

BATH COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

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

SUBJECT: ITEMS FOR BOARD MEMBERS

Patsy Chestnut

From: Samantha Bosserman <vsba@embrams-mail.com>
Sent: Friday, April 20, 2018 3:46 PM
To: Sharon Fry
Subject: School Board Governance Webinar Series by Phil Gore May 14 and 15

Good afternoon,

You are invited to attend a special webinar series led by Phil Gore, Division Director of Leadership Team Services at the Texas Association of School Boards. Phil Gore was the featured speaker at the April 2017 Hot Topic Conference in Charlottesville. This webinar series highlights topics from the conference and continues the conversation on the School Board's role in Student Achievement.

VSBA Webinar – Intentional Governance in Practice: School board actions related to improved achievement

May 14-15, 2018

School boards and the districts they serve are busy about a multitude of things. It is difficult, but of paramount importance, that the school board maintain a consistent and tight focus on the number one priority of a school district. Improving student learning cannot get lost in the shuffle. School boards, together with their administrative team, need to have a plan, monitor the plan for success, and make adjustments when needed. This webinar highlights essential elements of intentional governance for improved student learning. This includes setting SMART goals for improved student learning, regular monitoring through interim assessments, and ongoing conversation among the board and superintendent for improved results.

Presenter: Phil Gore, Texas Association of School Boards

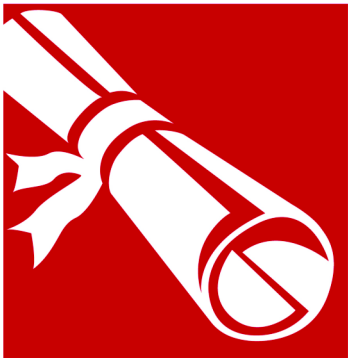
Registration: Please note, you will need to register for each session individually online. If multiple people are viewing from the same connection, please register under the same name for both webinars to avoid being charged at the a-la-carte rate. To register for the webinar, click here:
<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/rt/946427013515137281>

Cost: \$260 per connection for the complete series OR \$140 per session per connection a-la-carte

If you have any questions, please contact Alicia Trice, coordinator of special projects, at alicia@vsba.org.

Thanks,

Samantha S. Bosserman, Director of Communications and Board Development
Virginia School Boards Association
200 Hansen Road, Suite 2
Charlottesville, VA 22911
800-446-8722 or 434-295-8722 Office
434-295-8785 Fax
samantha@vsba.org, www.vsba.org



VSBA School Law Conference

June 1, 2018

Short Pump Hilton
12042 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23233

Your school division needs **you**, **your superintendent**, and **your attorney** to be at the 2018 VSBA School Law Conference. Why? Because many of the decisions you make have legal implications that will impact your school division for years to come. Be informed and be prepared!

Workshop Agenda

Friday, June 1, 2018

8:15 Registration and Continental Breakfast

9:00 Welcome
Scott Albrecht, President
Virginia School Boards Association

9:05 Title IX: The Legacy and Lessons
The Honorable Elizabeth Dillon, Judge
United States District Court
Doug Guynn, Esq., Co-Chair, The Virginia Education Law GroupSM
BotkinRose, PLC
Lindsay Brubaker Esq., Co-Chair, The Virginia Education
Law GroupSM
BotkinRose, PLC

10:30 Break

10:45 The Virginia Board of Education's Profile of a Graduate: Advancing Learning for the Future for Virginia's Students
Dr. Cynthia Cave, Assistant Superintendent for Policy and Communications
Virginia Department of Education

11:30 Data data everywhere, everyone wants schools to share. Identifying data issues in school divisions.
Wade Anderson, Assistant County Attorney and Counsel
Henrico County School Board

12:35 Break

12:45 Legal/Legislative Update from 2018 General Assembly
Jeremy Bennett, Government Relations Specialist
Virginia School Boards Association
Stacy Haney, Lobbyist
Virginia School Boards Association

1:20 Lunch & Adjournment



VSBA

Virginia School Boards Association

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

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Hilton Short Pump, 12042 West Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23233, for the night of May 31. Please make your hotel reservations directly by calling 1-800-445-8667.

Please make sure to tell the reservation staff you are attending the Virginia School Boards Association conference to receive the special rate of \$143 (single or double).

The deadline for the reserved block is May 10. Please make your reservations by this date. If reservations exceed the block number, or are made after the May 10 deadline, the room rate is not guaranteed.

Fill out the registration form below or register for the conference online at: <https://ams.embr.mobi/Events/Registration/Wizard/EventDetails.aspx?C=ifON&EID=GJDD>. Registration for VSBA conferences and events is open to VSBA members and affiliate members only.

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

Thank you to our sponsor



Register Online
vsba.org



Registration Form

Name _____

Division _____

School Board Member

Superintendent

Other _____

Costs:

Registration: \$185

Late Registration: \$240 (after May 18)

VSBA SCHOOL LAW CONFERENCE

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 of May 18. No refunds will be made after May 18 except in the case of personal illness. All requests for refunds must be made to the VSBA president in writing signed by the board chair certifying a personal illness.

