# Informal Guidelines for Implementing Public Education Bills Enacted in Regular Session

2003

West Virginia Department of Education

#### **FOREWORD**

The West Virginia Department of Education is pleased to prepare <u>Informal Guidelines for Implementing Public Education Bills Enacted in the Regular Session - 2003</u> as a document to assist educators and others in understanding and implementing education bills enacted by this year's Legislature.

This document should be placed with your most current copy of the School Laws of West Virginia as it contains new language/laws that must be reviewed in conjunction with the School Law book.

For each of the acts included in this publication, the format is as follows: effective date, date signed by the governor, code reference, topic, introduction, major new provisions, and any special notes and comments. As time constraints have not permitted an in-depth analysis of these bills from the regular session, it must be emphasized that the information provided in this document must not be considered as official interpretations of the state superintendent of schools. Formal interpretations to specific questions will be provided upon request.

The <u>Informal Guidelines for Implementing Public Education Bills Enacted in the Regular Session - 2003</u> will be of considerable value during the coming school year. Suggestions for improving this document as a service to the Department's clientele are always welcome. This document is also available on line at http://wvde.state.wv.us.

Please feel free to call or write if you need additional information regarding bills enacted during the 2003 regular session of the West Virginia Legislature.

David Stewart State Superintendent of Schools

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Effective Date:
Passed March 7, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor:
April 2, 2003

<u>Code Preference:</u> Amends and reenacts sections §18-5-13,

§18a-1-1

<u>Title:</u> Job Sharing in School Systems

# Major Provisions:

- Relates to county boards of education generally and expanding job sharing arrangements to include employees who are not professional employees.

- Requires written agreements for job sharing arrangements.
- Requires agreements to specify which employee is eligible for insurance coverage.
- Requires certain issues be considered when entering into a job sharing agreement. Limits cost to retirement system.

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#### **ENROLLED**

#### COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

#### FOR

#### H. B. 2083

(By Delegates Mezzatesta, Stemple and Williams)

[Passed March 7, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact section thirteen, article five, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; and to amend and reenact section one, article one, chapter eighteen-a of said code, all relating to county boards of education generally and expanding job sharing arrangements to include employees who are not professional employees; requiring written agreements for job-sharing arrangements; requiring agreements to specify which employee is eligible for insurance coverage; requiring certain issues be considered when entering into a job sharing agreement; and limiting cost to retirement system.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section thirteen, article five, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that section one, article one, chapter eighteen-a of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

#### CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

#### ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. Authority of boards generally. §18-5-13.

The Boards Each county board, subject to the provisions of this chapter and the rules of the state board, have has the authority:

- (a) To control and manage all of the schools and school interests for all school activities and upon all school property, whether owned or leased by the county, including the authority to require that records be kept of all receipts and disbursements of all funds collected or received by any principal, teacher, student or other person in connection with the schools and school interests, any programs, activities or other endeavors of any nature operated or carried on by or in the name of the school, or any organization or body directly connected with the school, to audit the records and to conserve the funds, which shall be considered quasi-public moneys, including securing surety bonds by expenditure of board moneys;
- (b) To establish schools, from preschool through high school, inclusive of vocational schools; and to establish schools, programs or both, for post high school instruction, subject to approval of the state board;
- (c) To close any school which is unnecessary and to assign the pupils of the school to other schools. Provided, That the closing shall be officially acted upon, and teachers and service

personnel involved notified on or before the first Monday in April, in the same manner as provided in section four of this article, except in an emergency, subject to the approval of the state superintendent, or under subdivision (e) of this section;

(d) To consolidate schools;

- (e) To close any elementary school whose average daily attendance falls below twenty pupils for two months in succession and send the pupils to other schools in the district or to schools in adjoining districts. If the teachers in the closed school are not transferred or reassigned to other schools, they shall receive one month's salary;
- (f) (1) To provide at public expense adequate means of transportation, including transportation across county lines for students whose transfer from one district to another is agreed to by both county boards as reflected in the minutes of their respective meetings, for all children of school age who live more than two miles distance from school by the nearest available road; to provide at public expense, and according to such rules as the board may establish, adequate means of transportation for school children participating in county board-approved curricular and extracurricular activities; and to provide in addition thereto at public expense, by rules and within the available revenues, transportation for those within two miles distance; and to provide, at no cost to the county board and according to rules established by the board, transportation for participants in projects operated, financed, sponsored or approved by the commission on aging, all subject to the following:
- (A) All costs and expenses incident in any way to transportation for projects connected with the commission on aging shall be borne by the commission, or the local or county chapter of the commission;
- (B) In all cases, the school buses owned by the county board shall be driven or operated only by drivers regularly employed by the county board;
- (C) The county board may provide, under rules established by the state board, for the certification of professional employees as drivers of county board-owned vehicles with a seating capacity of less than ten passengers used for the transportation of pupils for school-sponsored activities other than transporting students between school and home. The use of the vehicles shall be limited to one for each school-sponsored activity; and
- (D) Buses shall be used for extracurricular activities as provided in this section only when the insurance provided for by this section is in effect. Provided, That all costs and expenses incident in any way to transportation for projects connected with the commission on aging shall be borne by the commission, or the local or county chapter of the commission: Provided, however, That in all cases the school buses owned by the board of education shall be driven or operated only by drivers regularly employed by the board of education: Provided further, That the county board may provide, under rules established by the state board, for the certification of professional employees as drivers of board-owned

vehicles with a seating capacity of less than ten passengers used for the transportation of pupils for school-sponsored activities other than transporting students between school and home: And provided further, That the use of the vehicles shall be limited to one for each school-sponsored activity: And provided further, That buses shall be used for extracurricular activities as provided in this section only when the insurance provided for by this section is in effect;

- (2) To enter into agreements with one another as reflected in the minutes of their respective meetings to provide, on a cooperative basis, adequate means of transportation across county lines for children of school age subject to the conditions and restrictions of this subsection and subsection (h) of this section;
- (g) (1) To lease school buses operated only by drivers regularly employed by the <u>county</u> board to public and private nonprofit organizations or private corporations to transport school-age children to and from camps or educational activities in accordance with rules established by the <u>county</u> board. All costs and expenses incurred by or incidental to the transportation of the children shall be borne by the lessee;
- (2) To contract with any college or university or officially recognized campus organizations to provide transportation for college or university students, faculty or staff to and from the college or university. Provided, That oOnly college and university students, faculty and staff may be transported. Pursuant to this section. The contract shall include consideration and compensation for bus operators, repairs and other costs of service, insurance and any rules concerning student behavior;
- (h) To provide at public expense for insurance against the negligence of the drivers of school buses, trucks or other vehicles operated by the board; and if the transportation of pupils is contracted, then the contract for the transportation shall provide that the contractor shall carry insurance against negligence in an amount specified by the board;
- (i) To provide solely from county <u>board</u> funds for all regular full-time employees of the <u>county</u> board all or any part of the cost of a group plan or plans of insurance coverage not provided or available under the West Virginia public employees insurance act;
- (j) To employ teacher aides, to provide in-service training for teacher aides, the training to be in accordance with rules of the state board and, in the case of service personnel assuming duties as teacher aides in exceptional children programs, to provide a four-clock-hour program of training prior to the assignment which shall, in accordance with rules of the state board, consist of training in areas specifically related to the education of exceptional children;

- (k) To establish and conduct a self-supporting dormitory for the accommodation of the pupils attending a high school or participating in a post high school program and of persons employed to teach in the high school or post high school program;
  - (1) To employ legal counsel;

- (m) To provide appropriate uniforms for school service personnel;
- (n) To provide at public expense and under rules as established by any county board for the payment of traveling expenses incurred by any person invited to appear to be interviewed concerning possible employment by the county board of education;
- (o) To allow or disallow their designated employees to use publicly provided carriage to travel from their residences to their workplace and return: *Provided*, That the usage is subject to the supervision of the <u>county</u> board and is directly connected with and required by the nature and in the performance of the employee's duties and responsibilities;
- (p) To provide, at public expense, adequate public liability insurance, including professional liability insurance for county board employees;
- (q) To enter into agreements with one another to provide, on a cooperative basis, improvements to the instructional needs of each county district. The cooperative agreements may be used to employ specialists in a field of academic study or support functions or services, for the academic study. The agreements are subject to approval by the state board of education;
- (r) To provide information about vocational or higher education opportunities to students with handicapping conditions. The <u>county</u> board shall provide in writing to the students and their parents or guardians information relating to programs of vocational education and to programs available at state funded institutions of higher education. The information may include sources of available funding, including grants, mentorships and loans for students who wish to attend classes at institutions of higher education;
- (s) To enter into agreements with one another, with the approval of the state board, for the transfer and receipt of any and all funds determined to be fair when students are permitted or required to attend school in a county district other than the county district of their residence; and
- (t) To enter into job-sharing arrangements, as defined in section one, article one, chapter eighteen-a of this code, with its professional employees: Provided, That a job-sharing arrangement shall meet all the requirements relating to posting, qualifications and seniority, as provided for in article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code: Provided, however, That, notwithstanding any provisions of this code or legislative rule and specifically the provisions of article fifteen, chapter five

of this code to the contrary, a county board which enters into a job-sharing arrangement wherein two or more professional employees voluntarily share an authorized full-time position shall provide the mutually agreed upon employee coverage but shall not offer insurance coverage to more than one of the job-sharing employees, including any group plan or group plans available under the state public employees insurance act: Provided further, That all employees involved in the job-sharing agreement meet the requirements of subdivision (4), section two, article sixteen, chapter five of this code.

subject to the following provisions:

- (1) A job-sharing arrangement shall meet all the requirements relating to posting, qualifications and seniority, as provided for in article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code;
- (2) Notwithstanding any provisions of this code or legislative rule and specifically the provisions of article sixteen, chapter five of this code to the contrary, a county board which enters into a job-sharing arrangement in which two or more employees voluntarily share an authorized full-time position shall provide the mutually agreed upon employee coverage but shall not offer insurance coverage to more than one of the job-sharing employees, including any group plan or group plans available under the state public employees insurance act;
- (3) Each job-sharing agreement shall be in writing on a form prescribed and furnished by the county board. The agreement shall designate specifically one employee only who is entitled to the insurance coverage. Any employee who is not so designated is not eligible for state public employees insurance coverage regardless of the number of hours he or she works;
- (4) All employees involved in the job-sharing agreement meet the requirements of subdivision (3), section two, article sixteen, chapter five of this code; and
- (5) When entering into a job sharing agreement, the county board and the employees involved in the job-sharing agreement shall consider issues such as retirement benefits, termination of the job sharing agreement and any other issue the parties to the agreement consider appropriate. Any provision in the agreement relating to retirement benefits shall not cause any cost to be incurred by the retirement system that is more than the cost that would be incurred if a single employee were filling the position.
- "Quasi-public funds" as used in this section means any money received by any principal, teacher, student or other person for the benefit of the school system as a result of curricular or noncurricular activities.

Each county board shall expend under rules it establishes for each child an amount not to exceed the proportion of all school funds of the district that each child would be entitled to receive if all the funds were distributed equally among all the children of school age in the district upon a per capita basis.

CHAPTER 18A. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§18A-1-1. Definitions.

The definitions contained in section one, article one, chapter eighteen of this code apply to this chapter. In addition, the following words used in this chapter and in any proceedings pursuant thereto to this chapter shall, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, be construed as follows:

- (a) "School personnel" means all personnel employed by a county board of education whether employed on a regular full-time basis, an hourly basis or otherwise. School personnel shall be comprised of two categories: Professional personnel and service personnel;
- (b) "Professional personnel" means persons who meet the certification requirements of the state, licensing requirements of the state or both and includes the professional educator and other professional employees;
- (c) "Professional educator" is synonymous with and has the same meaning as "teacher" as defined in section one, article one, chapter eighteen of this code. Professional educators shall be classified as:
- (1) "Classroom teacher" <u>-The means a</u> professional educator who has direct instructional or counseling relationship with pupils, spending the majority of his or her time in this capacity;
- (2) "Principal" The means a professional educator who, as agent of the county board, has responsibility for the supervision, management and control of a school or schools within the guidelines established by said the county board. The major area of such the responsibility shall be the general supervision of all the schools and all school activities involving pupils, teachers and other school personnel;
- (3) "Supervisor" —— The means a professional educator who, whether by this or other appropriate title, is responsible for working primarily in the field with professional and other personnel in instructional and other school improvement. ; and
- (4) "Central office administrator" —— The means a superintendent, associate superintendent, assistant superintendent and other professional educators, whether by these or other appropriate titles, who are charged with the administering and supervising of the whole or some assigned part of the total program of the countywide school system;
- (d) "Other professional employee" means that person from another profession who is properly licensed and is employed to serve the public schools and includes a registered professional nurse, licensed by the West Virginia board of examiners for registered professional nurses and employed by a county board of education, who has completed either a two-year (sixty-four semester hours) or a three-year (ninety-six semester hours) nursing program;
- (e) "Service personnel" means those who serve the school or schools as a whole, in a nonprofessional capacity, including such areas as secretarial, custodial, maintenance, transportation, school lunch and as aides;
- (f) "Principals academy" or "academy" means the academy created pursuant to section two-b, article three-a of this

chapter;

- (g) "Center for professional development" means the center created pursuant to section one, article three-a of this chapter;
- (h) "Job-sharing arrangement" means a formal, written agreement voluntarily entered into by a county board with two or more of its <u>professional</u> employees who wish to divide between them the duties and responsibilities of one authorized full-time position;
- (i) "Prospective employable professional personnel" means certified professional educators who:
  - (1) Have been recruited on a reserve list of a county board;
- (2) Have been recruited at a job fair or as a result of contact made at a job fair;
- (3) Have not obtained regular employee status through the job posting process provided for in section seven-a, article four of this chapter; and
- (4) Have obtained a baccalaureate degree from an accredited institution of higher education within the past year;
- (j) "Dangerous student" means a pupil who is substantially likely to cause serious bodily injury to himself, herself or another individual within that pupil's educational environment, which may include any alternative education environment, as evidenced by a pattern or series of violent behavior exhibited by the pupil, and documented in writing by the school, with the documentation provided to the student and parent or guardian at the time of any offense: and
- (k) "Alternative education" means an authorized departure from the regular school program designed to provide educational and social development for students whose disruptive behavior places them at risk of not succeeding in the traditional school structures and in adult life without positive interventions.

Effective Date: Passed March 5, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: March 17, 2003

Code Preference: Enacts a New Section §33-2-15a

<u>Title:</u> Flood Insurance Information

# Major Provisions:

- Requires the insurance commissioner to provide annual information to all state and local governmental entities and nonprofit organizations to make them aware of the following:

- The penalties that can be incurred in the form of a reduction in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster relief funds as a result of the failure to purchase adequate flood insurance on all property located in identified flood hazard areas;
- The magnitude of risk exposure and potential financial loss that could result from these penalties; and
- The availability of low-cost, flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP).

1 ENROLLED 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 H. B. 2556 5 (By Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kiss) 6 7 [Passed March 5, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.] 8 9 10 AN ACT to amend article two, chapter thirty-three of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as 11 12 amended, by adding thereto a new section, designated section fifteen-a, relating to requiring the insurance 13 commissioner to issue an annual communication to state 14 15 governmental local entities and 16 organizations to increase awareness of certain flood 17 insurance issues. 18 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 19 That article two, chapter thirty-three of the code of 20 West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, 21 be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated section fifteen-a, to read as follows: 22 23 ARTICLE 2. INSURANCE COMMISSIONER. 24 §33-2-15a. Annual flood insurance communication to public 25 entities by commissioner. 26 (a) The commissioner shall annually issue a communication 27 to West Virginia state and local governmental entities and 28 nonprofit organizations which shall have the following objectives: 29 (1) To make state and local governmental entities and 30 nonprofit organizations aware of the 1988 amendments to the federal Robert T. Stafford Emergency Assistance and Disaster 31 Relief Act which impose penalties in the form of reductions in 32 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) disaster relief funds 33 34 on public entities who fail to purchase adequate flood insurance 35 on all property located in identified flood hazard areas; (2) To make state and local governmental entities and 36 37 nonprofit organizations generally aware of the magnitude of risk 38 exposure and potential financial loss that may result from these 39 penalties; and 40 (3) To make state and local governmental entities and nonprofit organizations aware that low-cost, federally subsidized 41 flood insurance may be available through the National Flood 42

(b) The commissioner may propose rules for legislative

approval in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code to effectuate the provisions of

Insurance Program (NFIP).

this section.

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Effective Date:
Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: March 27, 2003

Code Preference: Amends and reenacts section §5-28-4

<u>Title:</u> Continuation of the Commission of the

Commission of the Holocaust Education

### Major Provisions:

- This bill continues the West Virginia Commission on Holocaust Education until July 1, 2009.

1 ENROLLED 2 H. B. 2879 3 4 (By Delegates Beane, Kuhn, Manuel, Martin, 5 Yost, Leggett and Frich) 6 7 [Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.] 8 9 10 AN ACT to amend and reenact section four, article twenty-eight, 11 chapter five of the code of West Virginia, one thousand 12 hundred thirty-one, as amended, relating 13 continuation of the West Virginia commission on holocaust 14 education. 15 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 16 That section four, article twenty-eight, chapter five of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows: 17 18 ARTICLE 28. COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION. 19 20 §5-28-4. Continuation of the commission. 21 Pursuant to the provision The West Virginia commission on 22 holocaust education shall continue to exist, pursuant to the 23 provisions of article ten, chapter four of this code, until the West Virginia holocaust commission on education shall continue 24 25 to exist until the first day of July, two thousand three nine, unless sooner terminated, continued or reestablished by act of the 26 27 legislature pursuant to the provisions of that article.

Effective Date: Passed March 6, 2003, in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: March 10, 2003

<u>Code Preference:</u> Enacts New Sections §15-3A-1 through 6

<u>Title:</u> Amber Alert Plan

# Major Provisions:

- Provides for public alerts to be broadcast, when agreed upon by law enforcement officers, to alert the public to the abduction of a child aged seventeen or younger.

# ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

#### H. B. 2910

(By Delegates Mahan, Stalnaker, Long, Craig and Trump)

[Passed March 6, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend chapter fifteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new article, designated article three-a, relating to the establishment of an "Amber alert" system to be utilized to rapidly disseminate information with regard to abducted children.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That chapter fifteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new article, designated article three-a, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 3A. AMBER ALERT PLAN.

§15-3A-1. Short title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as "Amber's Plan".

- §15-3A-2. Findings and determinations relative to "Amber's Plan".
  - (a) The Legislature finds and determines that:
- (1) Public alerts can be one of the most effective tools in combating child abductions;
- gecializing in the field of abducted and missing children agree that the most critical moments in the search for an abducted child are the first few hours immediately following the abduction, asserting that if a child is not found within two to four hours, it is unlikely that child will be found alive;
- (3) The rapid dissemination of information, including a description of the abducted child, details of the abduction, abductor and vehicle involved, to the citizens of the affected community and region is, therefore, critical;
- (4) Alerted to an abduction, the citizenry become an extensive network of eyes and ears serving to assist law enforcement in quickly locating and safely recovering the child; and
- (5) The most effective method of immediately notifying the public of a child abduction is through the broadcast media.
- (b) The Legislature declares that given the successes other states and regions have experienced in using broadcast media alerts to quickly locate and safely recover abducted children, it is altogether fitting and proper, and within the public interest, to establish such a program for West Virginia.
- §15-3A-3. Establishment of "Amber's Plan".
- (a) The secretary of the department of military affairs and public safety shall establish "Amber's Plan", a program authorizing the broadcast media, upon notice from the state

police, to transmit an emergency alert to inform the public of a child abduction. The program shall be a voluntary, cooperative effort between state and local law-enforcement agencies and the broadcast media.

(b) The secretary shall notify the broadcast media serving the state of West Virginia of the establishment of "Amber's Plan" and invite their voluntary participation.

