trillion total, could then be shifted to education and other non-defense programs, thereby more than doubling the amount of the across-the-board cut (i.e. more than 16 percent). Currently, Senate leaders have indicated that they do not plan to consider this legislation.

On June 27, The House Budget Committee unanimously reported H.R. 5872, the *Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012*, which would require the Administration to explain how sequestration would be applied to programs, including the estimated percentage of cuts for each program in Fiscal Year 2013. The House of Representatives subsequently passed this bill by a vote of 414 to 2 on July 18. In the Senate, Senators John Thune (R-SD) and Jeff Sessions (R-AL) have introduced a similar bill. Senators Patty Murray (D-WA) and John McCain (R-AZ) also negotiated an amendment to the recent farm bill requiring the Administration to submit a report on how sequestration will work. Among the items the amendment requires the president to report on is "an assessment of the impact of program cuts to education funding across the country, including estimates on teaching jobs lost, the number of students cut off programs they depend on, and education resources lost by States and local educational agencies..."

WHO WE ARE

Founded in 1940, NSBA represents its State Association members and their more than 90,000 local school board members, virtually all of whom are elected. These local officials govern 13,809 local school districts serving the nation's 50 million public school students.

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CONTACT

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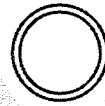


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Sequestration



**THE IMPACT ON OUR SCHOOLS
&
WHAT WE CAN DO**

Resolution for School Boards Regarding Sequestration

WHEREAS, a world class public education is essential for the future success of our nation and today's schoolchildren; and

WHEREAS, the Budget Control Act of 2011 includes a provision to impose \$1.2 trillion in across-the-board budget cuts to almost all federal programs including education that would become effective January 2, 2013; and

WHEREAS, these across-the-board budget cuts would impact school districts during the 2013-14 school year, with the exception of the Impact Aid program, with which a reduction would become effective this school year; and

WHEREAS, these across-the-board budget cuts, also known as sequestration, would impact education by a reduction in funds of 8.2 percent or more and could result in larger class sizes, fewer course offerings, possible four-day school weeks, loss of extracurricular activities, and teacher and staff lay-offs [INCLUDE EXAMPLES PERTINENT TO YOUR DISTRICT]; and

WHEREAS, sequestration would impact almost every public school system in the nation and the millions of students educated through programs such as Title I grants for disadvantaged students, the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), English Language Acquisition, Career and Technical Education, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and more; and

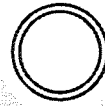
WHEREAS, _____ [INSERT NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT], as well as other public schools, would be impacted nationwide by an estimated \$2.7 billion loss from just three programs alone – Title I grants, IDEA special education state grants and Head Start – that serve a combined 30.7 million children; and

WHEREAS, federal funding for K-12 programs was already reduced by more than \$835 million in Fiscal Year 2011, and state and local funding for education continues to be impacted by budget cuts and lower local property tax revenues; and

WHEREAS, states and local governments have very limited capacity to absorb further budget cuts from sequestration, as _____ [INSERT NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT] has already implemented cuts commensurate to state and local budget conditions;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the _____ [INSERT NAME OF SCHOOL DISTRICT] urges Congress and the Administration to amend the Budget Control Act to mitigate the drastic cuts to education that would affect our students and communities, and to protect education as an investment critical to economic stability and American competitiveness.

Sequestration



- Defined as the “automatic, across-the-board cancellation of budgetary resources”
- Slated to impose across-the-board cuts of 8.2 percent or more to education and other domestic programs
- Would occur January 2, 2013 for most federal programs, unless Congress intervenes

Timing for School Districts



- Reductions would occur during the 2013-14 school year for most programs (e.g. Title I, Special Education, Teacher Quality, Career & Technical Education)
- Reductions would affect Impact Aid funding during the 2012-13 school year.
- U.S. Department of Education guidance

Sequestration



- Outcome of the Budget Control Act of 2011
- Supercommittee on deficit reduction was unable to develop a plan for \$1.2 trillion in savings
- In lieu of a Supercommittee plan, sequestration is scheduled to become effective January 2, 2013.