Please return this form with your payment to:

VSBA
200 Hansen Road, Suite 2
Charlottesville, VA 22911



33rd Annual VSBA Conference on Education July 17, 2018

Richmond Marriott
500 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA

Join hundreds of school division leaders from across Virginia at the 33rd annual VSBA Conference on Education.

Attendees will have the opportunity to choose from a variety of mini-workshops which highlight successful practices in Virginia's school divisions. Participants will leave with many great insights and practical ideas. After the roundtable presentations, attendees will break into regional meetings to discuss pertinent issues coming up for their particular regions.

During lunch, the Food for Thought and the VSBA Excellence in Workforce Readiness awards will be announced.

Register today, and don't miss out on one of the VSBA's most highly regarded and attended conferences!



Conference Agenda

7:30—9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00—9:05 a.m.	Welcome Scott Albrecht President, Virginia School Boards Association
9:05—9:15 a.m.	Greetings Michelle Cottrell-Williams 2018 Virginia Teacher of the Year
9:15—9:45 a.m.	Handmade Empowerment Aaron Dykstra Executive Director, The Making Foundation
9:45—12:15 p.m.	Mini-Workshops
12:30—1:00 p.m.	Regional Meetings
1:00—2:30 p.m.	Luncheon Program <ul style="list-style-type: none">—Presentation of 2018 Food for Thought Awards—Presentation of 2018 VSBA Excellence in Workforce Readiness Awards The Relentless Principal Hamish Brewer, Principal, Fred M. Lynn Middle School Prince William County Public Schools
2:30 p.m.	Adjournment



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200 Hansen Road, Suite 2
Charlottesville, VA 22911

A block of rooms has been reserved at the **Richmond Marriott**, 500 East Broad Street, for the nights of July 15 & 16, 2018. Please make your hotel reservations directly by calling 1-800-228-9290.

Inform the reservation staff you are attending the conference to receive the special rate of \$159 (single or double).

The deadline for the reserved block is June 16, 2018. If reservations exceed the block number, or are made after the June 16 deadline, the discounted rate is not guaranteed.

Questions? Contact
Alicia Trice at
Alicia@vsba.org.

Fill out the registration form below or register for the conference online at <https://ams.embr.mobi/Events/Registration/Wizard/EventDetails.aspx?C=ifON&EID=GJED>

Registration for VSBA conferences is open to VSBA members and affiliate members only.

Thank you to our sponsor

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



ARCHITECTURE
INTERIORS
LANDSCAPE
CAMPUS PLANNING

Register Online
www.vsba.org



Registration Form

VSBA CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Name _____

Division _____

- School Board Member
 Superintendent
 Other _____

Cost:

Registration: \$205
Late Fee: \$255 (after July 3)

No refunds will be made after July 3 except in the case of personal illness. All requests for refunds must be made to the VSBA president in writing signed by the board chair certifying a personal illness. Registrations made after July 3 will incur a \$50 late fee.

Please return this form with your payment to:
VSBA
200 Hansen Road, Suite 2
Charlottesville, VA 22911

This information was handed out at the VSBA Regional meeting on Wednesday, April 25th. Since everyone did not get a copy, it is included for your information.

Note: The Senate does not meet until May 14, 2018 to address the state budget.



Sine Die Report 2018

Below is a summary of some of the most significant education-related legislation that was passed and that was defeated by the General Assembly during the 2018 session. The state budget remains to be resolved and Governor Northam will reconvene the General Assembly for a special session on April 11th.

This session, VSBA worked on approximately 300 bills that were directly or indirectly related to K-12 education. We have had numerous significant successes in defeating or amending unfavorable legislation and in passing favorable legislation. Thank you to all of you who engaged in advocacy with the General Assembly. Your voice makes a difference in Richmond as legislators make decisions that impact your school divisions. We greatly appreciate your help and thank you again for your continued support of VSBA!

Passed Legislation

[HB 1 \(Wilt\)](#) – This bill makes significant changes to the way that student directory information must be handled. Specifically, the bill provides that except as provided otherwise by federal law or regulation, a school shall not release the address, phone number, or email address of a student unless the parent, legal guardian, or eligible student has affirmatively consented in writing to the disclosure. Under current law, a school could designate student addresses, phone numbers and email address as directory information and then could disclose such information unless the parent, legal guardian, or eligible student opted out of such disclosure.

[HB 2 \(Bell, Richard\)](#) – This bill requires the Board of Education to provide for teacher licensure by reciprocity for any spouse of an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the Commonwealth, provided that such spouse has obtained a valid out-of-state license, with full credentials and without deficiencies, that is in force at the time the application for a Virginia license is received by the Department of Education. The bill provides that no service requirements or licensing assessments shall be required for such an individual. The bill is identical to [SB 103 \(Suetterlein\)](#). VSBA supported this legislation.