# §15-3A-4. Activation of Amber alert.

The following criteria shall be met before the state police activate the Amber alert:

- (1) The child is believed to be abducted;
- (2) The child is seventeen years of age or younger;
- (3) The child may be in danger of death or serious bodily injury; and
- (4) There is sufficient information available to indicate that an Amber alert would assist in locating the child.

#### §15-3A-5. Notice to participating media; broadcast of alert.

- (a) The participating media shall voluntarily agree, upon notice from the state police, to transmit emergency alerts to inform the public of a child abduction that has occurred within their broadcast service regions.
- (b) The alerts shall be read after a distinctive sound tone and a statement notifying that the broadcast is an abducted child alert. The alerts shall be broadcast as often as possible, pursuant to quidelines established by the West Virginia Broadcasters' Association, for the first three hours. After the initial three hours, the alert shall be rebroadcast at such intervals as the investigating authority, the state police and the participating media deem appropriate.
- (c) The alerts shall include a description of the child, such details of the abduction and abductor as may be known, and such other information as the state police may deem pertinent and appropriate. The state police shall in a timely manner update the broadcast media with new information when appropriate concerning the abduction.
- (d) The alerts also shall provide information concerning how those members of the public who have information relating to the abduction may contact the state police or other appropriate lawenforcement agency.
- (e) Concurrent with the notice provided to the broadcast media, the state police shall also notify the department of transportation, the division of highways and the West Virginia turnpike commission of the "Amber Alert" so that the department and the affected authorities may, if possible, through the use of their variable message signs, inform the motoring public that an "Amber Alert" is in progress and may provide information relating to the abduction and how motorists may report any information they have to the state police or other appropriate law-enforcement agency.
- (f) The alerts shall terminate upon notice from the state police.
- (q) The secretary, with the assistance of the participating broadcast media, shall develop and undertake a campaign to inform

- 1 law-enforcement agencies about "Amber's Plan" and the emergency
  2 alert program established under this article.
- 3 §15-3A-6. Guidelines; procedural rules.
- The secretary may adopt quidelines and procedural rules to effectuate the purposes of this article.

Effective Date: Passed March 16, 2003; in effect from

passage

<u>Signed by Governor:</u> April 2, 2003

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts sections §18-30-6 and

§36-8-13

Title: Relating to West Virginia prepaid tuition

trust

#### Major Provisions:

- Effective March 8, 2003, the prepaid tuition plan is closed to new contracts until the Legislature authorizes the plan to reopen. Existing contracts will not be affected.

- Creates a prepaid tuition trust escrow account to guarantee payment of prepaid tuition plan contracts.
- If an unfunded liability exists in the prepaid tuition trust fund, not more than \$500,000 will be transferred from the unclaimed property trust fund each year in accordance with the actuarial determination.
- If money in the prepaid tuition trust fund is insufficient to cover the amount needed to meet current obligations, money will be withdrawn from the prepaid tuition trust escrow account.
- When the prepaid tuition trust fund has been closed and all moneys paid, the account will be closed and any remaining money transferred to the general revenue fund.

SECOND ENROLLMENT H. B. 2953

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(By Delegates Michael, Mezzatesta and Doyle)

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[Amended and Again Passed March 16, 2003, as a Result of the Objections of the Governor; in Effect From Passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact section six, article thirty, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; and to amend and reenact section thirteen, article eight, chapter thirty-six of said code, all relating to the administration of the prepaid tuition plan of the West Virginia college prepaid tuition and savings program; clarifying how moneys in the prepaid tuition trust fund are processed when the plan is terminated; closing the prepaid tuition plan to new contracts until further legislative authorization; continuing the plan as to current contract owners; providing for accrual of investment earnings; continuing annual evaluation of actuarial soundness of the prepaid tuition trust fund; requiring annual reports by the chairman of the prepaid tuition trust fund; establishing a mechanism to eliminate any actuarially projected unfunded liability in the prepaid tuition trust fund over a fixed period with funds from the unclaimed property trust fund in an amount not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars annually; creating the prepaid tuition trust escrow account and establishing purposes therefor; providing for the investment and use of the money in the prepaid tuition trust escrow account; providing for the transfer of funds in the unclaimed property trust fund to the prepaid tuition trust escrow account and to the general revenue fund; and providing for the disposition of funds in the prepaid tuition trust escrow account upon closure of the prepaid tuition trust fund.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section six, article thirty, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that section thirteen, article eight, chapter thirty-six of said code, be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

#### CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

# ARTICLE 30. WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGE PREPAID TUITION AND SAVINGS PROGRAM ACT.

#### §18-30-6. West Virginia prepaid tuition trust.

- (a) The "Prepaid Tuition Trust Fund" is continued within the accounts held by the state treasurer for administration by the board.
- (b) The prepaid tuition trust fund shall <u>continue to</u> receive all payments from account owners on behalf of beneficiaries of prepaid tuition contracts or from any other source, public or private. Earnings derived from the investment of moneys in the prepaid tuition trust fund shall remain in the prepaid tuition trust fund held in trust in the same manner as payments, except as refunded, applied for purposes of the beneficiaries, and applied

for purposes of maintaining and administering the prepaid tuition plan.

- (c) The corpus, assets and earnings of the prepaid tuition trust fund do not constitute public funds of the state and are available solely for carrying out the purposes of this article. Any contract entered into by or any obligation of the board on behalf of and for the benefit of the prepaid tuition plan does not constitute a debt of the state, but is solely an obligation of the prepaid tuition trust fund. The state has no obligation to any designated beneficiary or any other person as a result of the prepaid tuition plan. All amounts payable from the prepaid tuition trust fund are limited to amounts available in the prepaid tuition trust fund.
- (d) Nothing in this article or in any prepaid tuition contract is a promise or guarantee of admission to, continued enrollment in, or graduation from an eligible educational institution.
- (e) The requirements of the provisions of chapter thirty-two of this code do not apply to the sale of a prepaid tuition contract by the board, its employees and agents.
- (f) The prepaid tuition plan and the prepaid tuition trust fund shall continue in existence until terminated by the Legislature as it determines or by the board upon determining that continued operation is infeasible. Upon termination of the plan and after payment of all fees, charges, expenses and penalties, the assets of the prepaid tuition trust fund are paid to current account owners, to the extent possible, on a pro rata basis as their interests may appear, and any unclaimed assets in the program shall revert to the state presumed abandoned are reported and remitted to the unclaimed property administrator in accordance with the uniform unclaimed property act in article eight, chapter thirty-six of this code. Any assets then remaining in the prepaid tuition trust fund shall revert to the state general revenue fund.
- (g) The board shall have the actuarial soundness of the prepaid tuition trust fund evaluated annually to ensure that sufficient funds are deposited in the prepaid tuition trust fund to meet obligations. If the board finds that additional contributions are needed to preserve the actuarial soundness of the prepaid tuition trust fund, it may adjust the terms of preexisting and subsequent prepaid tuition contracts to ensure the prepaid tuition trust fund's soundness: Provided, That any necessary adjustment to preexisting contracts are only assessed on future payments and not retroactively upon previous payments made by the account owners or donors to the prepaid tuition trust fund. Effective the eighth day of March, two thousand three, the prepaid tuition plan is closed to new contracts until the Legislature authorizes the plan to reopen. Closing the plan to new contracts shall not mean the prepaid tuition plan is closed and shall not affect any prepaid tuition plan contracts in effect on the eighth day of March, two thousand three. All contract owners shall continue to pay any amounts due, including without limitation monthly installments, penalties and Earnings derived from the investment of moneys in the fees. prepaid tuition trust fund shall continue to accrue to the fund until the fund is closed in accordance with this article.

(h) The board shall build and maintain in the prepaid tuition trust fund an actuarial surplus, at a level recommended by the actuaries, to ensure appropriate funding for the trust fund. continue to have the actuarial soundness of the prepaid tuition trust fund evaluated annually.

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- (i)(1) On or before the first day of December of each year, two thousand three, and each year thereafter, the chairman of the board shall submit to the governor, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Delegates, joint committee on government and finance and the unclaimed property administrator a report certified by an actuary of the actuarial status of the prepaid tuition trust fund at the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the date of the report the amount of any deficiency certified by an actuary as needed to meet the current obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund for the next fiscal year. Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, the governor, after consultation with the budget section of the finance division of the department of administration, may request an appropriation to the board in the amount of the deficiency, to meet the current obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund, in the budget presented to the next session of the Legislature for its consideration. The Legislature is not required to make any appropriation pursuant to this subsection, and the amount of the deficiency is not a debt or a liability of the state. As used in this section, ""current obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund"" means amounts required for the payment of contract distributions or other obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund, the maintenance of the fund, and operating expenses for the current fiscal year. Nothing in this subsection creates obligation of state general revenue funds or requires any level of funding by the Legislature. In the event the report for fiscal year two thousand three states there is a projected unfunded <u>liability</u> in the prepaid tuition trust fund, the report shall also state the amount needed for the next fiscal year to eliminate the projected unfunded liability in equal payments over a period of ten fiscal years, concluding the thirtieth day of June, two thousand thirteen. In the event the projected unfunded liability of the prepaid tuition trust fund increases in subsequent reports, the actuary shall calculate the amount needed, less any amount in the prepaid tuition trust escrow account, to eliminate the projected unfunded liability over a period the actuary determines is fiscally responsible.
- (2) The prepaid tuition trust escrow account is hereby created in the state treasury to quarantee payment of prepaid tuition plan contracts. The board shall invest the prepaid tuition trust escrow account in accordance with the provisions of this article in fixed income securities, and all earnings of the escrow account shall remain in the escrow account.
- (3) In the event the actuary determines an unfunded liability exists in the prepaid tuition trust fund, the report shall certify the amount of money needed for the next fiscal year to eliminate the projected unfunded liability pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection. The certified amount may not

exceed five hundred thousand dollars each year. On or before the fifteenth day of December in which the chairman submitted a report stating the amount needed for the next fiscal year to eliminate a projected unfunded liability, the unclaimed property administrator shall transfer the amount requested, not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars each year, from the unclaimed property trust fund to the prepaid tuition trust escrow account.

- (4) In the event the money in the prepaid tuition trust fund is insufficient to cover the amount of money needed to meet the current obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund, the board may withdraw from the prepaid tuition trust escrow account the amount of money needed to meet current obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund.
- (5) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, the governor, after consultation with the budget section of the finance division of the department of administration, may request an appropriation to the board in the amount of the deficiency to meet the current obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund, in the budget presented to the next session of the Legislature for its consideration. The Legislature is not required to make any appropriation pursuant to this subsection, and the amount of the deficiency is not a debt or a liability of the state.
- (6) As used in this section, "current obliqations of the prepaid tuition trust fund" means amounts required for the payment of contract distributions or other obligations of the prepaid tuition trust fund, the maintenance of the fund, and operating expenses for the current fiscal year.
- (7) Nothing in this subsection creates an obligation of state general revenue funds or requires any level of funding by the Legislature.
- (8) After the prepaid tuition trust fund has been closed and all moneys paid in accordance with this section, any moneys remaining in the prepaid tuition trust escrow account shall be transferred to the general revenue fund and the account closed.
- (j) To fulfill the charitable and public purpose of this article, neither the earnings nor the corpus of the prepaid tuition trust fund is subject to taxation by the state or any of its political subdivisions.
- (k) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, money in the prepaid tuition trust fund is exempt from creditor process and not subject to attachment, garnishment or other process; is not available as security or collateral for any loan, or otherwise subject to alienation, sale, transfer, assignment, pledge, encumbrance or charge; and is not subject to seizure, taking, appropriation or application by any legal or equitable process or operation of law to pay any debt or liability of any account owner, beneficiary or successor in interest.
- (1) No provision of this section may be construed to interfere with the operation of the savings plan authorized under this article.

CHAPTER 36. ESTATES AND PROPERTY.

- 52 ARTICLE 8. UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT.
- 53 §36-8-13. Deposit of funds.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the administrator shall promptly deposit in the general revenue fund of this state all funds received under this article, including the proceeds from the sale of abandoned property under section twelve of this article. The administrator shall retain in a separate trust fund at least one hundred thousand dollars from which the administrator shall pay claims duly allowed. The administrator shall record the name and last known address of each person appearing from the holders— reports to be entitled to the property and the name and last known address of each insured person or annuitant and beneficiary and with respect to each policy or annuity listed in the report of an insurance company, its number, the name of the company and the amount due.
- (b) Before making a deposit to the credit of the general revenue fund, the administrator may deduct: The unclaimed property fund is continued. The administrator shall deposit all funds received pursuant to this article in the unclaimed property fund, including the proceeds from the sale of abandoned property under section twelve of this article. In addition to paying claims of unclaimed property duly allowed, the administrator may deduct the following expenses from the unclaimed property fund:
  - (1) Expenses of the sale of abandoned property;
- (2) Costs of mailing and publication in connection with abandoned property Expenses incurred in returning the property to owners, including without limitation the costs of mailing and publication to locate owners;
  - (3) Reasonable service charge; and

- (4) Expenses incurred in examining records of holders of property and in collecting the property from those holders.
- (c) The unclaimed property trust fund is continued within the state treasury. After deducting the expenses specified in subsection (b) of this section and maintaining a sum of money from which to pay claims duly allowed, the administrator shall transfer the remaining moneys in the unclaimed property fund to the unclaimed property trust fund.
- (d) On or before the fifteenth day of December of each year and after receipt of a report from the chairman of the board of trustees of the West Virginia college prepaid tuition and savings program stating the amount certified by an actuary in accordance with the provisions of section six, article thirty, chapter eighteen of this code, notwithstanding any provision of this code to the contrary, the administrator shall transfer the sum of money certified by the actuary from the unclaimed property trust fund to the prepaid tuition trust escrow account, the amount transferred not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars annually.
- (e) After transferring any money required by subsection (d) of this section, the administrator shall transfer moneys remaining in the unclaimed property trust fund to the general revenue fund.

Effective Date:
Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor:
April 1, 2003

Code Reference:
Amends and reenacts §17C-12-7

<u>Title:</u> Relating to the idling of school buses

# Major Provisions:

- Requires the State Board of Education to write a policy governing the idling of school buses.

### **ENROLLED** H. B. 2961

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§17C-12-7.

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contrary.

(By Delegates Perry, Shaver,

Beach and Fleischauer) [Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact section seven, article twelve, chapter seventeen-c of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, relating to school buses generally; and requiring the state board of education develop a policy concerning idling of school buses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section seven, article twelve, chapter seventeen-c of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 12. SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED.

> Overtaking and passing school bus; penalties; signs and warning lights upon buses; removal of warning lights, lettering, etc., upon sale of highways with separate roadways; limitation idling.

(a) The driver of a vehicle, upon meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children, shall stop the vehicle before reaching such the school bus when there is in operation on such the school bus flashing warning signal lights, as referred to in section eight of this article, and said the driver shall not proceed until such the school bus resumes motion, or is signaled by the school bus driver to proceed or the visual signals are no longer actuated. This section applies wherever the school bus is receiving or discharging children including, but not limited to, any street, highway, parking lot, private road or driveway: Provided, That the driver of a vehicle upon a controlled access highway need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway. Any such driver acting in violation of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or both fined and imprisoned. If the identity of the driver cannot be ascertained, then any owner or lessee of the vehicle in violation of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. : Provided, however, That such conviction shall not subject such owner or lessee to further administrative or other penalties for said offense, notwithstanding other provisions of this code to the The conviction shall not subject such the owner or lessee to further administrative or other penalties for said the offense, notwithstanding other provisions of this code to the

(b) Every bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereof of the bus a plainly visible sign containing the words "school bus" in letters not less than eight inches in height. When a contract school bus is being operated upon a highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children either to or from school, all markings thereon on the contract school bus indicating "school bus" shall be covered or concealed. Any school bus sold or transferred to another owner by a county board of education, agency or individual shall have all flashing warning lights disconnected and all lettering removed or permanently obscured, except when sold or transferred for the transportation of school children.

13 (c) The state board of education shall write a policy governing the

14 idling of school buses.

Effective Date: Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from

passage

<u>Signed by Governor:</u> April 1, 2003

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts sections §18-7A-17

and §18-7A-34

<u>Title:</u> Relating to teachers' retirement system

### Major Provisions:

- Provides technical corrections for conflicting language created when federal compliance provisions were previously added.

- Changes the amount of interest earned on contributions to the teachers' retirement system for service credit granted from 6% per year to an amount to be determined by the retirement board.

(By Delegates Campbell and Craig)
[Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact sections seventeen and thirty-four, article seven-a, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, all relating to the teachers' retirement system; providing technical corrections for conflicting language created when federal compliance provisions were previously added; and placing loan procedures within federal standards.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That sections seventeen and thirty-four, article seven-a, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7A. STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

# §18-7A-17. Statement and computation of teachers' service; qualified military service.

- (a) Under rules adopted by the retirement board, each teacher shall file a detailed statement of his or her length of service as a teacher for which he or she claims credit. The retirement board shall determine what part of a year is the equivalent of a year of service. In computing the service, however, it shall credit no period of more than a month's duration during which a member was absent without pay, nor shall it credit for more than one year of service performed in any calendar year.
- (b) For the purpose of this article, the retirement board shall grant prior service credit to new entrants and other members of the retirement system for service in any of the armed forces of the United States in any period of national emergency within which a federal Selective Service Act was in effect. For purposes of this section, "armed forces" includes women's army corps, women's appointed volunteers for emergency service, army nurse corps, spars, women's reserve and other similar units officially parts of the military service of the United States. The military service is considered equivalent to public school teaching, and the salary equivalent for each year of that service is the actual salary of the member as a teacher for his or her first year of teaching after discharge from military service. Prior service credit for military service shall not exceed ten years for any one member, nor shall it exceed twenty-five percent of total service at the time of retirement. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, contributions, benefits and service credit with respect to qualified military service shall be provided in accordance with Section 414(u) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this section, "qualified military service" has the same meaning as in Section 414(u) of the Internal Revenue Code. The retirement board is authorized to determine all questions and make all decisions relating to this section and, pursuant to the authority granted to

the retirement board in section one, article ten-d, chapter five of this code, may promulgate rules relating to contributions, benefits and service credit to comply with Section 414(u) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (c) For service as a teacher in the employment of the federal government, or a state or territory of the United States, or a governmental subdivision of that state or territory, the retirement board shall grant credit to the member: Provided, That the member shall pay to the system double the amount he or she contributed during the first full year of current employment, times the number of years for which credit is granted, plus interest at a rate to be determined by the retirement board. The interest shall be deposited in the reserve fund and service credit granted at the time of retirement shall not exceed the lesser of ten years or fifty percent of the member's total service as a teacher in West Any transfer of out-of-state service, as provided in Virginia. this article, shall not be used to establish eligibility for a retirement allowance and the retirement board shall grant credit for the transferred service as additional service only: Provided, however, That a transfer of out-of-state service is prohibited if the service is used to obtain a retirement benefit from another retirement system: Provided further, That salaries paid to members for service prior to entrance into the retirement system shall not be used to compute the average final salary of the member under the retirement system.
- (d) Service credit for members or retired members shall not be denied on the basis of minimum income rules promulgated by the teachers retirement board: *Provided*, That the member or retired member shall pay to the system the amount he or she would have contributed during the year or years of public school service for which credit was denied as a result of the minimum income rules of the teachers retirement board.
- (e) No members shall be considered absent from service while serving as a member or employee of the Legislature of the state of West Virginia during any duly constituted session of that body or while serving as an elected member of a county commission during any duly constituted session of that body.
- (f) No member shall be considered absent from service as a teacher while serving as an officer with a statewide professional teaching association, or who has served in that capacity, and no retired teacher, who served in that capacity while a member, shall be considered to have been absent from service as a teacher by reason of that service: Provided, That the period of service credit granted for that service shall not exceed ten years: Provided, however, That a member or retired teacher who is serving or has served as an officer of a statewide professional teaching association shall make deposits to the teachers retirement board, for the time of any absence, in an amount double the amount which he or she would have contributed in his or her regular assignment for a like period of time.
- (g) The teachers retirement board shall grant service credit to any former or present member of the West Virginia public employees retirement system who has been a contributing member for

more than three years, for service previously credited by the public employees retirement system and: (1) Shall require the transfer of the member's contributions to the teachers retirement system; or (2) shall require a repayment of the amount withdrawn any time prior to the member's retirement: Provided, That there shall be added by the member to the amounts transferred or repaid under this subsection an amount which shall be sufficient to equal the contributions he or she would have made had the member been under the teachers retirement system during the period of his or her membership in the public employees retirement system plus interest at a rate of six percent to be determined by the board compounded annually from the date of withdrawal to the date of payment. The interest paid shall be deposited in the reserve fund.