Sequestration=Across-the-Board Cuts to Education

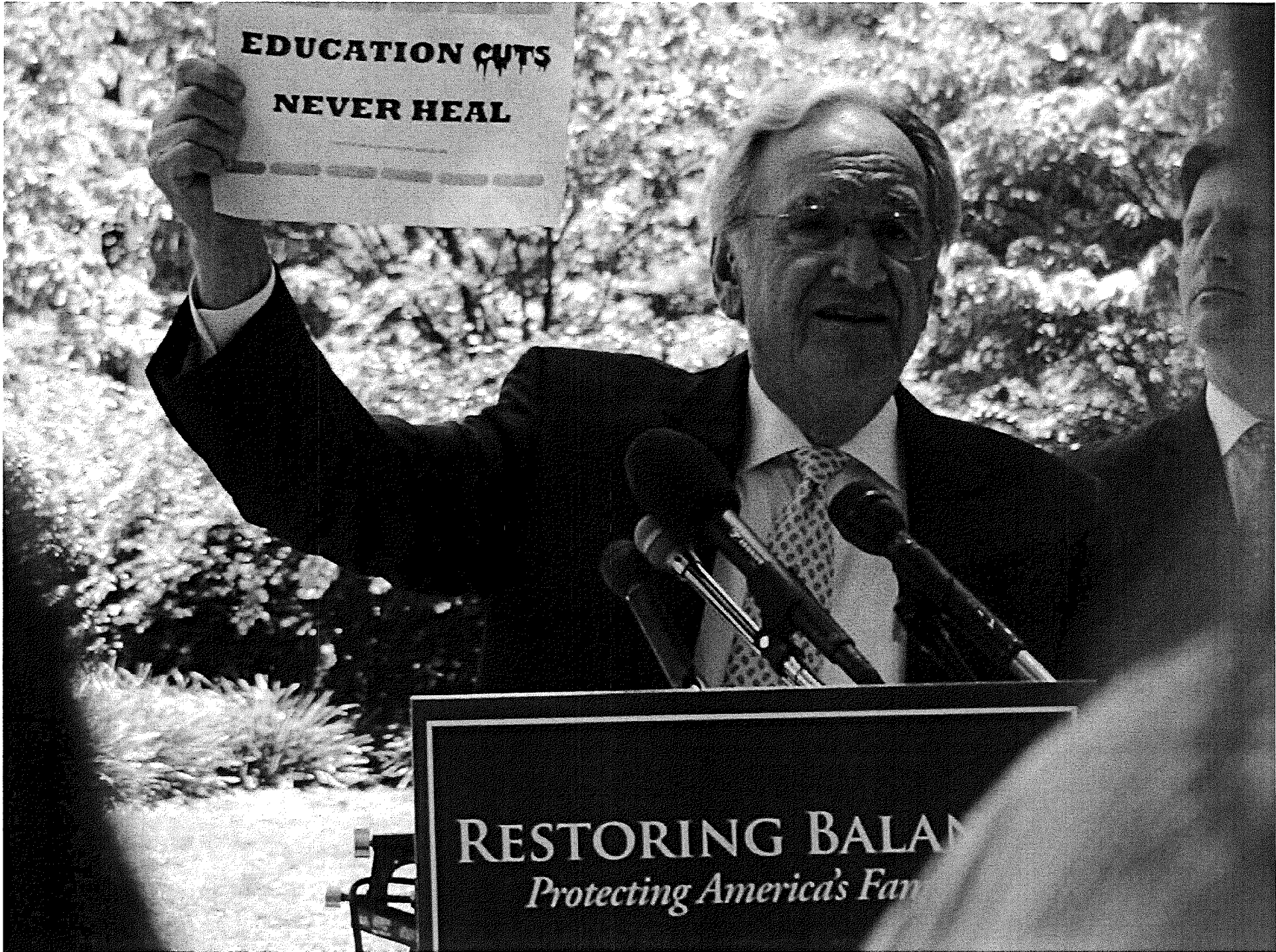


- Title I grants = \$1.1 billion cut, affecting nearly two million students.
- Special education = \$900+ million reduction, impacting nearly 500,000 children with disabilities.
- English Language Acquisition = \$60 million loss, affecting an estimated 377,000 students.