[HB 3 \(Landes\)](#) – This bill requires the State Board to develop and implement, in coordination with the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia, the Department of Education, and the Virginia Association of School Superintendents, (i) a plan to achieve and maintain the same standards regarding quality, consistency and level of evaluation for dual enrollment courses offered by local school divisions, (ii) a process and criteria for determining whether any dual enrollment courses meet or exceed such quality standards is transferable to a public institution of higher education as (a) a uniform certificate of general studies program or passport program course credit, (b) a general elective course credit, or (c) a course credit meeting other academic requirements of a public institution of higher education. VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 50 \(Hope\)](#) – This bill requires each local school board to adopt policies that (i) prohibit school board employees from requiring a student who cannot pay for a meal at school or



who owes a school meal debt to do chores or other work to pay for such meals or wear a wristband or hand stamp and (ii) require school board employees to direct any communication relating to a school meal debt to the student's parent, which may be made by a letter addressed to the parent to be sent home with the student.

[HB 129 \(Yancey\)](#) – This bill modifies the worker retraining tax credit by allowing credit to manufacturers conducting a manufacturing orientation, instruction, and training program that is (i) provided to students in grades six through 12, (ii) coordinated with the local school division and certified as qualified for tax credit by the Virginia Economic Partnership Development Authority, and (iii) conducted either at a plant or facility used by the manufacturer or at a public middle or high school in Virginia. The credit would equal 35 percent of the manufacturer's direct costs in providing the program, not to exceed \$2,000 for any year.

[HB 150 \(Bulova\)](#) – This bill requires local departments of social services to notify the appropriate school board without delay if the subject of a founded complaint of child abuse or neglect was, at the time of the investigation or the conduct that led to the report, an employee of a school division located within the Commonwealth. Currently, such reporting is only required if the subject of the complaint is an employee of a school division at the time the complaint is determined to be founded.

[HB 212 \(Wright\)](#) – This bill allows any school board to hire close family members of school board members if (i) the member certifies that he had no involvement with the hiring decision and (ii) the superintendent certifies to the remaining members of the governing body in writing that the employment is based upon merit and fitness and the competitive rating of the qualifications of the individual and that no member of the board had any involvement with the hiring decision. Current law limits use of the exemption to only those school districts located in Planning Districts 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, and 17. This bill is identical to [SB 124 \(Black\)](#). VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 215 \(Knight\)](#) – This bill creates a renewable one-year license for any individual who has (i) received a graduate degree from a regionally accredited institution of higher education; (ii) completed at least 30 credit hours of teaching experience as an instructor at a regionally accredited institution of higher education; and (iii) received qualifying scores on the professional teacher's assessments prescribed by the Board, including the communication and literacy assessment and the content-area assessment for the endorsement sought and (iv) completed certain other licensure requirements. VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 507 \(Mullin\)](#) – This bill provides that (i) the instructional programs for students with limited English proficiency implemented by each local school board may include dual language programs whereby such students receive instruction in English and in a second language and (ii) the additional full-time equivalent instructional positions for students identified as having limited English proficiency that are funded pursuant to the general



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appropriation act may include dual language teachers who provide instruction in English and in a second language. VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 544 \(Freitas\)](#) – This bill permits each local school board to (i) establish High School to Work Partnerships (Partnerships) between public high schools and local businesses to create opportunities for high school students to (a) participate in an apprenticeship, internship, or job shadow program in a variety of trades and skilled labor positions or (b) tour local businesses and meet with owners and employees or (ii) delegate the authority to establish Partnerships to the local school division's career and technical education administrator or his designee, in collaboration with the guidance counselor office of each public high school in the school division. The bill requires such local school boards to educate high school students about opportunities available through such Partnerships. The bill also requires the Board of Education, the Department of Labor and Industry, and the State Board for Community Colleges to identify Partnerships that may be eligible for exemptions from certain federal and state labor laws and regulations and establish procedures by which such exemptions may be obtained for such Partnerships. VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 632 \(Bulova\)](#) – This bill requires the Board of Education (Board) to (i) establish content standards and curriculum guidelines for courses in career investigation; (ii) develop, in consultation with certain stakeholders, resource materials that are designed to ensure that students have the ability to further explore interest in career and technical education opportunities in middle and high school; and (iii) disseminate such career investigation resource materials to each school board. The bill directs each school board to require each middle school student to take at least one course or alternative program of instruction in career investigation.

[HB 638 \(Collins\)](#) – This bill prohibits political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, which includes local school boards, from regulating the use of privately owned, unmanned aircraft system (e.g. drones). The bill contains certain provisions prohibiting the use of a drones without permission near dwellings. The bill also contains limitations on the use of drones by registered sex offenders and by persons who are the subject of protective orders.

[HB 803 \(O'Quinn\)](#) – This bill extends eligibility to participate in programs of preparation and instruction to take a high school equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education to individuals who are at least 16 years of age. Under current law, such programs are available only to adults who did not complete high school, students who have been granted permission by their division superintendent, and those who have been ordered by a court to participate in the program.

[HB 810 \(O'Quinn\)](#) – This bill reduces the training requirements for school bus driver applicant who do not possess an commercial driver's license to the following: (i) a minimum of 24 hours of classroom training and (ii) six hours of behind-the-wheel training



on a school bus that contains no pupil passengers and requires any school bus operator applicant who possesses a commercial driver's license to receive (a) a minimum of four hours of classroom training and (b) three hours of behind-the-wheel training on a school bus that contains no pupil passengers. Current law leaves the setting of such hourly requirements to the Department of Education.