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- (h) For service as a teacher in an elementary or secondary parochial school, located within this state and fully accredited by the West Virginia department of education, the retirement board shall grant credit to the member: *Provided*, That the member shall pay to the system double the amount contributed during the first full year of current employment, times the number of years for which credit is granted, plus interest at a rate to be determined by the retirement board. The interest shall be deposited in the reserve fund and service granted at the time of retirement shall not exceed the lesser of ten years or fifty percent of the member's total service as a teacher in the West Virginia public school system. Any transfer of parochial school service, as provided in this section, may not be used to establish eligibility for a retirement allowance and the board shall grant credit for the transfer as additional service only: Provided, however, That a transfer of parochial school service is prohibited if the service is used to obtain a retirement benefit from another retirement system.
- previously (i) Active members who worked in (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) may receive service credit for time served in that capacity: Provided, That in order to receive service credit under the provisions of this subsection the following conditions must be met: (1) The member must have moved from temporary employment with the participating employer to permanent full-time employment with the participating employer within one hundred twenty days following the termination of the member's CETA employment; (2) the board must receive evidence that establishes to a reasonable degree of certainty as determined by the board that the member previously worked in CETA; and (3) the member shall pay to the board an amount equal to the employer and employee contribution plus interest at the amount set by the board for the amount of service credit sought pursuant to this Provided, however, That the maximum service credit subsection: that may be obtained under the provisions of this subsection is two years: Provided further, That a member must apply and pay for the service credit allowed under this subsection and provide all necessary documentation by the thirty-first day of March, two thousand three: And provided further, That the board shall exercise due diligence to notify affected employees of provisions of this subsection.

(j) If a member is not eligible for prior service credit or pension as provided in this article, then his or her prior service shall not be considered a part of his or her total service.

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- (k) A member who withdrew from membership may regain his or her former membership rights as specified in section thirteen of this article only in case he or she has served two years since his or her last withdrawal.
- (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (a) through (1), inclusive, of this section, the board shall verify as soon as practicable the statements of service submitted. The retirement board shall issue prior service certificates to all persons eligible for the certificates under the provisions of this article. The certificates shall state the length of the prior service credit, but in no case shall the prior service credit exceed forty years.
- (m) Notwithstanding any provision of this article to the contrary, when a member is or has been elected to serve as a member of the Legislature, and the proper discharge of his or her duties of public office require that member to be absent from his or her teaching or administrative duties, the time served in discharge of his or her duties of the legislative office are credited as time served for purposes of computing service credit: Provided, That the board may not require any additional contributions from that member in order for the board to credit him or her with the contributing service credit earned while discharging official legislative duties: Provided, however, That nothing herein may be construed to relieve the employer from making the employer contribution at the member's regular salary rate or rate of pay from that employer on the contributing service credit earned while the member is discharging his or her official legislative duties. These employer payments shall commence as of the first day of June, Provided further, That any member to which the two thousand: provisions of this subsection apply may elect to pay to the board an amount equal to what his or her contribution would have been for those periods of time he or she was serving in the Legislature. The periods of time upon which the member paid his or her contribution shall then be included for purposes of determining his or her final average salary as well as for determining years of service: And provided further, That a member utilizing the provisions of this subsection is not required to pay interest on any contributions he or she may decide to make.
- (n) The teachers retirement board shall grant service credit to any former member of the state police death, disability and retirement system who has been a contributing member for more than three years, for service previously credited by the state police death, disability and retirement system; and: (1) Shall require the transfer of the member's contributions to the teachers retirement system; or (2) shall require a repayment of the amount withdrawn any time prior to the member's retirement: Provided, That the member shall add to the amounts transferred or repaid under this paragraph an amount which is sufficient to equal the contributions he or she would have made had the member been under the teachers retirement system during the period of his or her

membership in the state police death, disability and retirement system plus interest at a rate of six percent compounded annually from the date of withdrawal to the date of payment. The interest paid shall be deposited in the reserve fund.

#### §18-7A-34. Loans to members.

A member of the retirement system upon written application may borrow from his or her individual account in the teachers accumulation fund, subject to these restrictions:

- (1) Loans shall be made in multiples of ten dollars, the minimal loan being one hundred dollars and the maximum being eight thousand dollars: Provided, That the maximum amount of any loan when added to the outstanding balance of all other loans shall not exceed the lesser of the following: (a) Fifty thousand dollars reduced by the excess (if any) of the highest outstanding balance of loans during the one-year period ending on the day before the date on which the loan is made, over the outstanding balance of loans to the member on the date on which the loan is made; or (b) fifty percent of the member's contributions to his or her individual account in the teachers accumulations fund: Provided, however, That if the total amount of loaned money outstanding exceeds forty million dollars, the maximum shall not exceed three thousand dollars until the retirement board determines that loans outstanding have been reduced to an extent that additional loan amounts are again authorized.
- (2) Interest charged on the amount of the loan shall be six percent per annum, or a higher rate as set by the retirement board: Provided, That interest charged shall be commercially reasonable in accordance with the provisions of section 72(p)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the federal regulations issued thereunder. If repayable in installments, the interest shall not exceed the annual rate so established upon the principal amount of the loan, for the entire period of the loan, and such charge shall be added to the principal amount of the loan. The minimal interest charge shall be for six months.
- (3) No member shall be eligible for more than one outstanding loan in any one year at any time.
- (4) If a refund is payable to the borrower or his or her beneficiary before he or she repays the loan with interest, the balance due with interest to date shall be deducted from such refund.
- (5) From his or her monthly salary as a teacher the member shall pay the loan and interest by deductions which will pay the loan and interest in substantially level payments in not more than sixty nor less than six months. Upon notice of loan granted and payment due, the employer shall be responsible for making such salary deductions and reporting them to the retirement board. At the option of the retirement board, loan deductions may be collected as prescribed herein for the collection of members' contribution, or may be collected through issuance of warrant by employer. If the borrower decides to make loan payments while not paid for service as a teacher, the retirement board must accept such payments.

(6) The entire unpaid balance of any loan, and interest due thereon, shall, at the option of the retirement board, become due and payable without further notice or demand upon the occurrence with respect to the borrowing member of any of the following events of default: (A) Any payment of principal and accrued interest on a loan remains unpaid after the same becomes due and payable under the terms of the loan or after such grace period as may be established in the discretion of the retirement board; (B) the borrowing member attempts to make an assignment for the benefit of creditors of his or her refund or benefit under the retirement system; or (C) any other event of default set forth in rules promulgated by the retirement board in accordance with the authority granted pursuant to section one, article ten-d, chapter five of this code: Provided, That any refund or offset of an unpaid loan balance shall be made only at the time the member is entitled to receive a distribution under the retirement system.

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- (7) Loans shall be evidenced by such form of obligations and shall be made upon such additional terms as to default, prepayment, security, and otherwise as the retirement board may determine.
- (8) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the loan program authorized by this section shall comply with the provisions of section 72(p)(2) and section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the federal regulations issued thereunder, and accordingly, the retirement board is authorized to: (a) Apply and construe the provisions of this section and administer the plan loan program in such a manner as to comply with the provisions of section 72(p)(2) and section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code and the federal regulations issued thereunder; (b) adopt plan loan policies or procedures consistent with these federal law provisions; and (c) take such actions as it deems necessary or appropriate to administer the plan loan program created hereunder in accordance with these federal law provisions. The retirement board is further authorized in connection with the plan loan program to take any actions that may at any time be required by the Internal Revenue Service regarding compliance with the requirements of section 72(p)(2) or section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the federal regulations issued thereunder, notwithstanding provision in this article to the contrary.

#### House Bill 2984

Effective Date: Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from

passage

Signed by Governor: March 27, 2003

<u>Code Reference:</u> Amends and reenacts §18-7A-14b

Title: Relating to state teachers retirement

system

### Major Provisions:

- Extends the number of years that may be purchased by a member of the state teachers retirement system who was absent from work while receiving workers' compensation benefits during the time period January 1, 1988 through December 31, 1998 from four to five years.

- Requires that the purchase of service credit be completed between the time period of July 1, 2003 and ending June 30, 2004.
- States that the years purchased will count as a year of experience for increment purposes.

## ENROLLED H. B. 2984

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(By Delegate H. White)
[Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact section fourteen-b, article seven-a, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, relating to state teachers retirement system; increasing the amount of service credit a teacher off work on workers' compensation may purchase; setting forth a window for the purchase and providing that a teacher receive increment credit for each year purchased.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section fourteen-b, article seven-a, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 7A. STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

## §18-7A-14b. Members' option to make contributions for periods of temporary total disability.

Any member who was absent from work while receiving temporary total disability benefits pursuant to the provisions of chapter twenty-three of this code as a result of a compensable injury received in the course of and as a result of his or her employment with the covered employer during the time period beginning the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred eighty-eight and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight, may purchase credited service for that time period or those time periods the member was absent from work as a result of a compensable injury and receiving temporary total disability Provided, That the member returned to work with his or her covered employer within one year following the cessation of temporary total disability benefits. The member desiring to purchase such credited service may do so only by lump sum payment from personal funds: Provided, however, That the purchase of service credit pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be completed between the time period beginning the first day of July, two thousand three and ending the thirtieth day of June, two thousand one four: Provided further, That in order to purchase such service credit, the member shall pay to the board his or her regular contribution and an equal amount that represents the employer's contribution, based on the salary the member was receiving immediately prior to having sustained such compensable injury: And provided further, That the member purchasing service credit under the provisions of this section may not be charged interest. The maximum number of years of service credit that may be purchased under this section shall not exceed four five.: And provided further, That each year purchased under this section shall count as a year of experience for purposes of the increment set

- $\frac{1}{2}$  forth in section two, article four, chapter eighteen-a of this  $\frac{1}{2}$  code.

#### Senate Bill 107

Effective Date:
Passed march 7, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: March 1, 2003

<u>Code Reference:</u> Amends and reenacts §11-15-9g

<u>Title:</u> Consumer Sales and Service Tax

## Major Provisions:

- Relates to consumers sales and service tax and creating exemption for purchases of back-to-school clothing and school supplies by consumers during three-day period in August 2003.

- Specifes eligible tax free purchases in dollar limitations.

#### ENROLLED

#### Senate Bill No. 107

(By Senators Tomblin, Mr. President, and Sprouse, By Request of the Executive)

[Passed march 7, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact section nine-g, article fifteen, chapter eleven of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, relating to consumers sales and service tax; and creating exemption for purchases of back-to-school clothing and school supplies by consumers during three-day period in August, two thousand three.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section nine-g, article fifteen, chapter eleven of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 15. CONSUMERS SALES AND SERVICE TAX.

# §11-15-9g. Exemption for clothing, footwear and school supplies for limited period in the year two thousand three.

- (a) The sale of an article of clothing or footwear designed to be worn on or about the human body and the sale of school supplies, such as pens, pencils, binders, notebooks, reference books, book bags, lunch boxes, computers, computer accessories and calculators, is exempted from the taxes imposed by this article if:
- (1) The sales price of the article or school supply, except for a computer or computer accessory, is less than one hundred dollars;
- (2) The sales price of a computer or computer accessory is less than one hundred seven hundred fifty dollars after credit for any manufacturer's rebate or computer accessory is less than one hundred dollars after credit for any manufacturer's rebate; and
- (3) The sale takes place during a period beginning at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on the first Friday in August, two thousand two three, and ending at 12 midnight eastern daylight time on the following Sunday in August, two thousand two three.
  - (b) This section does not apply to:
- (1) Any special clothing or footwear that is primarily designed for athletic activity or protective use and that is not normally worn except when used for the athletic activity or protective use for which it is designed;
- (2) Accessories, including jewelry, handbags, luggage, umbrellas, wallets, watches and similar items carried on or about the human body, without regard to whether worn on the body in a manner characteristic of clothing;
  - (3) The rental of clothing, footwear or school supplies;
  - (4) Furniture; and
  - (5) Tangible personal property for use in a trade or business.

### Senate Bill 162

Effective Date:
Passed March 8, 2002, in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: March 27, 2003

Code Preference: Amend and reenact §17B-2-14

<u>Title:</u> Issuance of License, Expiration and

Renewal

## Major Provisions:

- Driver's license denial information, related to school attendance, should not be released to any third party if the applicant is eighteen years of age or older.

### ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

#### Senate Bill No. 162

(SENATOR ROWE, original sponsor)

[Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact section fourteen, article two, chapter seventeen-b of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, relating to motor vehicles; and expunging motor vehicle license information for nineteen-year-olds when denials, suspensions or revocations of their licenses are due to school attendance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section fourteen, article two, chapter seventeen-b of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 2. ISSUANCE OF LICENSE, EXPIRATION AND RENEWAL. §17B-2-14. Records and indices to be kept by the division.

The division shall file every application for a license received by it and shall maintain suitable indices containing, in

alphabetical order:

- (1) All applications denied and on each a notation of the reasons for such denial;
  - (2) All applications granted; and
- (3) The name of every licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked by the division and after each name a notation of the reasons for the action: <u>Provided</u>, <u>That upon application for a license by an individual eighteen years of age or older, any record of a previous license denial, suspension or revocation related solely to the school attendance of the applicant may not be released to any third party.</u>

The division shall also file all abstracts of court records of convictions received by it under the laws of this state and in connection therewith maintain convenient records or make suitable notations in order that an individual record of each licensee showing the convictions of such licensee shall be readily ascertainable and available for the consideration of the division upon any application for renewal of license and at other suitable times.

#### Senate Bill 180

Effective Date: Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from

passage

Signed by Governor: April 2, 2003

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18-9D-3, §18-9D-6,

 $\S18-9D-15$ ,  $\S18-9D-16$ ,  $\S18-9D-19$ , and

§18-10H-6

<u>Title:</u> Relating to School Building Authority

### Major Provisions:

 Authorizes the School Building Authority (SBA) to require flood insurance on any facility within the one hundred year flood plain at which SBA funds are expended.

- Authorizes SBA to accept and expend any gift including equipment for the benefit of SBA or other specified purposes.
- Authorizes SBA to encourage any project to provide opportunities for work-based learning experiences.
- SBA may use any remaining funds after debt service requirements have been met to finance the cost of school construction or improvement projects on a cash basis.
- SBA may reserve no more than 5% of certain monies available for multiuse vocational-technical education facilities.
- SBA cannot distribute funds to any county board that does not have an approved comprehensive educational facility plan or to any board not prepared to expend the monies during the fiscal year in which distributed.
- SBA may set aside limited funding, not to exceed \$500,000, in reserve for one additional year to provide a county the opportunity to complete financial planning for a project prior to the allocation of construction funds.
- Comprehensive educational facilities plans must include up-to-date projections of student enrollments.

- County boards may include facilities for community and technical college education within the construction of comprehensive vocational facilities at existing high schools.
- For boards who participate in a multi-county vocational center, the board does not have to include plans for the construction of a comprehensive vocational facility when constructing a new high school. If the board elects to include the facility, the multi-county director must be included in planning the programs offered at the facility. Any programs offered cannot replace the programs offered by the center without approval.
- For any county board in which there is an existing comprehensive vocational center, the board may eliminate any vocational offering from a new comprehensive high school if the board meets certain requirements.
- The State Board must include introductory vocational-technical courses in middle school grades as appropriate as part of establishing and operating an effective schools programs for vocational-technical education.

#### **ENROLLED**

#### COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

#### Senate Bill No. 180

(SENATOR TOMBLIN, Mr. PRESIDENT, original sponsor)

[Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact sections three, six, fifteen, sixteen and nineteen, article nine-d, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, amended; and to amend and reenact section six, article ten-h of said chapter, all relating to public education; authorizing school building authority to require flood insurance for certain facilities; authorizing authority to accept gift, grant, contribution, bequest or endowment for authority or projects, including equipment; authorizing authority to encourage work-based learning opportunities for students on funded projects and outlining conditions; authorizing use of certain authority funds to finance construction improvements on a cash basis when certain conditions are met; allowing authority to reserve certain funds for priority use certain multiuse vocational-technical educational facilities; authorizing use of reserved funds for equipment and updates; specifying bodies that may propose projects; authorizing reserve of certain project funds for certain period to complete budget; requiring approved comprehensive educational facility plan as prior condition for distribution of funds; prohibiting distribution of funds to county not prepared to commence expenditure during fiscal year; requiring up-to-date enrollment projections in facility plans and updates; authorizing inclusion of facilities for community and education technical college in plans to construct comprehensive vocational facilities at existing high schools; providing that counties served by a multicounty vocationalrequired to include facility are not technical construction of a comprehensive vocational facility in the plan for construction of a new high school; requiring board to include multicounty vocational-technical facility director and board in planning programs; prohibiting programs at the vocational facility from replacing the programs at multicounty vocational-technical facility without the consent of the center board; authorizes a county served by a comprehensive vocational center to eliminate any vocational offering from a new comprehensive high school under certain circumstances; and including introductory vocational-technical courses in middle school grades as part of effective schools for vocational-technical education.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That sections three, six, fifteen, sixteen and nineteen, article nine-d, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and

reenacted; and that section six, article ten-h of said chapter be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 9D. SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY.