Latest Developments



- “Under Threat: Sequestration’s Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services” published by Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health & Human Services, Education Chairman Tom Harkin (D-IA)
- Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing and Capitol Hill rally
- *Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012*, required the Administration to explain how sequestration would be applied to programs within 30 days after its enactment, including the estimated percentage of cuts for each program, as well as the “resulting reductions at the program, project, and activity level.”



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Impact of Sequestration



- Share your examples with NSBA of how sequestration would impact your school district.
- For example, sequestration's budget cuts would mean increased class sizes and less access to programs for children with special needs, as well as summer school, college counselors, early childhood education and after-school programming.

Impact of Sequestration



- Significantly fewer hours of specialized reading instruction for struggling readers
- Loss of \$144,740 or about 3.0 FTE Teaching positions
- Scaling back services in schools and undercutting core reforms directed at closing the gap
- Impact on professional development and services provided to Title I Schools

Impact of Sequestration



- Reduce professional development opportunities
- Staff reductions
- Deferred maintenance / purchases
- Reduced course offerings
- Reduced extra-curricular activities
- Cut bus transportation routes/availability
- Close/consolidate schools
 - National Association of Federally Impacted Schools

Estimate what your school district could lose if sequestration occurs

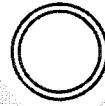


To utilize the spreadsheet to find data for your school district, visit <http://files.nsba.org/advocacy/naf.pdf>

- Column 3 = total 2010 Enrollment
- Column 4 = per pupil expenditure in 2010
- Column 5 = total revenue in 2010 (\$ thousands)
- Column 6 = federal revenue in 2010 (\$ thousands)
- Column 7 = % of revenue from federal sources
- Column 8 = revenue lost with a 7.8% cut (\$ thousands)
- Column 9 = % of revenue lost with a 7.8% cut

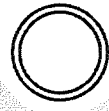
**Data is provided by the New America Foundation.

Impact on School Bonds



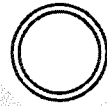
- Issuers of Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCBs), Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) or Build America Bonds (BABs) may be affected by a reduction in direct payments
- Nationwide, \$255 million in subsidy payments would be cut for BABs, \$62 million in payment cuts for QSCBs, \$3 million for QZABs, according to the White House Office of Management and Budget report
- Would increase bond payments

Impact on School Bonds



- Virginia has issued about \$1.5 billion of BABs and \$369 million of QSCBs.
- The subsidy cut would be about \$735,000 for fiscal 2013, according to Manju Ganeriwala, Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Talking Points



- <http://www.nsba.org/Advocacy-Resources/Sequestration.html>
- Urge Congress to cancel the across-the-board cuts by rescinding the sequestration provisions of the Budget Control Act.
- The initial cuts legislated when the Budget Control Act was first enacted are sufficient (approximately \$917 billion over 10 years). Further significant cuts in discretionary spending will do little to improve long run fiscal sustainability and risk harming investment, recovery, and future growth.

Former Senator Pete Domenici and former Federal Reserve Vice Chair Alice Rivlin, co-chairs of the Bipartisan Policy Center Debt Reduction Task Force

Resources

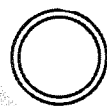


- Sample Board Resolution
- Sample opinion editorial for local newspapers
- Sample letter to Members of Congress
- Survey regarding impact of sequestration

FY2013 Funding



- Congress passed a six-month Continuing Resolution (CR) instead of pending FY2013 appropriations bills
- CR will fund education and other programs through March 27, 2013
- Programs are funded at their current Fiscal Year 2012 levels plus an across-the-board increase of 0.612%
- If sequestration becomes effective, the funding levels from the CR would be affected by the across-the-board cuts of approximately 8.2%.



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NSBA Advocacy website:

www.nsba.org/advocacy