[HB 1000 \(Gilbert\)](#) – This bill was intended to address the decision of the Virginia Supreme Court in *Butler v. Fairfax County School Board*, in which the Court held that school boards were not permitted to employ individuals who had any prior felony conviction. The Court's decision resulted in some local school boards terminating employees who had been hired with prior felony convictions. The bill permits those school boards to re-hire such individuals who had been employed by the school board as of December 17, 2015 (the date of the Court's decision), provided that the individual has been granted a simple pardon by the Governor and has had his civil rights restored by the Governor.

[HB 1044 \(Torian\)](#) – This bill requires each school board to adopt policies to (i) prohibit abusive work environments in the school division, (ii) provide for the appropriate discipline of any school board employee who contributes to an abusive work environment, and (iii) prohibit retaliation or reprisal against a school board employee who alleges an abusive work environment or assists in the investigation of an allegation of an abusive work environment.

[HB 1085 \(Yancey\)](#) – This bill requires any local school board of a school division in which a military installation or other military housing is located to establish and implement policies to provide for the enrollment to any school of any military student residing on a military installation or in military housing within the school division, upon the request of his parent. The bill permits such policies to include certain conditions. The bill requires a copy of such policies to be posted on the division's website and to be available to the public upon request.

[HB 1125 \(Landes\)](#) – This bill makes several changes to the teacher licensure process, including (i) permitting teachers with a valid out-of-state license, with full credentials and without deficiencies, to receive licensure by reciprocity without passing additional licensing assessments and (ii) specifying that for the purpose of Board of Education regulations for the approval of teacher education programs, the term "education preparation program" includes four-year bachelor's degree programs in teacher education. VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 1156 \(Wilt\)](#) - This bill requires the Board of Education, in its regulations governing licensure, to provide for licensure of teachers with an endorsement in dual language instruction pre-kindergarten through grade six. The bill defines "dual language instruction" as instruction in English and in a second language. The bill requires the Board, in establishing the requirements for such endorsement, to require, at minimum, coursework in dual language education; bilingual literacy development; methods of second language

acquisition; theories of second language acquisition; instructional strategies for classroom management for the elementary classroom; and content-based curriculum, instruction, and assessment. The bill provides that (i) each teacher with such an endorsement is exempt from the Virginia Communication and Literacy Assessment requirement but is subject to the subject matter-specific professional teacher's assessment requirements and (ii) no teacher with such an endorsement is required to obtain an additional endorsement in early/primary education pre-kindergarten through grade three or elementary education pre-kindergarten through grade six in order to teach in pre-kindergarten through grade six. VSBA supported this bill.

[HB 1419 \(Delaney\)](#) – This bill requires local school boards to provide (i) a minimum of 680 hours of instructional time to students in elementary, except for students in half-day kindergarten, in the four academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, and history and social science and (ii) a minimum of 375 hours of instructional time to students in half-day kindergarten in the four academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, and history and social science. The bill authorizes local school boards to include and require the Board of Education to accept, elementary school, unstructured recreational time that is intended to develop teamwork, social skills, and overall physical fitness in any calculation of total instructional time or teaching hours, provided that such unstructured recreational time does not exceed 15 percent of total instructional time or teaching hours.

[HB 1600 \(Bourne\)](#) – This bill reduces the maximum length of a long-term suspension from 364 calendar days to 45 school days. The bill permits a long-term suspension to extend beyond a 45-school-day period if (i) the offense involved firearms, drugs, or serious bodily injury or (ii) the local school board or the division superintendent or his designee finds that aggravating circumstances exist, as defined by the Department of Education.

[SB 76 \(Favola\)](#) – This bill specifies that for the purpose of Board of Education regulations for the approval of teacher education programs, the term "education preparation program" includes four-year bachelor's degree programs in teacher education. VSBA supported this bill.

[SB 170 \(Stanley\)](#) – This bill provides that no student in preschool through grade three shall be suspended for more than three school days or expelled from attendance at school unless (i) the offense involved physical harm or credible threat of physical harm to others or (ii) the local school board or the division superintendent or his designee finds that aggravating circumstances exist, as defined by the Department of Education.

[SB 229 \(Hanger\)](#) – This bill requires the Board of Education to establish a training program for school board employees who assist in the transportation of students on school buses, including individuals employed to operate school buses and school bus aides, on autism spectrum disorders, including the characteristics of autism spectrum disorders, strategies for interacting with students with autism spectrum disorders, and collaboration with other employees who assist in the transportation of students on school buses. The bill requires



each school board employee who assists in the transportation of students with autism spectrum disorders on school buses to participate in such training program.