## §18-9D-3. Powers of authority.

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The school building authority has the power:

- (1) To sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded;
- (2) To have a seal and alter the same at pleasure;
- (3) To contract to acquire and to acquire, in the name of the authority, by purchase, lease-purchase not to exceed a term of twenty-five years, or otherwise, real property or rights or easements necessary or convenient for its corporate purposes and to exercise the power of eminent domain to accomplish those purposes;
- (4) To acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property for its corporate purposes;
  - (5) To make bylaws for the management and rule of its affairs;
- (6) To appoint, contract with and employ attorneys, bond accountants, construction and financial underwriters, financial advisers, trustees, managers, officers and such other employees and agents as may be necessary in the judgment of the authority and to fix their compensation: Provided, That contracts entered into by the school building authority in connection with the issuance of bonds under this article to provide professional and technical services, including, without limitation, accounting, actuarial, underwriting, consulting, trustee, bond counsel, legal services and contracts relating to the purchase or sale of bonds are subject to the provisions of article three, of five-a this code: Provided, however, chapter notwithstanding any other provisions of this code, any authority of the attorney general of this state relating to the review of contracts and other documents to effectuate the issuance of bonds under this article shall be exclusively limited to the form of the contract and document: Provided further, That the attorney general of this state shall complete all reviews of contracts and documents relating to the issuance of bonds under this article within ten calendar days of receipt of the contract and document for review;
- (7) To make contracts and to execute all instruments necessary or convenient to effectuate the intent of and to exercise the powers granted to it by this article;
- (8) To renegotiate all contracts entered into by it whenever, due to a change in situation, it appears to the authority that its interests will be best served;
- (9) To acquire by purchase, eminent domain or otherwise all real property or interests in the property necessary or convenient to accomplish the purposes of this article;
- (10) To require proper maintenance and insurance of any project authorized under this section, including flood insurance for any facility within the one hundred year flood plain at which authority funds are expended;
- (11) To charge rent for the use of all or any part of a project or buildings at any time financed, constructed, acquired or improved, in whole or in part, with the revenues of the authority;
- (12) To assist any county board of education that chooses to acquire land, buildings and capital improvements to existing school buildings and property for use as public school facilities, by

lease from a private or public lessor for a term not to exceed twenty-five years with an option to purchase pursuant to an investment contract with the lessor on such terms and conditions as may be determined to be in the best interests of the authority, the state board of education and the county board of education, consistent with the purposes of this article, by transferring funds to the state board of education as provided in subsection (d), section fifteen of this article for the use of the county board of education;

- (13) To accept and expend any gift, grant, contribution, bequest or endowment of money and equipment to, or for the benefit of, the authority, or any project under this article, from the state of West Virginia or any other source for any or all of the purposes specified in this article or for any one or more of such purposes as may be specified in connection with the gift, grant, contribution, bequest or endowment;
- (14) To enter on any lands and premises for the purpose of making surveys, soundings and examinations;
- (15) To contract for architectural, engineering or other professional services considered necessary or economical by the authority to provide consultative or other services to the authority or to any regional educational service agency or county board requesting professional services offered by the authority, to evaluate any facilities plan or any project encompassed in the plan, to inspect existing facilities or any project that has received or may receive funding from the authority, or to perform any other service considered by the authority to be necessary or economical. Assistance to the region or district may include the development of pre-approved systems, plans, designs, models or documents; advice or oversight on any plan or project; or any other service that may be efficiently provided to regional educational service agencies or county boards by the authority;
- (16) To provide funds on an emergency basis to repair or replace property damaged by fire, flood, wind, storm, earthquake or other natural occurrence, the funds to be made available in accordance with guidelines of the school building authority;
- (17) To transfer moneys to custodial accounts maintained by the school building authority with a state financial institution from the school construction fund and the school improvement fund created in the state treasury pursuant to the provisions of section six of this article, as necessary to the performance of any contracts executed by the school building authority in accordance with the provisions of this article;
- (18) To enter into agreements with county boards and persons, firms or corporations to facilitate the development of county board projects and county board facilities plans. The county board participating in an agreement shall pay at least twenty-five percent of the cost of the agreement. Nothing in this section shall be construed to supersede, limit or impair the authority of county boards to develop and prepare their projects or plans;
- (19) To encourage any project or part thereof to provide opportunities for students to participate in supervised, unpaid work-based learning experiences related to the student's program of study approved by the county board. The work-based learning

experience must be conducted in accordance with a formal training plan approved by the instructor, the employer and the student and which sets forth at a minimum the specific skills to be learned, the required documentation of work-based learning experiences, the conditions of the placement, including duration and safety provisions, and provisions for supervision and liability insurance coverage as applicable. Projects involving the new construction and renovation of vocational-technical and adult education facilities should provide opportunities for students to participate in supervised work-based learning experiences, to the extent practical, which meet the requirements of this subdivision. Nothing in this subdivision may be construed to affect registered youth apprenticeship programs or the provisions governing those programs; and

- (20) To do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers given in this article.
- §18-9D-6. School building capital improvements fund in state treasury; school construction fund in state treasury; school building debt service fund in state treasury; school improvement fund in state treasury; collections to be paid into special funds; authority to pledge such collections as security for refunding revenue bonds; authority to finance projects on a cash basis.
- (a) There is continued in the state treasury a school building capital improvements fund to be expended by the authority as provided in this article. The school building capital improvements fund shall be an interest-bearing account with interest credited to and deposited in the school building capital improvements fund and expended in accordance with the provisions of this article.

The school building authority has authority to may pledge all or such any part of the revenues paid into the school building capital improvements fund as may be that are needed to meet the requirements of any revenue bond issue or issues authorized by this article prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, or revenue bonds issued to refund revenue bonds issued prior to that date, including the payment of principal of, interest and redemption premium, if any, on the revenue bonds and the establishing and maintaining of a reserve fund or funds for the payment of the principal of, interest and redemption premium, if any, on the revenue bond issue or issues when other moneys pledged may be insufficient for the payment of the principal, interest and redemption premium, including such any additional protective pledge of revenues as that the authority in its discretion has provided by resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in any trust agreement made in connection with the bond issue. Additionally, the authority may further provide in the resolution and in the trust agreement for such priorities on the revenues paid into the school building capital improvements fund that as may be are necessary for the protection of the prior rights of the holders of the holders of bonds issued at different times under the provisions of this article.

Any balance remaining in the school building capital improvements fund after the authority has issued bonds authorized by this article, and after the requirements of all funds including

reserve funds established in connection with the bonds issued prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, pursuant to this article have been satisfied, may be used for the redemption of any of the outstanding bonds issued under this article which by their terms are then redeemable, or for the purchase of the bonds at the market price, but not exceeding the price, if any, at which the bonds are in the same year redeemable, and all bonds redeemed or purchased shall immediately be canceled and shall not again be issued.

The school building authority, in its discretion, may use the moneys in the school building capital improvements fund to finance the cost of projects on a cash basis. Any pledge of moneys in the fund for revenue bonds issued prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, is a prior and superior charge on the fund over the use of any of the moneys in the fund to pay for the cost of any project on a cash basis: *Provided*, That any expenditures from the fund, other than for the retirement of revenue bonds, may only be made by the authority in accordance with the provisions of this article.

(b) There is hereby continued in the state treasury a special revenue fund named the school building debt service fund into which shall be deposited, on and after the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, the amounts specified in section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code. All amounts deposited in the fund shall be pledged to the repayment of the principal, interest and redemption premium, if any, on any revenue bonds or refunding revenue bonds authorized by this article: Provided, That deposited moneys may not be pledged to the repayment of any revenue bonds issued prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, or with respect to revenue bonds issued for the purpose of refunding revenue bonds issued prior to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred Additionally, Tthe authority may further provide in ninety-four. the resolution and in the trust agreement for priorities on the revenues paid into the school building debt service fund as may be that are necessary for the protection of the prior rights of the holders of bonds issued at different times under the provisions of this article. On or prior to the first day of May of each year, commencing the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred ninetyfour, the authority shall certify to the state lottery director the principal and interest and coverage ratio requirements for the following fiscal year on any revenue bonds issued on or after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, and for which moneys deposited in the school building debt service fund have been pledged, or will be pledged, for repayment pursuant to this section.

After the authority has issued bonds authorized by this article, and after the requirements of all funds have been satisfied, including coverage and reserve funds established in connection with the bonds issued pursuant to this article, any balance remaining in the school building debt service fund may be used for the redemption of any of the outstanding bonds issued under this article which, by their terms, are then redeemable or for the purchase of the outstanding bonds at the market price, but

not to exceed the price, if any, at which the bonds are redeemable and all bonds redeemed or purchased shall be immediately canceled and shall not again be issued: <a href="Provided">Provided</a>, That after the authority has issued bonds authorized by this article and after the requirements of debt service and all associated funds have been satisfied for the fiscal year, including coverage and reserve funds established in connection with the bonds issued pursuant to this article, any remaining balance in the school building debt service fund may be transferred to the school construction fund created in subsection (c) of this section and used by the school building authority in its discretion to finance the cost of school construction or improvement projects on a cash basis.

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(c) There is hereby continued in the state treasury a special revenue fund named the school construction fund into which shall be deposited on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, the amounts specified in section thirty, article fifteen, chapter eleven of this code, together with any moneys appropriated thereto to the fund by the Legislature. Expenditures from the school construction fund shall be for the purposes set forth in this article, including lease-purchase payments under agreements made pursuant to subsection (e), section fifteen of this article and section nine, article five of this chapter and are authorized from collections in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twelve of this code and from other revenues annually appropriated by the Legislature from lottery revenues as authorized by section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code pursuant to the provisions set forth in article two, chapter five-a of this code. Amounts collected which are found, from time to time, to exceed the funds needed for purposes set forth in this article may be transferred to other accounts or funds and redesignated for other purposes by appropriation of the Legislature. The school construction fund shall be an interest-bearing account, with the interest credited to and deposited in the school construction fund and expended in accordance with the provisions of this article. Deposits to and expenditures from the school construction fund are subject to the provisions of subsection (i), section fifteen of this article.

(d) There is hereby continued in the state treasury a special revenue fund named the school major improvement fund into which shall be deposited on and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, the amounts specified in section thirty, article fifteen, chapter eleven of this code, together with any moneys appropriated to the fund by the Legislature. Expenditures from the school major improvement fund shall be for the purposes set forth in this article and are authorized from collections in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twelve of this code and from other revenues annually appropriated by the Legislature from lottery revenues as authorized by section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code pursuant to the provisions set forth in article two, chapter five-a of this code. Amounts collected which are found, from time to time, to exceed the funds needed for purposes set forth in this article may be transferred to other accounts or funds and

redesignated for other purposes by appropriation of the Legislature. The school major improvement fund shall be an interest\_bearing account, with interest being credited to and deposited in the school major improvement fund and expended in accordance with the provisions of this article.

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(e) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia has held that the issuance of additional revenue bonds authorized under the school building authority act, as enacted in this article prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, constituted an indebtedness of the state in violation of section four, article X of the constitution of West Virginia, but that revenue bonds issued under this article prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, are not invalid. The Legislature further finds and declares that the financial capacity of a county to construct, lease and improve school facilities depends upon the bonding capacity (local property wealth), willingness to pass bond issues and the county's ability to reallocate other available county funds instead of criteria related to educational needs or upon the ability of the school building authority created in this article to issue bonds that comply with the holding of the West Virginia supreme court of appeals or otherwise assist counties with the financing of facilities construction and improvement. The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that this section, as well as section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code, have been reenacted during the first extraordinary session of the West Virginia Legislature in the year one thousand nine hundred ninety-four in an attempt to comply with the holding of the supreme court of appeals of West Virginia.

The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that it intends, through the reenactment of this section and section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code, to dedicate a source of state revenues to special revenue funds for the purposes of paying the debt service on bonds and refunding bonds issued subsequent to the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, the proceeds of which will be used for the construction and improvement of school building facilities. The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that it intends, through the reenactment of this section and section thirty, article fifteen, chapter eleven of this code and section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code, to appropriate revenues to two special revenue funds for the purposes of construction and improvement of school building facilities. Furthermore, the Legislature intends to encourage county boards to maintain existing levels of county funding for construction, improvement and maintenance of school building facilities and to generate additional county funds for such those purposes through bonds and special levies whenever possible. The Legislature further encourages the school building authority, the state board of education and county boards of education to propose uniform project specifications for comparable projects whenever possible to meet county needs at the lowest possible cost.

The Legislature hereby further finds and declares that it intends, through the reenactment of this section and section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code, to comply with the provisions of sections 4 four and 6 six, article X and section 1, article XII of the constitution of West Virginia; and section one, article XII of said constitution.

## §18-9D-15. Legislative intent; distribution of money.

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- (a) It is the intent of the Legislature to empower the school building authority to facilitate and provide state funds and to administer all federal funds provided for the construction and major improvement of school facilities so as to meet the educational needs of the people of this state in an efficient and economical manner. The authority shall make funding determinations in accordance with the provisions of this article and shall assess existing school facilities and each facility's school major improvement plan in relation to the needs of the individual student, the general school population, the communities served by the facilities and facility needs statewide.
- (b) An amount that is no more than three percent of the sum of moneys that are determined by the authority to be available for distribution during the then current fiscal year from: (1) Moneys paid into the school building capital improvements fund pursuant to section ten, article nine-a of this chapter; (2) the issuance of revenue bonds for which moneys in the school building debt service fund are pledged as security; (3) moneys paid into the school construction fund pursuant to section six of this article; and (4) any other moneys received by the authority, except moneys paid into the school major improvement fund pursuant to section six of this article, may be allocated and may be expended by the authority for projects that service the educational community statewide or, upon application by the state board, for educational programs that are under the jurisdiction of the state board. In addition, upon application by the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center established pursuant to article two-b of this chapter, the authority may allocate and expend under this subsection moneys for school major improvement projects proposed by the state board or an administrative council for school facilities under the direct supervision of the state board or an administrative council, respectively: Provided, That the authority may not expend any moneys for a school major improvement project proposed by the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center unless the state board or an administrative council has submitted a ten-year school major improvement plan, to be updated annually, pursuant to section sixteen of this article: Provided, however, That the authority shall, before allocating any moneys to the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center for a school improvement project, consider all other funding sources available for the project.
- (c) An amount that is no more than two percent of the moneys that are determined by the authority to be available for distribution during the current fiscal year from: (1) Moneys paid into the school building capital improvements fund pursuant to section ten, article nine-a of this chapter; (2) the issuance of

revenue bonds for which moneys in the school building debt service fund are pledged as security; (3) moneys paid into the school construction fund pursuant to section six of this article; and (4) any other moneys received by the authority, except moneys deposited into the school major improvement fund, shall be set aside by the authority as an emergency fund to be distributed in accordance with the guidelines adopted by the authority.

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(d) The remaining moneys An amount that is no more than five percent of the moneys that are determined by the authority to be available for distribution during the current fiscal year from: (1) Moneys paid into the school building capital improvements fund pursuant to section ten, article nine-a of this chapter; (2) the issuance of revenue bonds for which moneys in the school building debt service fund are pledged as security; (3) moneys paid into the school construction fund pursuant to section six of this article; and (4) any other moneys received by the authority, except moneys deposited into the school major improvement fund, shall may be allocated and expended on the basis of need and efficient use of resources, the basis to be determined by the authority in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article reserved by the authority for multiuse vocational-technical education facilities that may include post-secondary programs as a first priority use. The authority may allocate and expend under this subsection moneys for any purposes authorized in this article on multiuse vocational-technical education facilities and for equipment and equipment updates at the facilities. If the projects approved under this subsection do not require the full amount of moneys reserved, moneys above the amount required may be allocated and expended in accordance with other provisions of this article. A county board, the state board, an administrative council or the joint administrative board of a vocational-technical education facility which includes post-secondary programs may propose projects for facilities or equipment, or both, which are under the direct supervision of the respective body: Provided, That the authority shall, before allocating any moneys for a project under this subsection, consider all other funding sources available for the project.

(e) The remaining moneys determined by the authority to be available for distribution during the then current fiscal year from: (1) Moneys paid into the school building capital improvements fund pursuant to section ten, article nine-a of this chapter; (2) the issuance of revenue bonds for which moneys in the school building debt service fund are pledged as security; (3) moneys paid into the school construction fund pursuant to section six of this article; and (4) any other moneys received by the authority, except moneys deposited into the school major improvement fund, shall be allocated and expended on the basis of need and efficient use of resources, the basis to be determined by the authority accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article. (f) If a county board of education proposes to finance a project that is approved pursuant to section sixteen of this article through a lease with an option to purchase leased premises upon the expiration of the total lease period pursuant to an investment contract, the authority may allocate no moneys to the

county board in connection with the project: *Provided*, That the authority may transfer moneys to the state board of education which, with the authority, shall lend the amount transferred to the county board to be used only for a one-time payment due at the beginning of the lease term, made for the purpose of reducing annual lease payments under the investment contract, subject to the following conditions:

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- (1) The loan shall be secured in the manner required by the authority, in consultation with the state board, and shall be repaid in a period and bear interest at a rate as determined by the state board and the authority and shall have such terms and conditions as are required by the authority, all of which shall be set forth in a loan agreement among the authority, the state board and the county board;
- (2) The loan agreement shall provide for the state board and the authority to defer the payment of principal and interest upon any loan made to the county board during the term of the investment contract, and annual renewals of the investment contract, among the state board, the authority, the county board and a lessor: Provided, That in the event a county board which has received a loan from the authority for a one-time payment at the beginning of the lease term does not renew the subject lease annually until performance of the investment contract in its entirety completed, the county board is in default and the principal of the loan, together with all unpaid interest accrued to the date of the default, shall, at the option of the authority, in consultation with the state board, become due and payable immediately or subject to renegotiation among the state board, the authority and the county board: Provided, however, That if a county board renews the lease annually through the performance of the investment contract in its entirety, the county board shall exercise its option to purchase the leased premises: Provided further, That the failure of the county board to make a scheduled payment pursuant to the investment contract constitutes an event of default under the loan agreement: And provided further, That upon a default by a county board, the principal of the loan, together with all unpaid interest accrued to the date of the default, shall, at the option of the authority, in consultation with the state board, become due and payable immediately or subject to renegotiation among the state board, the authority and the county board: And provided further, That if the loan becomes due and payable immediately, the authority, in consultation with the state board, shall use all means available under the loan agreement and law to collect the outstanding principal balance of the loan, together with all unpaid interest accrued to the date of payment of the outstanding principal balance; and
- (3) The loan agreement shall provide for the state board and the authority to forgive all principal and interest of the loan upon the county board purchasing the leased premises pursuant to the investment contract and performance of the investment contract in its entirety.

 $\frac{(f)}{(g)}$  To encourage county boards to proceed promptly with facilities planning and to prepare for the expenditure of any state moneys derived from the sources described in this subsection, any

county board failing to expend money within three years of the allocation to the county board shall forfeit the allocation and thereafter is ineligible for further allocations pursuant to this subsection until the county board is ready to expend funds in accordance with an approved facilities plan: Provided, That the authority may authorize an extension beyond the three-year forfeiture period not to exceed an additional two years. Any amount forfeited shall be added to the total funds available in the school construction fund of the authority for future allocation and distribution. Funds may not be distributed to any county board that does not have a comprehensive educational facility plan approved by the state board and the school building authority or to any county board that is not prepared to commence expenditure of the funds during the fiscal year in which the moneys are distributed.

(g) (h) The remaining moneys that are determined by the authority to be available for distribution during the then current fiscal year from moneys paid into the school major improvement fund pursuant to section six of this article shall be allocated and distributed on the basis of need and efficient use of resources, the basis to be determined by the authority in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article: Provided, That the moneys may not be distributed to any county board that does not have an approved school major improvement plan or to any county board that is not prepared to commence expenditures of the funds during the fiscal year in which the moneys are distributed: Provided, however, That any moneys allocated to a county board and not distributed to that county board shall be deposited in an account to the credit of that county board, the principal amount to remain to the credit of and available to the county board for a period of two years. Any moneys which are unexpended after a two-year period shall be redistributed on the basis of need from the school major improvement fund in that fiscal year.

(h)(i) No local matching funds may be required under the provisions of this section. However, the responsibilities of the county boards of education to maintain school facilities are not negated by the provisions of this article board's maintenance budget over any three of the previous five years and must have budgeted an amount equal to or greater than the average in the current fiscal year: Provided, That the state board of education shall promulgate rules relating to county boards' maintenance budgets, including items which shall be included in the budgets.

(i)—(j) Any county board may use moneys provided by the authority under this article in conjunction with local funds derived from bonding, special levy or other sources. Distribution to a county board, or to the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, may be in a lump sum or in accordance with a schedule of payments adopted by the authority pursuant to guidelines adopted by the authority.

 $\frac{(j)}{(k)}$  Funds in the school construction fund shall first be transferred and expended as follows:

Any funds deposited in the school construction fund shall be expended first in accordance with an appropriation by the

Legislature. To the extent that funds are available in the school construction fund in excess of that amount appropriated in any fiscal year, the excess funds may be expended in accordance with the provisions of this article. Any projects which the authority identified and announced for funding on or before the first day of August, one thousand nine hundred ninety-five, or identified and announced for funding on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred ninety-five, shall be funded by the authority in an amount which is not less than the amount specified when the project was identified and announced.

 $\frac{(k)-(1)}{(k)-(1)}$  It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage county boards to explore and consider arrangements with other counties that may facilitate the highest and best use of all available funds, which may result in improved transportation arrangements for students, or which otherwise may create efficiencies for county boards and the students. In order to address the intent of the Legislature contained in this subsection, the authority shall grant preference to those projects which involve multicounty arrangements as the authority shall determine reasonable and proper.

(1)—(m) County boards shall submit all designs for construction of new school buildings to the school building authority for review and approval prior to preparation of final bid documents: *Provided*, That a vendor who has been debarred pursuant to the provisions of sections thirty-three-a through thirty-three-f, inclusive, article three, chapter five-a of this code, may not bid on or be awarded a contract under this section.

 $\frac{(m)-(n)}{(m)}$  The authority may elect to disburse funds for approved construction projects over a period of more than one year subject to the following:

- (1) The authority may not approve the funding of a school construction project for more than three years; and
- (2) The authority may not approve the use of more than fifty percent of the revenue <u>available for distribution in any given fiscal year</u> for projects that are to be funded over more than one year; and
- (3) In order to encourage local participation in funding school construction projects, the authority may set aside limited funding, not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars, in reserve for one additional year to provide a county the opportunity to complete financial planning for a project prior to the allocation of construction funds. Any such funding shall be on a reserve basis and converted to a part of the construction grant only after all project budget funds have been secured and all county commitments have been fulfilled. Failure of the county to solidify the project budget and meet its obligations to the state within eighteen months of the date the funding is set aside by the authority will result in expiration of the reserve and the funds shall be reallocated by the authority in the succeeding funding cycle.

# §18-9D-16. Facilities and major improvement plans generally; need-based eligibility.

(a) To facilitate the goals as stated in section fifteen of this article and to assure the prudent and resourceful expenditure

of state funds for construction projects as described in subsection (d) of said section, each county board of education shall submit a countywide comprehensive educational facilities plan that addresses the facilities and major improvement needs of the county <u>and includes up-to-date projections of student enrollments</u> pursuant to such guidelines as shall be adopted by the authority in accordance with this section and in accordance with each county's facilities plan approved by the state board of education. Any project receiving funding must be in furtherance of the approved countywide facilities plan.

- (1) To assure efficiency and productivity in the project approval process, the countywide facilities plan may be submitted only after a preliminary plan, a plan outline or a proposal for a plan has been submitted to the authority. Selected members of the authority, which selection shall include citizen members, shall then meet promptly with those persons designated by the county board to attend the facilities plan consultation. The purpose of the consultation is to assure understanding of the general goals of the school building authority and the specific goals encompassed in the following criteria and to discuss ways the plan may be structured to meet those goals.
- (2) The guidelines for the development of a facilities plan must state the manner, timeline and process for submission of any plan to the authority; such project specifications as may be deemed <a href="considered">-considered</a> appropriate by the authority; and those matters which are deemed <a href="considered">considered</a> by the authority to be important reflections of how the project will further the overall goals of the authority.
- (b) To facilitate the goals as stated in section fifteen of this article and to assure the prudent and resourceful expenditure of state funds derived from the school major improvement fund, each county board of education shall submit to the authority a ten-year countywide school major improvement plan that addresses the major improvement needs of each school within the county. If the state board of education or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center chooses to seek funding for a major improvement project from the authority pursuant to subsection (f) of said section, the state board or the administrative council shall submit a ten-year school major improvement plan that addresses the major improvement needs of the school or area vocational educational center for which funding is sought. ten-year school major improvement plan must be prepared pursuant to such guidelines as shall be adopted by the authority in accordance with this section and shall <u>must</u> be updated annually to reflect projects completed, current enrollment projections and new or continuing needs. Any school major improvement project funded by the authority must be in furtherance of the approved school major improvement plan.

The guidelines for the development and annual updates of a ten-year school major improvement plan shall must state the manner, timeline and process for submission of any plan, including a repair and replacement schedule for school facilities, to the authority; such the maintenance specifications as may be deemed considered appropriate by the authority; and those matters which are deemed considered by the authority to be important reflections of how the

major improvement project or projects will further the overall goals of the authority.

(c) The guidelines regarding submission of the facilities plans and school major improvement plans shall must include requirements for public hearings, comments or other means of providing broad-based input within a reasonable time period as the authority may consider appropriate. The submission of each plan shall must be accompanied by a synopsis of all comments received and a formal comment by the county board, the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center submitting the plan.

The guidelines regarding project specifications may include such matters as energy efficiency, preferred siting, construction materials, maintenance plan or any other matter related to how the project is to proceed. If a county board of education proposes to finance a construction project through a lease with an option to purchase pursuant to an investment contract as described in subsection (e), section fifteen of this article, the specifications for the project must include the term of the lease, the amount of each lease payment, including the payment due upon exercise of the option to purchase, and the terms and conditions of the proposed investment contract.

- (d) The guidelines pertaining to quality educational facilities shall <u>must</u> require that a facilities plan address how the current facilities do not meet and how the proposed plan and any project thereunder does meet the following goals:
  - (1) Student health and safety;

- (2) Economies of scale, including compatibility with similar schools that have achieved the most economical organization, facility utilization and pupil-teacher ratios;
- (3) Reasonable travel time and practical means of addressing other demographic considerations;
- (4) Multicounty and regional planning to achieve the most effective and efficient instructional delivery system;
- (5) Curriculum improvement and diversification, including computerization and technology and advanced senior courses in science, mathematics, language arts and social studies;
  - (6) Innovations in education;
  - (7) Adequate space for projected student enrollments; and
- (8) To the extent constitutionally permissible, each facilities plan  $\frac{1}{2}$  must address the history of efforts taken by the county board to propose or adopt local school bond issues or special levies.
- If the project is to benefit more than one county in the region, the facilities plan must state the manner in which the cost and funding of the project will be apportioned among the counties.
- (e) The guidelines pertaining to quality educational facilities shall state <u>must</u> require that a school major improvement plan address how the proposed plan and any project thereunder meet the following goals:
- (1) Student health and safety, including, but not limited to, critical health and safety needs; and
- (2) Economies of scale, including regularly scheduled preventive maintenance: *Provided*, That each county board's school

maintenance plan <u>shall must</u> address regularly scheduled maintenance for all facilities within the county.

- (f) Each county board's facilities plan and school major improvement plan shall must prioritize all the construction projects or major improvement projects, respectively, within the county. A school major improvement plan submitted by the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center shall must prioritize all the school improvement projects contained in such the plan. Such The priority list shall be is one of the criteria to be considered by the authority in determining how available funds must be expended. In prioritizing the projects, the county board, the state board or the administrative council submitting a plan shall make determinations in accordance with the objective criteria formulated by the school building authority.
- (g) Each facilities plan and school major improvement plan shall must include the objective means to be used in evaluating implementation of the overall plan and each project included therein. Such The evaluation shall must measure each project's furtherance of each applicable goal stated in this section and any guidelines adopted hereunder, as well as the overall success of any project as it relates to the facilities plan or school major improvement plan and the overall goals of the authority.
- (h) The state department of education shall conduct on-site inspections, at least annually, of all facilities which have been funded wholly or in part by moneys from the authority or state board to ensure compliance with the county board's facilities plan and school major improvement plan as related to the facilities; to preserve the physical integrity of the facilities to the extent possible; and to otherwise extend the useful life of the facilities: Provided, That the state board shall submit reports regarding its on-site inspections of facilities to the authority within thirty days of completion of the on-site inspections: Provided, however, That the state board shall promulgate rules regarding the on-site inspections and matters relating thereto, in consultation with the authority, as soon as practical and shall submit such proposed rules for legislative review no later than the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four.
- (i) The authority may adopt guidelines for requiring that a county board modify, update, supplement or otherwise submit changes or additions to an approved facilities plan or for requiring that a county board, the state board or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center modify, update, supplement or otherwise submit changes or additions to an approved county board facilities plan or school major improvement plan. The authority shall provide reasonable notification and sufficient time for such the change or addition as delineated in guidelines developed by the authority.
- (j) Based on its on-site inspection or notification by the authority to the state board that the changes or additions to a county's board facilities plan or school major improvement plan required by the authority have not been implemented within the time period prescribed by the authority, the state board shall restrict the use of the necessary funds or otherwise allocate funds from

moneys appropriated by the Legislature for those purposes set forth in section nine, article nine-a of this chapter.

## §18-9D-19. Comprehensive high schools.

- (a) The Legislature finds the following:
- (1) The decline in student enrollment over the last twenty years has necessitated consolidation of schools in many counties;
- (2) It is projected that the decline in student enrollment during the period two thousand two through two thousand twelve may be as great as eighteen percent and will continue the necessity to consolidate schools;
- (3) The new consolidated school buildings now being built across the state provide an opportunity for communities to have comprehensive high schools that include space for vocational-technical courses, community college courses and other workforce\_related courses for the students and the public at large;
- (4) Requiring students to be bused to remote vocational centers has sometimes deterred student participation in vocational courses and has sometimes been considered a stigma upon those students attending vocational courses;
- (5) Offering vocational, community college and workforce programs in close proximity to each other compliment the high school and the programs; and
- (6) The change in the season for girls' basketball to coincide with boys' basketball has placed significant pressures on the availability of gymnasium space and often has caused practices to be scheduled late in the evenings and on weekends, interfering with time needed for studying and rest.
- (b) When planning the construction of a high school which has been approved by the authority and which meets the required authority efficiencies, the authority shall provide funding for comprehensive vocational facilities to be located, when feasible, on the same site as the high school and may, in cooperation with the higher education policy commission, established in section one, article one-b, chapter eighteen-b of this code, provide funding for facilities for community and technical college education. conjunction with the higher education policy building in commission, an educational specification must be developed for the proposed new facility by the appropriate institutional governing board as defined in section two, article one, chapter eighteen b of this code said chapter. The county board is the fiscal agent for construction. All planning, design, bidding and construction must be completed with authority guidelines and under the supervision of the authority.
- (c) When planning the construction of a high school which has been approved by the authority and meets the required authority efficiencies, the authority shall provide funding sufficient for the construction of at least one auxiliary gymnasium. The authority may establish standards for the auxiliary gymnasium.
- (d) Upon application of a county board to construct comprehensive vocational facilities at an existing high school, the authority will provide technical assistance to the county in developing a plan for construction of the comprehensive vocational facility. The facility may, in cooperation with the higher education policy commission in accordance with the provisions of

subsection (b) of this section, include facilities for community and technical college education. Upon development of the plan, the authority shall consider funding based on the following criteria:

- (1) The distance of any existing vocational facilities from the high schools it serves;
- (2) The time required to travel to and from the vocational facility to the high schools it serves;
- (3) The ability of the county board to provide local funds for the construction of new comprehensive vocational facilities;
- (4) The size of the existing high schools and the demand for vocational technical courses;
- (5) The age and physical condition of the existing vocational facilities; and
- (6) Such other criteria as the authority shall consider appropriate.
- (e) When planning the construction of a high school in a county which is served by a multicounty vocational technical facility, the county may not be required to include the construction of a comprehensive vocational facility in the plan. If the county board elects to construct a comprehensive vocational facility pursuant to this section, the board shall include the multicounty center director and board in planning programs to be offered at the vocational facility which complement the programs offered at the multicounty center and may as part of the plan include facilities for community and technical college education at the multicounty center. The programs offered at the wocational facility may not replace the programs offered at the multicounty vocational technical center without the consent of the center board.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section to the contrary, the county board in which there is an existing comprehensive vocational center, may eliminate any vocational offering from a new comprehensive high school if the county board:
- (1) Completes a comprehensive vocational curriculum study, as required by the authority, including an evaluation of both the programmatic and physical facilities of the existing center and coordinates the county's vocational curriculum; and
- (2) Submits the plan to the authority for review and obtains the authority's approval.

## ARTICLE 10H. ALBERT YANNI PROGRAMS OF EXCELLENCE IN VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

## §18-10H-6. Effective schools program in vocational-technical education.

The state board of education shall establish and operate an effective schools program for vocational-technical education, including introductory vocational-technical courses in middle school grades as appropriate. The purpose of the program is to provide vocational-technical education personnel with resources and staff development for school program improvement based on application of the effective schools research, including components such as instructional leadership, school climate, high student expectations, emphasis on academic and occupational achievement and community and parental involvement. The program shall be coordinated by the bureau of vocational, technical and adult

- 1 education with the advisement from a committee composed of two vocational administrators, two vocational teachers, one vocational
- 3 guidance counselor, one educator of vocational teachers, one county
- 4 school superintendent, one comprehensive high school principal, one
- 5 academic teacher, two business/industry representatives, one labor
- 6 representative and one vocational education program completer.

#### Senate Bill 206

Effective Date: Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: April 2, 2003

Code Reference: Amend and reenact §18-8-1, §18-8-11,

§18A-5-8

<u>Title:</u> Compulsory School Attendance; Home School

Exemption; and, Authority of Aids to

Supervise Students

### Major Provisions:

- Relates to compulsory school attendance.

- Amends requirements to qualify for home school exemption.
- Amends assessment requirement for home school exemption students.
- Eliminates exemption relating to residence more than two miles from school or school bus route. Specifies driver's license privilege, conditions for obtaining license, denial and revocation, limitation on reinstatement. Authorize aides to supervise students who are undergoing in-school suspension.

#### **ENROLLED**

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

#### Senate Bill No. 206

(SENATORS CALDWELL AND ROWE, original sponsors)

[Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact section one, article eight, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; to amend and reenact section eleven of said article; and to amend and reenact section eight, article five, chapter eighteen-a of said code, all relating to compulsory school attendance; technical amendments; home school exemption; amending requirements to qualify for home school exemption; assessment requirements amending of home exemption; eliminating exemption relating to residence more than two miles from school or school bus route; driver's license privilege; conditions for obtaining license; denial and revocation; limitation reinstatement; and authorizing aides to supervise students who are undergoing in-school suspension.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section one, article eight, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that section eleven of said article be amended and reenacted; and that section eight, article five, chapter eighteen-a of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

## CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

## ARTICLE 8. COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

# §18-8-1. Commencement and termination of compulsory school attendance; exemptions.

- (a) Compulsory school attendance shall begin with the school year in which the sixth birthday is reached prior to the first day of September of such year or upon enrolling in a publicly supported kindergarten program and continue to the sixteenth birthday. Or upon enrolling in a publicly supported kindergarten program and continue to the sixteenth birthday. Exemption from the foregoing requirements of compulsory public school attendance shall be made on behalf of any child for the causes or conditions set forth in this section. Each cause or condition set forth in this section shall be subject to confirmation by the attendance authority of the county.
- (b) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the requirements of this subsection, relating to instruction in a private, parochial or other approved school, are met. The instruction shall be in a school approved by the county board and for a time equal to the instructional term set forth in section forty-five, article five of this chapter. In all private, parochial or other schools approved pursuant to this subsection it

shall be the duty of the principal or other person in control, upon the request of the county superintendent, to furnish to the county board such information and records as may be required with respect to attendance, instruction and progress of pupils enrolled between the entrance age and sixteen years.

- (c) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the requirements of either subdivision (1) of this subsection or the requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection, both relating to home instruction, are met.
- (1) The instruction shall be in the home of the child or children or at some other place approved by the county board and for a time equal to the instructional term set forth in section forty-five, article five of this chapter. If the request for home instruction is denied by the county board, good and reasonable justification for the denial shall be furnished in writing to the applicant by the county board. The instruction shall be conducted by a person or persons who, in the judgment of the county superintendent and county board, are qualified to give instruction in subjects required to be taught in public elementary schools in the state. The person or persons providing the instruction, upon request of the county superintendent, shall furnish to the county board information and records as may be required, from time to time, with respect to attendance, instruction and progress of pupils enrolled between the entrance age and sixteen years receiving the instruction. The state board shall develop guidelines for the home schooling of special education students including alternative assessment measures to assure that satisfactory academic progress is achieved.
- (2) The child meets the requirements set forth in this subdivision: Provided, That the county superintendent may seek from the circuit court of the county an order denying home instruction of the child. The order may be granted upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that the child will suffer neglect in the child's education or that there are other compelling reasons to deny home instruction.
- (A) Annually, the person or persons providing home instruction present to the county superintendent or county board a notice of intent to provide home instruction and the name, address, age and grade level of any child of compulsory school age to be instructed: Provided, That if a child is enrolled in a public school, notice of intent to provide home instruction shall be given at least two weeks prior to withdrawing such child from public school;
- (B) The person or persons providing home instruction submit satisfactory evidence of a high school diploma or equivalent;
- (C) The person or persons providing home instruction outline a plan of instruction for the ensuing school year; and
- (D) On or before the thirtieth day of June of each year the person or persons providing home instruction shall obtain an academic assessment of the child for the previous school year and submit the results to the county superintendent. When the academic assessment takes place outside of a public school, the parent or legal quardian shall pay the cost. The requirement of an academic assessment shall be satisfied in one of the following ways:

(i) The child receiving home instruction takes a nationally normed standardized achievement test to be administered under standardized conditions as set forth by the published instructions of the selected test in the subjects of reading, language, mathematics, science and social studies: Provided, That in no event may the child's parent or legal quardian administer the test. The publication date of the chosen test shall not be more than ten years from the date of the administration of the test. The child shall be considered to have made acceptable progress when the mean of the child's test results in the required subject areas for any single year meets or exceeds the fiftieth percentile or, if below the fiftieth percentile, shows improvement from the previous year's results;

- (ii) The child participates in the testing program currently in use in the state's public schools. The test shall be administered to the child at a public school in the county of residence. Determination of acceptable progress will be based on current guidelines of the state testing program;
- (iii) The county superintendent is provided with a written narrative indicating that a portfolio of samples of the child's work has been reviewed and that the child's academic progress for the year is in accordance with the child's abilities. If the narrative indicates that the child's academic progress for the year is in accordance with the child's abilities, the child shall be considered to have made acceptable progress. This narrative shall be prepared by a certified teacher whose certification number shall be provided. The narrative shall include a statement about the child's progress in the areas of reading, language, mathematics, science and social studies and shall note any areas which, in the professional opinion of the reviewer, show need for improvement or remediation; or
- (iv) The child completes an alternative academic assessment of proficiency that is mutually agreed upon by the parent or legal quardian and the county superintendent. Criteria for acceptable progress shall be mutually agreed upon by the same parties; and
- (E) When the annual assessment fails to show acceptable progress as defined under the appropriate assessment option set forth in paragraph (D) of this subdivision, the person or persons providing home instruction shall initiate a remedial program to foster acceptable progress and the county board shall notify the parents or legal quardian of the child, in writing, of the services available to assist in the assessment of the child's eligibility for special education services: Provided, That the identification of a disability shall not preclude the continuation of home schooling. In the event that the child does not achieve acceptable progress as defined under the appropriate assessment option set forth in paragraph (D) of this subdivision for a second consecutive year, the person or persons providing instruction shall submit to the county superintendent additional evidence that appropriate instruction is being provided.
- (3) This subdivision applies to both home instruction exemptions set forth in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection. The county superintendent or a designee shall offer such assistance, including textbooks, other teaching materials and

available resources, as may assist the person or persons providing home instruction subject to their availability. Any child receiving home instruction may upon approval of the county board exercise the option to attend any class offered by the county board as the person or persons providing home instruction may consider appropriate subject to normal registration and attendance requirements.

- (d) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the requirements of this subsection, relating to physical or mental incapacity, are met. Physical or mental incapacity consists of incapacity for school attendance and the performance of school work. In all cases of prolonged absence from school due to incapacity of the child to attend, the written statement of a licensed physician or authorized school nurse shall be required under the provisions of this article: Provided, That in all cases, incapacity shall be narrowly defined and in no case shall the provisions of this article allow for the exclusion of the mentally, physically, emotionally or behaviorally handicapped child otherwise entitled to a free appropriate education.
- (e) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if conditions rendering school attendance impossible or hazardous to the life, health or safety of the child exist.
- (f) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section upon regular graduation from a standard senior high school.
- (q) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the child is granted a work permit pursuant to this subsection. The county superintendent may, after due investigation, grant work permits to youths under sixteen years of age, subject to state and federal labor laws and regulations: Provided, That a work permit may not be granted on behalf of any youth who has not completed the eighth grade of school.
- (h) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if a serious illness or death in the immediate family of the pupil has occurred. It is expected that the county attendance director will ascertain the facts in all cases of such absences about which information is inadequate and report the facts to the county superintendent.
- (i) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the requirements of this subsection, relating to destitution in the home, are met. Exemption based on a condition of extreme destitution in the home may be granted only upon the written recommendation of the county attendance director to the county superintendent following careful investigation of the case. A copy of the report confirming the condition and school exemption shall be placed with the county director of public assistance. This enactment contemplates every reasonable effort that may properly be taken on the part of both school and public assistance authorities for the relief of home conditions officially recognized as being so

destitute as to deprive children of the privilege of school attendance. Exemption for this cause shall not be allowed when the destitution is relieved through public or private means.