[SB 273 \(Petersen\)](#) – This bill requires local school boards to provide (i) a minimum of 680 hours of instructional time to students in elementary, except for students in half-day kindergarten, in the four academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, and history and social science and (ii) a minimum of 375 hours of instructional time to students in half-day kindergarten in the four academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, and history and social science. The bill authorizes local school boards to include and require the Board of Education to accept, elementary school, unstructured recreational time that is intended to develop teamwork, social skills, and overall physical fitness in any calculation of total instructional time or teaching hours, provided that such unstructured recreational time does not exceed 15 percent of total instructional time or teaching hours. The bill is identical to [HB 1419 \(Delaney\)](#).

[SB 343 \(Peake\)](#) – This bill was intended to address the decision of the Virginia Supreme Court in *Butler v. Fairfax County School Board*, in which the Court held that school boards were not permitted to employ individuals who had any prior felony conviction. The Court's decision resulted in some local school boards terminating employees who had been hired with prior felony convictions. The bill permits those school boards to re-hire such individuals who had been employed by the school board as of December 17, 2015 (the date of the Court's decision), provided that the individual has been granted a simple pardon by the Governor and has had his civil rights restored by the Governor. The bill is identical to [HB 1000 \(Gilbert\)](#).

[SB 349 \(Peake\)](#) – This bill makes several changes to the teacher licensure process, including (i) permitting teachers with a valid out-of-state license, with full credentials and without deficiencies, to receive licensure by reciprocity without passing additional licensing assessments and (ii) specifying that for the purpose of Board of Education regulations for the approval of teacher education programs, the term "education preparation program" includes four-year bachelor's degree programs in teacher education. VSBA supported this bill. The bill is identical to [HB 1125 \(Landes\)](#).

[SB 526 \(Obenshain\)](#) – This bill prohibits political subdivisions of the Commonwealth, which includes local school boards, from regulating the use of privately owned, unmanned aircraft system (e.g. drones). The bill contains certain provisions prohibiting the use of a drones without permission near dwellings. The bill also contains limitations on the use of drones by registered sex offenders and by persons who are the subject of protective orders. This bill is identical to [HB 638 \(Collins\)](#).

[SB 557 \(Hanger\)](#) – This bill reduces the training requirements for school bus driver applicant who do not possess an commercial driver's license to the following: (i) a minimum of 24 hours of classroom training and (ii) six hours of behind-the-wheel training on a school bus that contains no pupil passengers and requires any school bus operator



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applicant who possesses a commercial driver's license to receive (a) a minimum of four hours of classroom training and (b) three hours of behind-the-wheel training on a school bus that contains no pupil passengers. Current law leaves the setting of such hourly requirements to the Department of Education. This bill is identical to [HB 810 \(O'Quinn\)](#).

[SB 840 \(Favola\)](#) – This bill requires each local school board to adopt policies that (i) prohibit school board employees from requiring a student who cannot pay for a meal at school or who owes a school meal debt to do chores or other work to pay for such meals or wear a wristband or hand stamp and (ii) require school board employees to direct any communication relating to a school meal debt to the student's parent, which may be made by a letter addressed to the parent to be sent home with the student. This bill is identical to [HB 50 \(Hope\)](#).

Defeated Legislation

[HB 13 \(Kory\)](#) – This bill would have required state funding to be provided pursuant to the general appropriation act to support 20 full-time equivalent instructional positions for each 1,000 students identified as having limited English proficiency. Current law requires state funding to support 17 such positions for each 1,000 such students. The bill was left in the House Appropriations Committee.

[HB 15 \(Mullin\)](#) – This bill would have required a principal to first take appropriate alternative disciplinary action or determine that no such appropriate alternative disciplinary action exists before referring to the local law-enforcement agency student incidents of assault and assault and battery without bodily injury. The bill was left in the House Courts of Justice Committee.

[HB 90 \(Bell, John\)](#) – This bill would have permitted a school board to conduct a teacher grievance hearing before a three-member fact-finding panel consisting of one member selected by the teacher, one member selected by the division superintendent, and an impartial hearing officer, selected by the other two panel members, to serve as the chairman of the panel. Under current law, the school board has the option of appointing a hearing officer or conducting such hearing itself. The bill would also have remove the requirement that a teacher grievance hearing be set within 15 days of the request for such hearing and extend from five days to 10 days the minimum period of advanced written notice to the teacher of the time and place of such hearing. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Education Committee.

[HB 159 \(Rasoul\)](#) – This bill would have required each local school board to implement a comprehensive, sequential family life education curriculum in grades kindergarten through 12 that is consistent with the family life education Standards of Learning or curriculum guidelines developed by the Board of Education and removes from such standards and guidelines the requirement for instruction in the benefits, challenges, responsibilities, and value of marriage for men, women, children, and communities; abstinence education; the value of postponing sexual activity; and the benefits of adoption as a positive choice in the



event of an unwanted pregnancy. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was passed by indefinitely by the House Education Committee.

[HB 221 \(Miyares\)](#) – This bill would have broadened the eligibility criteria for students with a disability to include students with an Individualized Instructional Plan (IIP) attending a school for students with a disability licensed by the Department of Education and accredited by an agency approved by Virginia Council of Private Education. Under current law, only students who have obtained an Individualized Educational Plan (IEP) pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) may meet the criteria for the Education Improvement Scholarships tax credits program. The remaining criteria for students with a disability (residence in Virginia and family household income not more than 400 percent of the poverty level) would have continued to apply regardless of whether the student had an IIP or an IEP. The bill would have increased the scholarship amount available for an eligible student with a disability from 100 percent to 300 percent of the per-pupil amount distributed to the local school division as the state's share of the standards of quality costs. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Finance Committee.