- (j) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the requirements of this subsection, relating to church ordinances and observances of regular church ordinances, are met. The county board may approve exemption for religious instruction upon written request of the person having legal or actual charge of a child or children: Provided, That the exemption shall be subject to the rules prescribed by the county superintendent and approved by the county board.
- (k) A child shall be exempt from the compulsory school attendance requirement set forth in subsection (a) of this section if the requirements of this subsection, relating to alternative private, parochial, church or religious school instruction, are met. Exemption shall be made for any child attending any private school, parochial school, church school, school operated by a religious order or other nonpublic school which elects to comply with the provisions of article twenty-eight of this chapter.
- (1) The completion of the eighth grade shall not exempt any child under sixteen years of age from the compulsory attendance provision of this article.

Exemption from the foregoing requirements of compulsory public school attendance shall be made on behalf of any child for the following causes or conditions, each such cause or condition being subject to confirmation by the attendance authority of the county:

Exemption A. Instruction in a private, parochial or other

approved school. -- Such instruction shall be in a school approved by the county board of education and for a time equal to the school term of the county for the year. In all such schools it shall be the duty of the principal or other person in control, upon the request of the county superintendent of schools, to furnish to the county board of education such information and records as may be required with respect to attendance, instruction and progress of pupils enrolled between the entrance age and sixteen years;

Exemption B. Instruction in home or other approved place. (a) Such instruction shall be in the home of such child or children or at some other place approved by the county board of education and for a time equal to the school term of the county. If such request for home instruction is denied by the county board of education, good and reasonable justification for such denial must be furnished in writing to the applicant by the county board of education. The instruction in such cases shall be conducted by a person or persons who, in the judgment of the county superintendent and county board of education, are qualified to give instruction in subjects required to be taught in the free elementary schools of the state. It shall be the duty of the person or persons providing the instruction, upon request of the county superintendent, to furnish to the county board of education such information and records as may be required from time to time with respect to attendance, instruction and progress of pupils enrolled between the entrance age and sixteen years receiving such instruction. The state department of education shall develop guidelines for the home schooling of special education students including alternative assessment measures to assure that satisfactory academic progress is achieved.

- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this Exemption B, the person or persons providing home instruction meet the requirements for Exemption B when the conditions of this subsection are met: Provided, That the county superintendent shall have the right to seek from the circuit court of the county an order denying the home instruction, which order may be granted upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that the child will suffer educational neglect or that there are other compelling reasons to deny home instruction.
- (1) The person or persons providing home instruction present to the county superintendent or county board of education a notice of intent to provide home instruction and the name and address of any child of compulsory school age to be instructed: Provided, That if a child is enrolled in a public school, notice of intent to provide home instruction shall be given at least two weeks prior to withdrawing such child from public school;
- (2) The person or persons providing home instruction submit satisfactory evidence of: (i) A high school diploma or equivalent; and (ii) formal education at least four years higher than the most academically advanced child for whom the instruction will be provided: Provided, That the requirement of a formal education at least four years higher than the most academically advanced child is waived until the first day of July, two thousand three;
- (3) The person or persons providing home instruction outline a plan of instruction for the ensuing school year; and
- (4) The person or persons providing home instruction shall annually obtain an academic assessment of the child for the previous school year. This shall be satisfied in one of the following ways:
- (i) Any child receiving home instruction annually takes a standardized test, to be administered at a public school in the county where the child resides, or administered by a licensed psychologist or other person authorized by the publisher of the test, or administered by a person authorized by the county superintendent or county board of education. The child shall be administered a test which has been normed by the test publisher on that child's age or grade group. In no event may the child's parent or legal guardian administer the test. Where a test is administered outside of a public school, the child's parent or legal guardian shall pay the cost of administering the test. The public school or other qualified person shall administer to children of compulsory school age the comprehensive test of basic skills, the California achievement test, the Stanford achievement test or the Iowa tests of basic skills, achievement and proficiency, or an individual standardized achievement test that is nationally normed and provides statistical results which test will be selected by the public school, or other person administering the test, in the subjects of language, reading, social studies, science and mathematics and shall be administered under standardized conditions as set forth by the published instructions of the selected test. No

test shall be administered if the publication date is more than ten years from the date of the administration of the test. Each child's test results shall be reported as a national percentile for each of the five subjects tested. Each child's test results shall be made available on or before the thirtieth day of June of the school year in which the test is to be administered to the person or persons providing home instruction, the child's parent or legal guardian and the county superintendent. Upon request of a duly authorized representative of the West Virginia department of education, each child's test results shall be furnished by the person or persons providing home instruction, or by the child's parent or legal guardian, to the state superintendent of schools. Upon notification that the mean of the child's test results for any single year has fallen below the fortieth percentile, the county board of education shall notify the parents or legal guardian of said child, in writing, of the services available to assist in the assessment of the child's eligibility for special education services: *Provided*, That the identification of a disability shall not preclude the continuation of home schooling.

If the mean of the child's test results for any single year for language, reading, social studies, science and mathematics fall below the fortieth percentile on the selected tests, then the person or persons providing home instruction shall initiate a remedial program to foster achievement above that level and the student shall show improvement. If, after two calendar years, the mean of the child's test results fall below the fortieth percentile level, home instruction shall no longer satisfy the compulsory school attendance requirement exemption; or

(ii) The county superintendent is provided with a written narrative indicating that a portfolio of samples of the child's work has been reviewed and that the child's academic progress for the year is in accordance with the child's abilities. This narrative shall be prepared by a certified teacher or other person mutually agreed upon by the parent or legal guardian and the county superintendent. It shall be submitted on or before the thirtieth day of June of the school year covered by the portfolio. The parent or legal guardian shall be responsible for payment of fees charged for the narrative; or

(iii) Evidence of an alternative academic assessment of the child's proficiency mutually agreed upon by the parent or legal guardian and the county superintendent is submitted to the county superintendent by the thirtieth day of June of the school year being assessed. The parent or legal guardian shall be responsible for payment of fees charged for the assessment.

(c) The superintendent or a designee shall offer such assistance, including textbooks, other teaching materials and available resources, as may assist the person or persons providing home instruction subject to their availability. Any child receiving home instruction may, upon approval of the county board of education, exercise the option to attend any class offered by the county board of education as the person or persons providing home instruction may deem appropriate subject to normal registration and attendance requirements.

Exemption C. Physical or mental incapacity. -- Physical or mental incapacity shall consist of incapacity for school attendance and the performance of school work. In all cases of prolonged absence from school due to incapacity of the child to attend, the written statement of a licensed physician or authorized school nurse shall be required under the provisions of this article: Provided, That in all cases incapacity shall be narrowly defined and in no case shall the provisions of this article allow for the exclusion of the mentally, physically, emotionally or behaviorally handicapped child otherwise entitled to a free appropriate education;

Exemption D. Residence more than two miles from school or school bus route. -- The distance of residence from a school, or school bus route providing free transportation, shall be reckoned by the shortest practicable road or path, which contemplates travel through fields by right of permission from the landholders or their agents. It shall be the duty of the county board of education, subject to written consent of landholders, or their agents, to provide and maintain safe foot bridges across streams off the public highways where such are required for the safety and welfare of pupils whose mode of travel from home to school or to school bus route must necessarily be other than along the public highway in order for said road or path to be not over two miles from home to school or to school bus providing free transportation;

Exemption E. Hazardous conditions. -- Conditions rendering school attendance impossible or hazardous to the life, health or safety of the child;

Exemption F. High school graduation. -- Such exemption shall consist of regular graduation from a standard senior high school;

Exemption G. Granting work permits. -- The county superintendent may, after due investigation, grant work permits to youths under sixteen years of age, subject to state and federal labor laws and regulations: Provided, That a work permit may not be granted on behalf of any youth who has not completed the eighth grade of school;

Exemption H. Serious illness or death in the immediate family of the pupil. -- It is expected that the county attendance director will ascertain the facts in all cases of such absences about which information is inadequate and report same to the county superintendent of schools;

Exemption I. Destitution in the home. -- Exemption based on a condition of extreme destitution in the home may be granted only upon the written recommendation of the county attendance director to the county superintendent following careful investigation of the case. A copy of the report confirming such condition and school exemption shall be placed with the county director of public assistance. This enactment contemplates every reasonable effort that may properly be taken on the part of both school and public assistance authorities for the relief of home conditions officially recognized as being so destitute as to deprive children of the privilege of school attendance. Exemption for this cause shall not be allowed when such destitution is relieved through public or private means;

Exemption J. Church ordinances; observances of regular church ordinances. -- The county board of education may approve exemption for religious instruction upon written request of the person having legal or actual charge of a child or children: Provided, That such exemption shall be subject to the rules prescribed by the county superintendent and approved by the county board of education;

Exemption K. Alternative private, parochial, church or religious school instruction. -- In lieu of the provisions of Exemption A herein above, exemption shall be made for any child attending any private school, parochial school, church school, school operated by a religious order or other nonpublic school which elects to comply with the provisions of article twenty-eight,

chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia.

The completion of the eighth grade shall not exempt any child under sixteen years of age from the compulsory attendance provision of this article: Provided, That there is a public high school or other public school of advanced grades or a school bus providing free transportation to any such school, the route of which is within two miles of the child's home by the shortest practicable route or path as hereinbefore specified under Exemption D of this section.

## §18-8-11. School attendance as condition of licensing for privilege of operation of motor vehicle.

- (a) In accordance with the provisions of sections three and five, article two, chapter seventeen-b of this code, the division of motor vehicles shall deny a license or instruction permit for the operation of a motor vehicle to any person under the age of eighteen who does not at the time of application present a diploma or other certificate of graduation issued to the person from a secondary high school of this state or any other state or documentation that the person: (1) Is enrolled and making satisfactory progress in a course leading to a general educational development certificate (GED) from a state—approved institution or organization— or has obtained such the certificate; (2) is enrolled in a secondary school of this state or any other state; (3) is excused from such the requirement due to circumstances beyond his or her control; or (4) is enrolled in an institution of higher education as a full-time student in this state or any other state.
- (b) The attendance director or chief administrator shall provide documentation of enrollment status on a form approved by the department of education to any student at least fifteen years of age but less than eighteen years of age or older upon request who is properly enrolled in a school under the jurisdiction of the official for presentation to the division of motor vehicles on application for or reinstatement of an instruction permit or license to operate a motor vehicle. Whenever a student at least fifteen years of age but less than eighteen years of age withdraws from school, except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the attendance director or chief administrator shall notify the division of motor vehicles of the withdrawal not later than five days from the withdrawal date. Within five days of receipt of the notice, the division of motor vehicles shall send notice to the licensee that the license will be suspended under the provisions of

section three, article two, chapter seventeen-b of this code on the thirtieth day following the date the notice was sent unless documentation of compliance with the provisions of this section is received by the division of motor vehicles before that time. If suspended, the division may not reinstate a license before the end of the semester following that in which the withdrawal occurred.

(c) For the purposes of this section:

- (1) wWithdrawal shall be is defined as more than ten consecutive or fifteen total days unexcused absences during a school year. For the purposes of this section, suspension or expulsion from school or imprisonment in a jail or a penitentiary is not a circumstance beyond the control of such person.;
- (2) Suspension or expulsion from school or imprisonment in a jail or a West Virginia correctional facility is not a circumstance beyond the control of the person.
- (d) Whenever the withdrawal from school of the student, or such the student's failure to enroll in a course leading to or to obtain a GED or high school diploma, is beyond the control of such the student, or is for the purpose of transfer to another school as confirmed in writing by the student's parent or guardian, no such notice shall be sent to the division of motor vehicles to suspend the student's motor vehicle operator's license, and if the student is applying for a license, the attendance director or chief administrator shall provide the student with documentation to present to the division of motor vehicles to excuse the student from the provisions of this section. The school district superintendent (or the appropriate school official of any private secondary school) with the assistance of the county attendance director and any other staff or school personnel shall be the sole judge of whether withdrawal is due to circumstances beyond the control of the person.

CHAPTER 18A. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

ARTICLE 5. AUTHORITY; RIGHTS; RESPONSIBILITY.

§18A-5-8. Authority of certain aides to exercise control over pupils; compensation; transfers.

(a) Within the limitations provided herein—in this section, any aide who agrees to do so shall stand in the place of the parent or guardian and shall exercise such authority and control over pupils as is required of a teacher as defined and provided in section one of this article. The principal shall designate aides in the school who agree to exercise that authority on the basis of seniority as an aide and shall enumerate the instances in which the authority shall be exercised by an aide when requested by the principal, assistant principal or professional employee to whom the aide is assigned.: Provided, That the authority does not extend to suspending or expelling any pupil, participating in the administration of corporal punishment or performing instructional duties as a teacher or substitute teacher.

An aide designated by the principal under this subsection shall receive a salary not less than one pay grade above the highest pay grade held by the employee under section eight-a, article four of this chapter, and any county salary schedule in excess of the minimum requirements of this article.

(b) The authority provided for in subsection (a) of this section may not extend to suspending or expelling any pupil, participating in the administration of corporal punishment or performing instructional duties as a teacher or substitute teacher. However, the authority shall extend to supervising students undergoing in-school suspension if the instructional duties required by the supervision are limited solely to handing out class work and collecting class work. The authority to supervise students undergoing in-school suspension may not include actual instruction.

An aide may not be required by the operation of this section to perform noninstructional duties for an amount of time which exceeds that required under the aide's contract of employment or that required of other aides in the same school, unless the assignment of such duties is mutually agreed upon by the aide and the county superintendent, or the superintendent's designated representative, subject to board approval. The terms and conditions of the agreement shall be in writing, signed by both parties, and may include additional benefits. The agreement shall be uniform as to aides assigned similar duties for similar amounts of time within the same school. Aides shall have the option of agreeing to supervise students and of renewing related assignments annually: Provided, That should an aide elect not to renew the previous agreement to supervise students, the minimum salary of the aide shall revert to the pay grade specified in section eight-a, article four of this chapter for the classification title held by the aide and any county salary schedule in excess of the minimum requirements of this article.

(c) An aide designated by the principal under subsection (a) of this section shall receive a salary not less than one pay grade above the highest pay grade held by the employee under section eight-a, article four of this chapter and any county salary schedule in excess of the minimum requirements of this article.

For the purposes of this section, aide shall mean and include any aide class title as defined in section eight, article four of this chapter, regardless of numeric classification.

(d) An aide may not be required by the operation of this section to perform noninstructional duties for an amount of time which exceeds that required under the aide's contract of employment or that required of other aides in the same school unless the assignment of the duties is mutually agreed upon by the aide and the county superintendent, or the superintendent's designated representative, subject to board approval. The terms and conditions of the agreement shall be in writing, signed by both parties, and may include additional benefits. The agreement shall be uniform as to aides assigned similar duties for similar amounts of time within the same school. Aides shall have the option of agreeing to supervise students and of renewing related assignments annually. If an aide elects not to renew the previous agreement to supervise students, the minimum salary of the aide shall revert to the pay grade specified in section eight-a, article four of this chapter for the classification title held by the aide and any

county salary schedule in excess of the minimum requirements of this article.

An aide may transfer to another position of employment one time only during any one half of a school term, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the aide and the county superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, subject to board approval: Provided, That during the first year of employment as an aide, an aide may not transfer to another position of employment during the first one-half school term of employment, unless mutually agreed upon by the aide and county superintendent, subject to board approval.

(e) For the purposes of this section, aide means any aide class title as defined in section eight, article four of this chapter regardless of numeric classification.

Regular service personnel employed in a category of employment other than aide who seek employment as an aide shall hold a high school diploma or shall have received a general educational development certificate and shall have the opportunity to receive appropriate training pursuant to subsection (10), section thirteen, article five, chapter eighteen of this code and section two, article twenty of said chapter.

- (f) An aide may transfer to another position of employment one time only during any one half of a school term, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon by the aide and the county superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, subject to board approval: Provided, That during the first year of employment as an aide, an aide may not transfer to another position of employment during the first one-half school term of employment, unless mutually agreed upon by the aide and county superintendent, subject to board approval.
- (q) Regular service personnel employed in a category of employment other than aide who seek employment as an aide shall hold a high school diploma or shall have received a general educational development certificate and shall have the opportunity to receive appropriate training pursuant to subsection (10), section thirteen, article five, chapter eighteen of this code and section two, article twenty of said chapter.

#### Senate Bill 364

Effective Date:
Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from

passage

Signed by Governor: March 20, 2003

Code Reference: Amend and reenact §49-5-7, §49-5-21,

§49-5D-3

Enacts New Sections §49-5-16b, §49-5D-3a,

and §49-5D-8

<u>Title:</u> Relating to child welfare and juvenile

justice multidisciplinary treatment teams

### Major Provisions:

County multidisciplinary treatment teams shall be convened and directed by a child family's case manager. The treatment team membership must include the child's custodial parent(s), guardian(s), other immediate family members, the attorney(s) representing parent(s), the quardian ad litem, and any other person or agency representative who may assist in providing recommendations for the particular needs of the child and family. multidisciplinary treatment team is required develop and submit an individualized service plan for children who are involved in status offense or delinquency proceedings for review by the court. The court may adopt the multidisciplinary treatment team's recommendations or schedule a hearing and make specific written findings as to why the team's recommended service plan was not adopted. multidisciplinary treatment recommendations is not required for temporary out-of-home placement of a child in emergency circumstances or for purposes of assessment.

#### 1 **ENROLLED** 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 Senate Bill No. 364 5 (SENATORS PREZIOSO, UNGER, ROWE, KESSLER, HELMICK, CALDWELL, PLYMALE, SHARPE, ROSS, DEMPSEY, LOVE, HUNTER, SPROUSE, MINARD, JENKINS, FANNING, 6 7 WHITE, McCabe, Bowman, Minear and Tomblin, Mr. President, original 8 sponsors) 9 [Passed March 8, 2003; in effect from passage.] 10 11

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AN ACT to amend and reenact sections seven and twenty-one, article five, chapter forty-nine of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; to further amend said article by adding thereto a new section, designated section sixteen-b; to amend and reenact section three, article five-d of said chapter; and to further amend said article by adding thereto two new sections, designated sections three-a and eight, all relating to child welfare and juvenile justice generally; requiring notice of certain proceedings to the department of health and human resources and the division of juvenile services for purposes of multidisciplinary hearings; providing for greater involvement of multidisciplinary teams in juvenile and abuse and neglect proceedings; providing that quarterly judicial reviews be continued while child remains in custody; exceptions to meeting requirement; providing for when offenses are committed while in custody; providing for recommended court orders; requiring that recommended service plans be considered; requiring written findings when order deviates from treatment team's recommended plan; and affording multidisciplinary treatment team notice and opportunity to present evidence.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That sections seven and twenty-one, article five, chapter forty-nine of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that said article be further amended by adding thereto a new section, designated section sixteen-b; that section three, article five-d of said chapter be amended and reenacted; and that said article be further amended by adding thereto two new sections, designated sections three-a and eight, all to read as follows:

#### 43 ARTICLE 5. JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS.

## §49-5-7. Institution of proceedings by petition; notice to juvenile and parents; subpoena.

(a) (1) A petition alleging that a juvenile is a status offender or a juvenile delinquent may be filed by a person who has knowledge of or information concerning the facts alleged. The

petition shall be verified by the petitioner, shall set forth the name and address of the juvenile's parents, guardians or custodians, if known to the petitioner, and shall be filed in the circuit court in the county where the alleged status offense or act of delinquency occurred: *Provided*, That any proceeding under this chapter may be removed, for good cause shown, in accordance with the provisions of section one, article nine, chapter fifty-six of this code. The petition shall contain specific allegations of the conduct and facts upon which the petition is based, including the approximate time and place of the alleged conduct; a statement of the right to have counsel appointed and consult with counsel at every stage of the proceedings; and the relief sought.

- (2) Upon the filing of the petition, the court shall set a time and place for a preliminary hearing as provided in section nine of this article and may appoint counsel. A copy of the petition and summons may be served upon the respondent juvenile by first class mail or personal service of process. If a juvenile does not appear in response to a summons served by mail, no further proceeding may be held until the juvenile is served a copy of the petition and summons by personal service of process. If a juvenile fails to appear in response to a summons served in person upon him or her, an order of arrest may be issued by the court for that reason alone.
- (b) The parents, guardians or custodians shall be named in the petition as respondents, and shall be served with notice of the proceedings in the same manner as provided in subsection (a) of this section for service upon the juvenile and required to appear with the juvenile at the time and place set for the proceedings unless such respondent cannot be found after diligent search. If any such respondent cannot be found after diligent search, the court may proceed without further requirement of notice: Provided, That the court may order service by first class mail to the last known address of such respondent. The respondent shall be afforded fifteen days after the date of mailing to appear or answer.
- (c) The court or referee may order the issuance of a subpoena against the person having custody and control of the juvenile ordering him or her to bring the juvenile before the court or referee.
- (d) When any case of a juvenile charged with the commission of a crime is certified or transferred to the circuit court, the court or referee shall forthwith cause the juvenile and his or her parents, guardians or custodians to be served with a petition as provided in subsections (a) and (b) of this section. In the event the juvenile is in custody, the petition shall be served upon the juvenile within ninety-six hours of the time custody began and if the petition is not served within that time, the juvenile shall be released forthwith.
- (e) The clerk of the court shall promptly notify the local office of the department of health and human resources of all proceedings under this article, which shall then be responsible for convening and directing the multidisciplinary treatment planning

process in accordance with the provisions of section three, article five-d of this chapter: Provided, That in status offense or delinquency cases where a case manager has not been assigned, the juvenile probation officer shall be responsible for notifying the local office of the department of health and human services which will assign a case manager who will initiate assessment and be responsible for convening and directing the multidisciplinary treatment planning process.

## §49-5-16b. Conviction for offense while in custody.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any person who is eighteen years of age or older who is convicted as an adult of an offense that he or she committed while in the custody of the division of juvenile services and who is therefor sentenced to a regional jail or state correctional facility for said offense may not be returned to the custody of the division upon the completion of his or her adult sentence until a hearing is held before the court which committed the person to the custody of the division of juvenile services at which hearing the division may present any objections it may have to return the person to its custody. If the division does object and the court overrules the division's objections, it shall make specific written findings as to its rationale for overruling the objections: Provided, That no person who is eighteen years of age or older who is convicted as an adult of a felony crime of violence against the person while in the custody of the division of juvenile services be returned to the custody of the division of juvenile services upon completion of his or her adult sentence.

## §49-5-21. Quarterly judicial review of juvenile proceedings.

For cases under this article in which the provisions of section three, article five-d of this chapter apply, the court wherein the juvenile proceeding is pending shall conduct regular judicial review of the case with the multidisciplinary treatment team and a juvenile probation officer in attendance. Such judicial review may be conducted as often as is considered necessary by the court, but shall be conducted at least once every three calendar months until the case is wholly resolved and finally dismissed from the docket of the court as long as the child remains in the legal or physical custody of the state.

In conducting the judicial review required by this section, the court shall address the extent of progress in the case, treatment and service needs, permanent placement planning for the juvenile, any uncontested issues and any other matters that the court considers pertinent. An order reflecting the matters considered, any uncontested rulings and the scheduling of an evidentiary hearing on any contested issue shall be issued by the court within ten judicial days of the judicial review.

## ARTICLE 5D. MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS.

## §49-5D-3. Multidisciplinary treatment planning process.

(a) (1) On or before the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-five, a multidisciplinary treatment planning

process shall be established within each county of the state, either separately or in conjunction with a contiguous county by the secretary of the department with advice and assistance from the prosecutor's advisory council as set forth in section four, article four, chapter seven of this code.

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- Treatment teams shall assess, plan and implement a comprehensive, individualized service plan for children who are victims of abuse or neglect and their families when a judicial proceeding has been initiated involving the child or children and for juveniles and their families involved in status offense or delinquency proceedings when, in a status offense proceeding, the court refers the juvenile for services pursuant to sections eleven and eleven-a, article five of this chapter, and when, in a delinquency proceeding, the court is considering placing the juvenile in the department's custody and/or placing the juvenile out-of-home at the department's expense, pursuant to the provisions of section thirteen of said article. In any such status offense or delinquency case, the juvenile probation officer shall notify the local office of the department of health and human resources and the division of juvenile services at least five working days before the court proceeding in order to allow the multidisciplinary treatment team to convene and develop a comprehensive individualized service plan for the child: Provided, That such notice is not required in cases where the child is already in state custody or there exist exigent circumstances which justify taking the child immediately into custody without a judicial proceeding.
- (3) Prior to disposition, in each case in which a treatment planning team has been convened, the team shall advise the court as to the types of services the team has determined are needed and the type of placement, if any, which will best serve the needs of the child.
- (b) Each treatment team shall be convened and directed by the child's or family's case manager. The treatment team shall consist of the child's custodial parent(s) or parents, guardian(s) or <u>quardians</u>, other immediate family members, the attorney<del>(s)</del> <u>or</u> attorneys representing the parent(s) or parents of the child, if assigned by a judge of the circuit court, the child, if the child is over the age of twelve, and if the child's participation is otherwise appropriate, the child, if under the age of twelve when the team determines that the child's participation is appropriate, the guardian ad litem, if any, the prosecuting attorney or his or her designee and any other person or an agency representative who may assist in providing recommendations for the particular needs of and family. The child may participate child multidisciplinary treatment team meetings if such is deemed appropriate by the multidisciplinary treatment team. For purposes of delinquency proceedings, the juvenile probation officer shall be a member of the treatment team.
- (c) The treatment team shall coordinate their its activities and membership with local family resource networks, and coordinate with other local and regional child and family service planning

committees to assure the efficient planning and delivery of child and family services on a local and regional level.

(d) State, county and local agencies shall provide the multidisciplinary treatment teams with any information requested in writing by the team as allowable by law or upon receipt of a certified copy of the circuit court's order directing said agencies to release information in its possession relating to the child. The team shall assure that all information received and developed in connection with the provisions of this article remain confidential. For purposes of this section, the term "confidential" shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of section one, article seven of this chapter.

## §49-5D-3a. Recommendation of team to the court; hearing requirement; required findings.

In any case in which a multidisciplinary treatment team develops an individualized service plan for a child pursuant to the provisions of section three of this article, the court shall review the proposed service plan to determine if implementation of the plan is in the child's best interests. If the court determines not to adopt the team's recommendations, it shall, sua sponte, schedule and hold within ten days of such determination, and prior to the entry of an order placing the child in the custody of the department or in an out-of-home setting, a hearing to consider evidence from the team as to its rationale for the proposed service plan. If, after a hearing held pursuant to the provisions of this section, the court does not adopt the teams's recommended service plan it shall make specific written findings as to why the team's recommended service plan was not adopted.

# §49-5D-8. Exemption from multidisciplinary team review for emergency out-of-home placements.

Notwithstanding any provisions of this article to the contrary, a multidisciplinary team recommendation shall not be required for temporary out-of-home placement of a child in an emergency circumstance or for purposes of assessment as provided for by the provisions of this article.

### Senate Bill 455

Effective Date: Passed March 7, 2003; in effect from

passage

Signed by Governor: April 1, 2003

<u>Code Reference:</u> Enacts a New Section §5-10-15b

<u>Title:</u> Relating to credit for public employment

in another state

## Major Provisions:

- Entitles any member of the retirement system who has previously been employed in public service in another state to receive credited service for that time, not to exceed five years. The service credit from another state, however, cannot be used to meet West Virginia's requirements for retirement or vesting.

- Employees entitled to the service credit are required to make additional contributions to the retirement system equal to the actuarial equivalent of what would have been contributed, including earnings, by the employee and employer.

1 **ENROLLED** 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 Senate Bill No. 455 (SENATORS MINARD AND UNGER, original sponsors) 5 6 7 [Passed March 7, 2003; in effect from passage.] 8 9 AN ACT to amend article ten, chapter five of the code of West 10 11 Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, designated section fifteen-b, 12 13 relating to authorizing service credit toward retirement to 14 public employees for public employment in another state. Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 15 16 That article ten, chapter five of the code of West Virginia, 17 one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended by 18 adding thereto a new section, designated section fifteen-b, to read as follows: 19 20 ARTICLE 10. WEST VIRGINIA PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ACT. 21 §5-10-15b. Credit for public employment in another state. 22 (a) Any member of the retirement system who has previously 23 been employed in public employment in any other state of the United States is entitled to receive credited service for the time of 24 25 public employment in that state, not to exceed five years, if the 26 member substantiates by appropriate documentation or evidence his 27 or her public employment in another state and makes contributions 28 as required: Provided, That the employee is not entitled to receive 29 the credited service if the employee is vested or entitled to be vested in a retirement system of the state in which the employment 30 31 credit was earned and the employee is entitled to service credit in 32 that retirement system for the employment period for which the 33 applicant seeks credited service in West Virginia: Provided, however, That the service credit from the other state may not be 34 used to meet West Virginia's eligibility requirements for 35 36 retirement or vesting. 37 Employees entitled to out-of-state service credit under the provisions of this section shall make additional contribution to 38 the retirement system equal to the actuarial equivalent of the 39 40 amount which would have been contributed, together with earnings thereon, by the employee and the employer, had the employee been 41 covered during the period of the retroactive service credit. 42 (b) In any case of doubt as to the period of service to be 43

credited a member under the provisions of this section, the board

of trustees has the final power to determine this period.

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## Senate Bill 510

Effective Date: Passed March 7, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage

Signed by Governor: April 1, 2003

Code Reference: Amend and reenact §5-28-2, §5-28-3

<u>Title:</u> Commission on Holocaust Education

## Major Provisions:

This bill adds section (f) which states that members of the commission are not entitled to compensation for services performed as members but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred for each day engaged in the performance of their official commission duties in a manner consistent with the guidelines of the travel management office of the department of administration.

#### 1 **ENROLLED** 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 Senate Bill No. 510 5 (SENATORS HUNTER, OLIVERIO, PREZIOSO, MCCABE, 6 ROWE, CALDWELL, UNGER AND ROSS, original sponsors) 7 [Passed March 7, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.] 8 9

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AN ACT to amend and reenact sections two and three, article twenty-eight, chapter five of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, all relating to the West Virginia commission on holocaust education; providing for reimbursement of actual and necessary expenses; and authorizing the commission to accept gifts, donations and state funds as appropriated by the Legislature.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That sections two and three, article twenty-eight, chapter five of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

### ARTICLE 28. COMMISSION ON HOLOCAUST EDUCATION.

### §5-28-2. Commission on holocaust education; compensation

- (a) Effective the first day of July, two thousand one, there is created the West Virginia commission on holocaust education.
- (b) The commission is composed of eleven members: Two members currently serving on the state board of education, selected by the board; the state superintendent of schools or his or her designee; the director of the division of veterans' affairs; one attorney from the attorney general's office, civil rights division; one teacher who has completed professional development related to holocaust education teaching at the high-school level and one teacher who has completed professional development related to holocaust education teaching at the junior-high or middle-school level, each appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate; and four state residents, appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall be: Individuals who are holocaust scholars or individuals experienced field of holocaust education or survivors, generation, eye-witness/liberators or individuals recommended by the chair of the present holocaust education commission, created by executive order, who, by virtue of their interest, education or long-term involvement in human rights, prejudice reduction and holocaust education have demonstrated, through their past commitment and cooperation with the existing holocaust commission on education, their willingness to work for holocaust awareness and education in West Virginia.

- (c) Members of the commission shall be appointed for terms of three years or until their prospective successors are appointed and qualified. Members are eligible for reappointment. Any member of the commission who fails to attend more than two consecutive meetings without an excuse approved by the commission may be removed from the commission. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original appointment, and the individual appointed to fill the vacancy serves for the remainder of the unexpired term.
- (d) The governor shall appoint a chairperson for the commission for a term of three years and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified.
- (e) The speaker of the House of Delegates shall appoint a member of the House of Delegates and the president of the Senate shall appoint a member of the Senate to serve as advisors to the commission.
- (f) Members of the commission are not entitled to compensation for services performed as members but may be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred for each day engaged in the performance of their official commission duties in a manner consistent with the guidelines of the travel management office of the department of administration.

## §5-28-3. Commission powers and duties.

(a) The commission shall:

- (1) Provide, based upon the collective knowledge and experience of its members, assistance and advice to public and private schools, colleges and universities with respect to the implementation of holocaust education and awareness programs;
- (2) Meet with appropriate education officials and other interested public and private organizations, including service organizations, for the purpose of providing information, planning, coordination or modification of courses of study or programs dealing with the subject of the holocaust;
- (3) Compile a roster of individual volunteers who are willing to share their verifiable knowledge and experiences in classrooms, seminars and workshops on the subject of the holocaust. The volunteers may be survivors of the holocaust, liberators of concentration camps, scholars, members of the clergy, community relations professionals or other persons who, by virtue of their experience, education or interest, have experience with the holocaust;
- (4) Coordinate events memorializing the holocaust and seek volunteers who are willing and able to participate in commemorative events that will enhance public awareness of the significance of the holocaust; and
- (5) Prepare annual reports for the governor and the Legislature regarding its findings and recommendations to facilitate the inclusion of holocaust studies and special programs memorializing the holocaust in educational systems in this state.

(b) The commission may accept and use for the benefit of the people of West Virginia any gift or devise of any property or thing which is lawfully given and is authorized to accept state funds as the same may be appropriated by the Legislature.

Members of the commission are not entitled to compensation for services performed as members and are not entitled to reimbursement for expenses.

### Senate Bill 522

Effective Date: Passed March 16, 2003; to take effect

July 1, 2003

Signed by Governor: April 2, 2003

<u>Code Reference:</u> Amends §§18-1-1, 18-2-4, 18-2E-7,18-3-

1,18-4-1,18-4-2,18-4-10, 18-4-11, 18-5-1a, 18-5-1c, 18-5-4, 18-5-7, 18-5-13, 18-5-14, 18-5-25, 18-5-45, 18-5A-2, 18-5A-5,

and 18-8-4

Enacts New Sections §18-2-5g and §18-4-6

<u>Title:</u> Omnibus Education Bill

## Major Provisions:

### School Calendar:

- Reduces the number of faculty senate meetings to six, one to be scheduled on the day designated for the opening of school prior to the beginning of the instructional term.
- The remaining five faculty senate meetings are to be scheduled on five newly created instructional support and enhancement days during the months of October, December, February, April and June.
- Each of the five instructional support and enhancement days must include a two-hour block for instructional activities, a two-hour block for a faculty senate meeting and the remainder of the day for professional activities.
- Allows the primary statewide assessment program to be scheduled as early as April  $15^{\rm th}$  for the 2003-04 year only; cannot be earlier than May  $15^{\rm th}$  in future years.
- Clarifies that Continuing Professional Development (CE) days are to be the last non-instructional days used to reschedule canceled instructional days if 180 days of separate instruction are not met.

- Authorizes county boards to increase the length of an instructional day to make-up lost instructional days in excess of the available non-instructional days and to avoid using the CE day as a rescheduled instructional day.
- Deletes the requirement that a minimum percentage of students, as defined by the State Board, be present in order for the day to be counted as an instructional day.

### State Board and Superintendent:

- Provides state board president may serve an unlimited number of terms, but no more than two consecutively.
- Clarifies that superintendent serves at will and pleasure of state board.
- Requires annual evaluation of state superintendent.
- Rewrites the provision that allows the state board to address cases where a county superintendent who holds a first class permit cannot complete the requirement for an administrative certificate within three years because the courses are not available.
- Requires the state board to establish rules to exclude certain student absences for accountability purposes, such as excused absences, absences due to disciplinary actions, and absent students for whom judicial remedies have been sought.

### County Board:

- Modifies the restriction that county board members may not serve in any public office to allow service on boards where the individual does not receive compensation and whose primary scope is not related to the public schools.

- Allows a county board member or prospective member to request an opinion from the Ethics Commission on whether serving on the board would conflict with serving in another elected or appointed position.
- Requires county board members to receive training on school performance issues.
- Authorizes county boards to lease school property no longer needed for school purposes.
- Modifies residence requirement to allow county superintendent to be a resident of the county or of a contiguous county in the state.
- Modifies health requirements for county superintendents to be similar to the requirements for teachers.
- Requires annual evaluation of county superintendents.
- Requires county superintendent to report promptly to the county board when schools fail to meet the standards for improving education and any other issues affecting schools, programs and initiatives.
- Requires county boards to file policies to promote school board effectiveness with the state board, and requires county boards to review those policies annually.
- Requires county boards to perform annual self-assessments.
- Allows county boards to conduct meetings in facilities within the county other than the county board office.
- Adds specific authority that county boards may contract with or engage outside legal counsel.

## Appropriations for Basic Skills and Success:

- Modifies the restriction that the funds appropriated for Basic Skills and Success programs be expended directly to allow, with State Board approval, for the

expenditure of the funds for the installation, set-up, internet hook-up and wiring to be made through contractual agreements with county boards and RESAs.

## Job Sharing:

- Authorizes service personnel to participate in job sharing arrangements.
- Requires that any job-sharing agreement must be in writing that include specific arrangements such as assignment of benefits.

## Local School Improvement Councils:

- Requires local school improvement councils, with quorum of members present, to meet annually with county boards to address any matters requested by the county board.
- Training for local school improvement council members must meet the guidelines established by the State Board.
- Prohibits more than one parent who is employed by a school from being a member of the local school improvement council.