[HB 224 \(Krizek\)](#) – This bill would have required the Board of Education to make regulations to require each new public school bus purchased for the transportation of students to be equipped with a seat belt consisting of a lap belt and shoulder strap or harness in every seat. The bill would have required each school board to ensure that no later than July 1, 2036, each school bus that it uses for the transportation of students is equipped with a seat belt in every seat. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Education Committee.

[HB 252 \(Guzman\)](#) – This bill would have required each school board to employ at least one mental health counselor per 250 students in each high school in the local school division. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Education Committee.

[HB 253 \(Guzman\)](#) – This bill would have provided that the maximum caseload for each full-time special education aide is five students. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Education Committee.

[HB 296 \(Bell, Richard\)](#) – This bill would have prohibited students in preschool through grade three from being suspended or expelled except for drug offenses, firearm offenses, or certain criminal acts. VSBA strongly opposed this bill. The bill was passed by indefinitely by the House Education Committee.

[HB 372 \(Robinson\)](#) – This bill would have made local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. The bill would require local school boards that set the school calendar with a pre-Labor Day opening date, except those schools that were granted a "good cause" waiver for the 2017-2018 school year, to close



all schools in the division from (i) the Thursday immediately preceding Labor Day through Labor Day or (ii) the Friday immediately preceding Labor Day through the Tuesday immediately succeeding Labor Day. The bill was continued to 2019 by the Senate Education and Health Committee.

[HB 395 \(Davis\)](#) – This bill would have eliminated the requirement that a student must currently attend or have recently attended a public school in order to qualify for a scholarship from a scholarship foundation that provides tax-credit-derived scholarships. The bill would have increased the maximum annual scholarship amount from 100 percent of the per pupil amount distributed to the local school division as its share of standards of quality costs (i) for a student with a disability, to 400 percent of such amount, and (ii) for a student who has an autism spectrum disorder, to \$26,000. The bill would add to the definition of "qualified educational expenses" expenditures made in connection to summer education. VSBA opposed the bill. The bill was left in the House Finance Committee.

[HB 445 \(Carroll Foy\)](#) – This bill would have eliminated the requirement that school principals report certain enumerated acts that may constitute a misdemeanor offense to law enforcement. VSBA supported the bill. The bill was left in the House Courts of Justice Committee.

[HB 496 \(Bell, Robert\)](#) – This bill (also known as the "Tebow Bill") would have prohibit public schools from joining an organization governing interscholastic programs that does not deem eligible for participation a student who (i) receives home instruction; (ii) has demonstrated evidence of progress for two consecutive academic years; (iii) is in compliance with immunization requirements; (iv) is entitled to free tuition in a public school; (v) has not reached the age of 19 by August 1 of the current academic year; (vi) is an amateur who receives no compensation but participates solely for the educational, physical, mental, and social benefits of the activity; (vii) complies with all disciplinary rules and is subject to all codes of conduct applicable to all public high school athletes; and (viii) complies with all other rules governing awards, all-star games, maximum consecutive semesters of high school enrollment, parental consents, physical examinations, and transfers applicable to all high school athletes. The bill would have provided that no local school board is required to establish a policy to permit students who receive home instruction to participate in interscholastic programs among other provisions. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was defeated in the House Education Committee.

[HB 688 \(McQuinn\)](#) – This bill would have required local school boards to provide alternative education programs for suspended students. VSBA strongly opposed this bill as an unfunded mandate. The bill was left in the House Appropriations Committee.

[HB 809 \(O'Quinn\)](#) – This bill would have permitted local school boards to display commercial advertising material on the sides of school buses between the rear wheels and the rear of the bus, provided that no such material (i) obstructs the name of the school division or the number of the school bus, (ii) is sexually explicit, or (iii) pertains to alcohol;



food or beverages that do not meet the nutrition standards developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture pursuant to the federal Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010 or any additional state or local nutrition standards for food or beverages sold to students in school; gambling; politics; or tobacco. The bill was continued to 2019 by the Senate Education and Health Committee.

[HB 831 \(Bagby\)](#) – This bill would have required the Virtual Virginia program, established by the Department of Education, to be made available to all public middle and high schools. The bill would provide that such program may be made available to all public elementary schools. Under current law, Virtual Virginia is required to be made available to public high schools only. The bill would also have replaced the term "statewide electronic classroom" with "online learning program" to more accurately reflect the Virtual Virginia program. VSBA supported the bill. The bill was left in the House Appropriations Committee.

[HB 1020 \(Adams, L.R.\)](#) – This bill would have make local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. VSBA supported this bill. The bill was incorporated by Senate Education and Health into [HB 372 \(Robinson\)](#).

[HB 1033 \(Price\)](#) – This bill would have allowed a magistrate or a general district court to issue an order requiring a person to provide a blood specimen for testing for human immunodeficiency virus or the hepatitis B or C virus when exposure to bodily fluids occurs between a person and any health care provider, person employed by or under the direction and control of a health care provider, law-enforcement officer, firefighter, emergency medical services personnel, person employed by a public safety agency, or school board employee and the person whose blood specimen is sought refuses to consent to providing such specimen. Currently, only the general district court may issue such order. The bill would have allowed a testing order to be issued based on a finding that there is probable cause to believe that exposure has occurred. Currently, there must be a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that exposure has occurred. VSBA supported this bill. The bill was continued to 2019 by the Senate Courts of Justice Committee.

[HB 1101 \(Robinson\)](#) – This bill would have required that every public body, except for governing boards of public institutions of higher education, afford an opportunity for public comment during any open meeting. The bill provided, however, that if a public body holds more than four meetings in a calendar year, such public body may, by recorded vote, limit the number of meetings at which an opportunity for public comment is afforded to four meetings per calendar year. The bill would have required that the notice given by a public body prior to a meeting include information as to the approximate point during the meeting when public comment will be received. In current law, this requirement applies only to public bodies where at least one member has been appointed by the Governor. The bill would have permitted public bodies to choose the approximate point during the meeting



when public comment will be received and permits public bodies to adopt reasonable rules governing the public comment portion of the meeting, including imposing reasonable restrictions on time, place, and manner, but prohibited public bodies from limiting public comment to only the submission of written comments. The bill was left in the House General Laws Committee.

[HB 1286 \(LaRock\)](#) – This bill would have permitted the parents of certain children to apply to the school division in which the child resides for a one-year, renewable Parental Choice Education Savings Account that consists of an amount that is equivalent to a certain percentage of all applicable annual Standards of Quality per pupil state funds appropriated for public school purposes and apportioned to the resident school division in which the student resides, including the per pupil share of state sales tax funding in basic aid and any state per pupil share of special education funding for which the student is eligible. The bill would have permitted the parent to use the moneys in such account for certain education-related expenses of the student, including tuition, deposits, fees, and required textbooks at a private elementary school or secondary school that is located in the Commonwealth. VSBA opposed the bill. The bill was left in the House Education Committee.

[HB 1416 \(Edmunds\)](#) – This bill would have extended the term of the waiver of the teacher licensure requirements that a division superintendent may apply to the Board of Education for any individual whom the local school board hires or seeks to hire to teach in a trade and industrial education program and removes the requirement that such individual has at least 4,000 hours of recent and relevant employment experience. The bill would have also removed requirements that an individual seeking a three-year career and technical license (i) has at least four years of full-time work experience or its equivalent in the specific career and technical education subject area in which the individual seeks to teach and (ii) has obtained qualifying scores on the communication and literacy professional teacher's assessment prescribed by the Board. VSBA supported this bill. The bill was left in the House Education Committee

[HB 1471 \(Hugo\)](#) – This bill would have permitted a school board to conduct a teacher grievance hearing before a three-member fact-finding panel. Under current law, the school board has the option of appointing a hearing officer or conducting such hearing itself. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Committee on Counties, Cities, and Towns.

[HB 1504 \(Cline\)](#) – This bill would have required enrollment in the Virtual Virginia online learning program during the school year to be open, on a space-available basis, to each public high school student in the Commonwealth and each high school student in the Commonwealth who receives home instruction. VSBA opposed the bill original version of the bill. The House failed to adopt the conference report of the bill and, therefore, the bill was defeated on a close vote of 45-46.



VSBA

Virginia School Boards Association

Government Relations

[HJ 19 \(Bell, Richard\)](#) – This bill would have continued for one additional year the Joint Committee of the House Committee on Education and the Senate Committee on Education and Health to Study the Future of Public Elementary and Secondary Education in the Commonwealth, consisting of seven members of the House Committee on Education and six members of the Senate. The Senate Committee on Rules carried the bill over to 2019.

[HJ 88 \(Bagby\)](#) – This bill would have requested the Department of Education to study the teacher licensure process and the assessment requirements therein for any inherent biases that may prevent minority teacher candidates from entering the profession. VSBA supported this bill. The bill was left in the House Rules Committee.

[SB 169 \(Stanley\)](#) – This bill would have effectively required VHSL to establish, by July 1, 2021, a varsity level robotics team competition program that includes state championships. The bill was defeated in the House on a vote of 18-80.

[SB 252 \(Dance\)](#) – This bill would have prohibited state agencies from including on any employment application a question inquiring whether the prospective employee has ever been arrested or charged with, or convicted of, any crime, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would have also authorized localities to prohibit such inquiries. The bill was left in House General Laws.

[SB 261 \(Suetterlein\)](#) – This bill would have provided that a local school board that is required to employ two full-time librarians for any middle school or high school may meet such requirement by employing two full-time librarians, or one full-time librarian and one full-time media specialist, or instructional resource teacher. The bill also provided that a local school board that is required to employ a full-time school-based clerical person for the library for any middle school or high school may meet such requirement by employing one full-time school-based clerical person for the library, for instruction, or for assessment or career planning, or by employing one full-time classroom instructional assistant. VSBA supported this bill. The bill was defeated in the House Education Committee.

[SB 336 \(Peake\)](#) – The bill would have required that every elected public body afford an opportunity for public comment during any open meeting. The bill would have permitted elected public bodies to choose the approximate point during the meeting when public comment will be received and to adopt reasonable rules governing the public comment portion of the meeting, including imposing reasonable restrictions on time, place, and manner. Such rules shall not limit public comment to only the submission of written comments. The bill would have required that the notice given by any public body prior to a meeting include information as to the approximate point during the meeting when public comment will be received. VSBA opposed the bill. The bill was left in the House Committee on General Laws.



[SB 476 \(Reeves\)](#) – This bill would have provided that school principals are not required to report criminal misdemeanors or status offenses to law enforcement if in the principal's discretion, based on a totality of the circumstances and consistent with Board of Education guidelines, such report is not warranted. The bill would have required the Board of Education, in consultation with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Office of the Attorney General, and any interested stakeholders, to update its Student Conduct Policy Guidelines to provide guidance for principals in exercising such discretion. VSBA supported the bill. The bill was continued to 2019 by the House Courts of Justice Committee.

[SB 516 \(Obenshain\)](#) – This bill would have authorized the Board of Education to establish regional charter school divisions consisting of at least two but not more than three existing school divisions in regions in which each underlying school division has (i) an enrollment of more than 3,000 students and (ii) one or more schools that have accreditation denied status for two out of the past three years. The bill would require such regional charter school divisions to be supervised by a school board that consists of eight members appointed by the Board and one member appointed by the localities of each of the underlying divisions. The bill would have authorized the school board, after a review by the Board, to review and approve public charter school applications in the regional charter school divisions and to contract with the applicant. The bill would require that the state share of Standards of Quality per pupil funding of the underlying school district in which the student resides be transferred to such school. VSBA strongly opposed this bill. Senate Finance continued the bill to 2019.

[SB 751 \(Sturtevant\)](#) – This bill would have required every locality with a population greater than 25,000 and each school division with greater than 5,000 students to post quarterly on the public government website of such locality or school division a register of all funds expended, showing vendor name, date of payment, amount, and a description of the type of expense, including credit card purchases with the same information. The bill would have allowed any locality or school division to exclude from such posting any information that is exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, any personal identifying information related to a court-ordered payment, and any information related to undercover law-enforcement officers. The bill would have a delayed effective date of July 1, 2019. VSBA opposed the bill. The bill was left in House Committee on Counties, Cities, and Towns.

[SB 785 \(Surovell\)](#) – This bill would have prohibited local school boards from requiring the use of any electronic textbook in any course in grades six through 12 unless the school board adopts a plan to ensure that on or before July 1, 2020, (i) each student enrolled in such course will have actual access at school and, if any assignment requires the use of such electronic textbook outside of school hours, in his residence to at least one personal computing device not shared with another student that contains an operating system and the hardware necessary to support the format of each electronic textbook expected to be used in such course and (ii) the relevant school has adequate connectivity, which the bill



defines as bandwidth of at least 100 kilobits per second per enrolled student. VSBA opposed this bill. The bill was left in the House Appropriations Committee.

[SB 786 \(Surovell\)](#) – This bill would have provided that no student who resides in Planning District 8 and is eligible for free or reduced price meals in the federally funded lunch program shall be charged fees for enrolling in any online course or virtual program that is required or is offered by the school division in which he resides and such enrolled students shall be provided, free of charge, a computer or other electronic device necessary to take the course or program. VSBA opposed the bill. The bill was left in the House Appropriations Committee.

[SB 914 \(Chase\)](#) – This bill would have make local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. The bill would have required local school boards that set the school calendar with a pre-Labor Day opening date, except those schools that were granted a "good cause" waiver for the 2017-2018 school year, to close all schools in the division from (i) the Thursday immediately preceding Labor Day through Labor Day or (ii) the Friday immediately preceding Labor Day through the Tuesday immediately succeeding Labor Day. VSBA supported this bill. The bill was passed by indefinitely by the Senate Education and Health Committee.

[SB 969 \(Newman\)](#) – This bill would have required the Board of Education, in establishing high school graduation requirements, to require students to earn one verified credit in history and social science by (i) the successful completion of a Board-developed end-of-course Standards of Learning assessment; (ii) achievement of a passing score on a Board-approved standardized test administered on a statewide, multistate, or international basis that measures content that incorporates or exceeds the Standards of Learning content in the course for which the verified credit is given; or (iii) achievement of criteria for the receipt of a locally awarded verified credit from the local school board in accordance with criteria established in Board guidelines when the student has not passed a corresponding Standards of Learning assessment. The bill would have prohibited such end-of-course Standards of Learning assessment from being a performance-based assessment. The bill was left in the House Appropriations Committee.

[SJ 6 \(Locke\)](#) – This bill would have requested the Department of Education to study the teacher licensure process and the assessment requirements therein for any inherent biases that may prevent minority teacher candidates from entering the profession. VSBA supported this bill. It was continued to 2019 in the House Rules Committee.