1	ENROLLED
2	COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
3	FOR
4	Senate Bill No. 522
5 6	(Senators Oliverio, Prezioso, Plymale, Edgell, Hunter, Guills, Bowman, Rowe and Love, original sponsors)
7	
8	[Passed March 16, 2003; to take effect July 1, 2003.]
9	
10 11 12 13 14	AN ACT to amend and reenact section one, article one, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; to amend and reenact section four, article two of said chapter; to further amend said article by adding thereto a new section, designated section.

five-q; to amend and reenact section seven, article two-e of said chapter; to amend and reenact section one, article three of said chapter; to amend and reenact sections one and two, article four of said chapter; to further amend said article by adding thereto a new section, designated section six; to amend and reenact sections ten and eleven of said article; to amend and reenact sections one-a, one-c, four, seven, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-five and forty-five, article five of said chapter; to amend and reenact sections two and five, article five-a of said chapter; and to amend and reenact section four, article eight of said chapter, all relating to public definitions; allowing generally; state board president to serve an unlimited number of terms, but no more than two consecutive terms; requiring county boards to provide certain policies, summaries of any modifications to those policies and copies of annual reports to state board; requiring state board to submit copies of summaries and annual reports to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability; allowing, with state board approval, certain appropriations to be expended directly or through contractual agreements with county boards and regional education service agencies for materials and other costs associated with set-up, internet hook-up and wiring of the installation, computer hardware and software; clarifying that state superintendent serves at the will and pleasure of the state board; requiring the state board to annually evaluate the performance of the state superintendent and publicly announce the results of the evaluation; clarifying appointment of county superintendents; modifying authorization for county superintendent to transfer to a teaching position at the end of his or her term; extending the date before which the county superintendent is required to be appointed; requiring county superintendent to be a resident of the county, or of a contiguous county in this state, in which he or she serves; requirements for modifying permanent administrative certificate and county superintendent license; requiring state board to define three years of experience in management or supervision in rule; modifying health-related conditions of employment for county superintendents; providing discontinuing or suspending employment of county superintendent under certain circumstances; requiring that county superintendents be evaluated at least annually; providing criteria for evaluation; providing for evaluation to take place in executive session; directing county board to release general statement to the public and provide additional information only by mutual consent of county board and county superintendent; delineating authorized uses of evaluation results; allowing contract or written agreement to delineate a county superintendent acting as chief executive officer; removing county superintendent duty to organize and attend district institutes and organize and direct reading circles and boys' and girls' clubs; requiring county superintendent to report promptly to the county board whenever any school in the district appears to be failing to meet the standards for improving education; requiring county superintendent to keep

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county board apprised of certain issues in the district; removing requirement for county superintendent to direct the taking of school census; allowing county board members to serve on certain boards; allowing request of ethics commission for an advisory opinion; requiring ethics commission to issue advisory opinion within thirty days; entitling county board member who relies on opinion to reimbursement for attorney's court costs incurred in certain proceedings; prohibiting vote cast from being invalidated due to subsequent finding that holding particular office or committee is a bar to membership on the board; providing that good faith reliance on a written advisory opinion is an absolute defense to certain civil suits or criminal prosecutions; requiring county board member training to include school performance issues; allowing feasible and practicable extension of training time; requiring annual county board self-assessment; specifying of evaluation instrument; requiring summary evaluation to be made public; allowing county boards to meet in facilities within the county other than the county board office; authorizing lease of school property subject to certain requirements; clarifying county board authority to contract with or otherwise engage legal counsel; including service personnel in job sharing arrangements; adding requirements for job sharing; limiting cost retirement system; requiring filing of policies and summaries of policies that promote school board effectiveness; requiring annual meeting with a quorum of members from each local school improvement council; providing for meeting with less than a quorum under certain circumstances; allowing county board to schedule additional meeting for any low performing school in the district; requiring county board to develop agenda for required annual meeting with local school improvement council; requiring certain items to be addressed; requiring county boards to make written requests for information from local school improvement councils throughout the year or hold community forums to receive input from the affected community the county board considers necessary; modifying time requirements for reporting to state board on meetings with local school improvement councils; authorizing county board to request assistance from local school improvement council members to facilitate development of report; requiring county boards to review the policies to promote school board year; eliminating duty effectiveness each of superintendent to make a tabular report to the county board annually; eliminating requirement that certain percentage of students be in attendance for a day to be considered instructional; including five instructional support enhancement days within the instructional term that include instructional activities, professional activities and time for faculty senate meetings; requiring instructional activities for students to be scheduled by appointment; requiring school policy relating to use of time designated for instructional activities; providing that the presence of any certain number of students and the transportation of students is not required on instructional support and enhancement days; declaring

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instructional support and enhancement days a regular work day for all service personnel; providing that for one school year only, statewide assessment may not be prior to the fifteenth day of April; requiring professional development days to be used last when making up instructional days; allowing use of additional minutes of instruction each day for making up lost instructional days under certain circumstances; prohibiting more than one parent member of a local school improvement council from being employed at the school; requiring chair to appoint replacement of elected member of local improvement council if position becomes vacant; requiring principal to appoint replacement if appointed position becomes vacant; requiring principal to provide certain information at the organizational meeting of the local school improvement council; requiring local school improvement council chair, or designee, to be prepared to address certain matters at annual meeting and in writing; allowing state board to enter into contracts to provide orientation training for local school improvement council members; requiring that any training meet guidelines established by the state board; requiring emergency meetings of faculty senates to be held during noninstructional time; requiring a two-hour block of time be scheduled for a faculty senate meeting on a day scheduled for the opening of school prior to the beginning of the instructional term; requiring that a two-hour block of time be scheduled for a faculty senate meeting on each instructional support and enhancement day; and requiring state board rule excluding certain absences for accountability purposes.

## Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That section one, article one, chapter eighteen of the code of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that section four, article two of said chapter be amended and reenacted; that said article be further amended by adding thereto a new section, designated section five-q; that section seven, article two-e of said chapter be amended and reenacted; that section one, article three of said chapter be amended and reenacted; that sections one and two, article four of said chapter be amended and reenacted; that said article be further amended by adding thereto a new section, designated section six; that sections ten and eleven of said article be amended and reenacted; that sections one-a, one-c, four, seven, thirteen, fourteen, twenty-five and forty-five, article five of said chapter be amended and reenacted; that sections two and five, article fivea of said chapter be amended and reenacted; and that section four, article eight of said chapter be amended and reenacted all to read as follows:

## 47 ARTICLE 1. DEFINITIONS; LIMITATIONS OF CHAPTER; GOALS FOR EDUCATION.

### 49 §18-1-1. Definitions.

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51 52 The following words used in this chapter and in any proceedings pursuant thereto shall, unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, be construed as follows:

- (a) "School" means the pupils and teacher or teachers assembled in one or more buildings, organized as a unit;
  - (b) "District" means county school district;

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- (c) "State board" means the West Virginia board of education;
- (d) <u>"County board" or</u> "board" means the county board of education;
- (e) "State superintendent" means the state superintendent of free schools;
- (f) "County superintendent" or "superintendent" means the county superintendent of schools;
- (g) "Teacher" means teacher, supervisor, principal, superintendent or public school librarian; registered professional nurse, licensed by the West Virginia board of examiners for registered professional nurses and employed by a county board of education, who has a baccalaureate degree; or any other person regularly employed for instructional purposes in a public school in this state;
- (h) "Service personnel" means all nonteaching school employees not included in the above definition of "teacher";
- (i) "Social worker" means a nonteaching school employee who, at a minimum, possesses an undergraduate degree in social work from an accredited institution of higher learning and who provides various professional social work services, activities or methods as defined by the state board for the benefit of students;
- (j) "Regular full-time employee" means any person employed by a county board of education who has a regular position or job throughout his or her employment term, without regard to hours or method of pay;
- (k) "Career clusters" means broad groupings of related occupations;
- (1) "Work-based learning" means a structured activity that correlates with and is mutually supportive of the school-based learning of the student and includes specific objectives to be learned by the student as a result of the activity;
- (m) "School-age juvenile" means any individual who is entitled to attend or who, if not placed in a residential facility, would be entitled to attend public schools in accordance with: (1) Section five, article two of this chapter; (2) sections fifteen and eighteen, article five of this chapter; or (3) section one, article twenty of this chapter;
- (n) "Student with a disability" means an exceptional child, other than gifted, pursuant to section one, article twenty of this chapter;
- (o) "Low-density county" means a county whose ratio of student population to square miles is less than or equal to the state average ratio as computed by the state department of education;

- (p) "High-density county" means a county whose ratio of student population to square miles is greater than the state average ratio as computed by the state department of education; and
- $\mbox{(q)}$  "Casual deficit" means a deficit of not more than three percent of the approved levy estimate or a deficit that is nonrecurring from year to year.

### ARTICLE 2. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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## §18-2-4. Organization; appointment, compensation and duties of secretary.

At its first regular meeting in every year, the state board shall elect one of its members as president, who shall not succeed himself as president, may serve an unlimited number of terms, but no more than two consecutive terms, and one as vice president of the board. The state superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the state board, and, subject to its direction, shall execute its policies.

The state board shall appoint a secretary and fix his the secretary's salary, to be paid out of the general school fund upon warrants drawn by the state superintendent. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the state board and shall perform such other duties as it may prescribe.

## §18-2-5g. Duty to receive and submit summary of policy modifications and annual reports.

In addition to filing each policy as required by section fourteen, article five of this chapter, the state board shall require each county board to provide a summary of any modifications to the policies and copies of annual reports developed pursuant to section fourteen, article five of this chapter. The state board shall submit copies of these summaries of modifications to the policies and annual reports, together with any comments and recommendations, to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability, no later than the thirty-first day of December of each year.

## ARTICLE 2E. HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

## §18-2E-7. Providing for high quality basic skills development and remediation in all public schools.

(a) The Legislature finds that teachers must be provided the support, assistance and teaching tools necessary to meet individual student instructional needs on a daily basis in a classroom of students who differ in learning styles, learning rates and in motivation to learn. The Legislature further finds that attaining a solid foundation in the basic skills of reading, composition and arithmetic is essential for advancement in higher education, occupational and avocational pursuits and that computers are an effective tool for the teacher in corrective, remedial and enrichment activities. Therefore, the state board shall develop a plan which specifies the resources to be used to provide services to students in the earliest grade level and moving upward as resources become available based on a plan developed by each individual school team.

This plan must provide for standardization of computer hardware and software, and for technology upgrade and replacement, for the purposes of achieving economies of scale, facilitating teacher training, permitting the comparison of achievement of students in schools and counties utilizing the hardware and software, and facilitating the repair of equipment and ensuring appropriate utilization of the hardware and software purchased for remediation and basic skills development.

The state board shall determine the computer hardware and software specifications after input from practicing teachers at the appropriate grade levels and with the assistance of education computer experts and the curriculum technology resource center.

Computer hardware and software shall be purchased either directly or through a lease-purchase arrangement pursuant to the provisions of article three, chapter five-a of this code in the amount equal to anticipated revenues being appropriated: <a href="Provided">Provided</a>, That, with the approval of the state board, the revenues appropriated may be expended directly or through contractual agreements with county boards and regional education service agencies for materials and other costs associated with installation, set-up, internet hook-up and wiring of the computer hardware and software: <a href="Provided">Provided</a>, <a href="however">however</a>, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require any specific level of funding by the Legislature.

The state board shall <u>determine develop</u> and provide through the state curriculum technology resource center a program to ensure adequate teacher training, continuous teacher support and updates.

To the extent practicable, such technology shall be utilized to enhance student access to learning tools and resources outside of the normal school day, such as: Before and after school; in the evenings, on weekends and during vacations; and for student use for homework, remedial work, independent learning, career planning and adult basic education.

- (b) The Legislature finds that the continued implementation of computer utilization under this section for high quality basic skills development and remediation in the middle schools, junior high schools and high schools is necessary to meet the goal that high school graduates will be prepared fully for college, other post-secondary education or gainful employment. Further, such implementation should provide a technology infrastructure at the middle schools, junior high schools and high schools that has multiple applications in enabling students to achieve at higher academic levels. The technology infrastructure should facilitate student development in the following areas:
- (1) Attaining basic computer skills such as word processing, spreadsheets, data bases, internet usage, telecommunications and graphic presentations;
  - (2) Learning critical thinking and decision-making skills;
- (3) Applying academic knowledge in real life situations through simulated workplace programs;

- (4) Understanding the modern workplace environment, particularly in remote areas of the state, by bringing the workplace to the school;
- (5) Making informed career decisions based upon information on labor markets and the skills required for success in various occupations;
  - (6) Gaining access to labor markets and job placement;
- (7) Obtaining information and assistance about college and other post-secondary education opportunities and financial aid; and
- (8) Other uses for acquiring the necessary skills and information to make a smooth transition from high school to college, other post-secondary education or gainful employment.

Therefore, the state board shall extend the plan as set forth in subsection (a) of this section, and consistent with the terms and conditions in said subsection, to address the findings of this subsection regarding the continued implementation of computer hardware and software, and technical planning support in the middle schools, junior high schools and high schools of the state.

### ARTICLE 3. STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

## §18-3-1. Appointment; qualifications; compensation; traveling expenses; office and residence; evaluation.

There shall be appointed by the state board a state superintendent of schools who shall serve at the will and pleasure of the state board. He or she shall be a person of good moral character, of recognized ability as a school administrator, holding at least a master's degree in educational administration, and shall have had not less than five years of experience in public school work. He or she shall receive an annual salary set by the state board, to be paid monthly: Provided, That the annual salary may not exceed one hundred forty-six thousand one hundred dollars. state superintendent also shall receive necessary traveling expenses incident to the performance of his or her duties, the traveling expenses to be paid out of the general school fund upon warrants of the state auditor. The state superintendent shall have his or her office at the state capitol. The state board shall report to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability upon request concerning its progress during any hiring process for a state superintendent.

The state board annually shall evaluate the performance of the state superintendent and publicly announce the results of the evaluation.

## 42 ARTICLE 4. COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

## §18-4-1. Election and term; interim superintendent.

(a) The <u>county</u> superintendent shall be <u>elected appointed</u> by the board to <u>serve upon a majority vote of the members thereof</u> to serve for a term of not less than one, nor more than four years. At the expiration of the term or terms for which he <u>or she</u> shall have been <u>elected appointed</u>, each <u>county</u> superintendent shall be eligible for <u>reelection reappointment</u> for additional terms of not less than one, nor more than four years: <u>Provided</u>, That at the

expiration of his <u>or her</u> term or terms of service <del>he shall be given the status of teacher in the system the county superintendent may transfer to any teaching position in the county for which he or she is qualified and has seniority, unless dismissed for statutory reasons. The appointment of the county superintendent shall be made on or before the first day of June for a term beginning on the first day of July following the appointment.</del>

- (b) A county superintendent who fills a vacancy caused by an incomplete term shall be appointed to serve until the following first day of July: Provided, however, That the board may appoint an interim county superintendent to serve for a period not to exceed one hundred twenty days from the occurrence of the vacancy.(c) The president of the county board, immediately upon the appointment of the county superintendent, or the appointment of an interim county superintendent, shall certify the appointment to the state superintendent.
- (d) During his or her term of appointment, the county superintendent shall be a resident of the county, or of a contiguous county in this state, which he or she serves. The county superintendent in office on the effective date of this section shall continue in office until the expiration of his or her term.

Such election shall be held on or before the first day of May and the persons so elected shall take office on the first day of July following. A superintendent who fills a vacancy caused by an incomplete term shall be appointed to serve until the following first day of July: Provided, however, That the board may appoint an interim superintendent to serve for a period not to exceed one hundred twenty days from the occurrence of the vacancy. The president of the board, immediately upon the election of the superintendent, or the appointment of an interim superintendent, shall certify the election or appointment to the state superintendent of schools.

## §18-4-2. Qualifications; health certificate; disability; acting superintendent.

(a) Each county superintendent shall hold a professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent, or a first class permit endorsed for superintendent, Provided, That a superintendent who holds a first class permit may be appointed for only one year, and may be reappointed two times for an additional year each upon an annual evaluation by the board and a determination of satisfactory performance and reasonable progress toward completion of the requirements for a professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent: Provided, however, That any candidate for superintendent who possesses an earned doctorate from an accredited institution of higher education, has completed three successful years of teaching in public education and has the equivalent of three years of experience in management or supervision, upon employment by the county board of education, shall be granted a permanent administrative certificate and shall be a licensed county superintendent. Any person employed as assistant superintendent or educational administrator prior to the twenty-seventh day of June,

one thousand nine hundred eighty-eight, and who was previously employed as superintendent is not required to hold the professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent. subject to the following:

- (b) Before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties the superintendent shall file with the president of the board a health certificate from a reputable physician, on a form prescribed by the state department of education, certifying that he or she is physically fit for the duties of his or her office and that he or she has no infectious or contagious disease; and if the superintendent, due to accident or illness, becomes incapacitated to an extent that could lead to a prolonged absence, the board, upon unanimous vote, may enter an order declaring the incapacity and it shall appoint an acting superintendent until such time as a majority of the members of the board determine that the incapacity no longer exists. However, an acting superintendent shall not serve as such for more than one year, or later than the expiration date of the superintendent's term, whichever is less, without being reappointed by the board of education.
- (c) Upon finding that the course work needed by a superintendent who holds a first class permit endorsed for superintendent is not available or is not scheduled in a manner at state institutions of higher education which will enable him or her to complete the normal requirements for a professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent within the three-year period allowed for appointment and reappointment under the permit, the state board shall adopt a rule in accordance with article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, to enable completion of the requirements, or comparable alternative requirements, for a professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent.
- (1) A superintendent who holds a first class permit may be appointed for one year only, and may be reappointed two times for an additional year each upon an annual evaluation by the county board and a determination of satisfactory performance and reasonable progress toward completion of the requirements for a professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent;
- (2) Any candidate for superintendent who possesses an earned doctorate from an accredited institution of higher education and either has completed three successful years of teaching in public education or has the equivalent of three years of experience in management or supervision as defined by state board rule, after employment by the county board shall be granted a permanent administrative certificate and shall be a licensed county superintendent;
- (3) The state board shall promulgate a legislative rule in accordance with article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, to address those cases where a county board finds that course work needed by the county superintendent who holds a first class permit is not available or is not scheduled at state institutions of higher education in a manner which will enable the county

superintendent to complete normal requirements for a professional administrative certificate within the three-year period allowed under the permit; and

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- (4) Any person employed as assistant superintendent or educational administrator prior to the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred eighty-eight, and who was previously employed as superintendent is not required to hold the professional administrative certificate endorsed for superintendent.
- 9 (b) In addition to other requirements set forth in this 10 section, a county superintendent shall meet the following health-11 related conditions of employment:
- 12 (1) Before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties, 13 file with the president of the county board a certificate from a 14 licensed physician certifying the following:
- (A) A tuberculin skin test, of the type Mantoux test (PPD skin test), approved by the director of the department of health, has been made within four months prior to the beginning of the term of the county superintendent; and
  - (B) The county superintendent does not have tuberculosis in a communicable state based upon the test results and any further study;
- 22 (2) After completion of the initial test, the county
  23 superintendent shall have an approved tuberculin skin test once
  24 every two years or more frequently if medically indicated.
  25 Positive reactors to the skin test are to be referred immediately
  26 to a physician for evaluation and indicated treatment or further
  27 studies;
- 28 (3) A county superintendent who is certified by a licensed 29 physician to have tuberculosis in a communicable stage shall have 30 his or her employment discontinued or suspended until the disease 31 has been arrested and is no longer communicable; and
- 32 (4) A county superintendent who fails to complete required 33 follow-up examinations as set forth in this subsection shall be 34 suspended from employment until a report of examination is 35 confirmed.

### §18-4-6. Evaluation of county superintendent.

- (a) At least annually, the county board shall evaluate the performance of the county superintendent. The evaluation process to be used shall be one authorized by the state board. The West Virginia school board association shall maintain a catalog of evaluation instruments which comply with this section and shall make them available to county boards.
- (b) At a minimum, the evaluation process shall require the county superintendent and county board to establish written goals or objectives for the county superintendent to accomplish within a given period of time. Additionally, the county board shall evaluate the county superintendent on his or her success in improving student achievement generally across the county and specifically as it relates to the management and administration of low performing schools.

- (c) The evaluation also may cover the performance of a county superintendent in the areas of community relations, school finance, personnel relations, curricular standards and programs and overall leadership of the school district as indicated primarily by improvements in student achievement, testing and assessment.
- (d) The evaluation of a county superintendent shall occur in executive session. At the conclusion of the evaluation, the county board shall make available to the public a general statement about the evaluation process and the overall result. Additional information about the evaluation may be released only by mutual 10 consent of the county superintendent and the county board. The county board may use the evaluation results to determine:
- 13 (1) Whether to extend the contract of the county 14 superintendent;
- 15 (2) Whether to offer the county superintendent a new contract; 16 and
  - (3) The level of compensation or benefits to offer the county superintendent in any new or extended contract.

#### §18-4-10. Duties of county superintendent.

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46 47 The county superintendent shall:

- (1) Act as the chief executive officer of the county board, as may be delineated in his or her contract or other written agreement with the county board, and, under the direction of the state board, and execute under the direction of the state board all its education policies;
- (2) Nominate all personnel to be employed; in case the county board of education refuses to employ any or all of the persons nominated, the <u>county</u> superintendent shall nominate others and submit the same to the <u>county</u> board <u>of education</u> at <u>such</u> a time as the county board may direct, but.n No such person or persons shall be employed except on the nomination of the county superintendent;
- (3) Assign, transfer, suspend or promote teachers and all other school employees of the district, subject only to the approval of the  $\underline{\text{county}}$  board, and to recommend to the  $\underline{\text{county}}$  board their dismissal pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
- (4) Report promptly to the county board in such manner as it directs whenever any school in the district appears to be failing to meet the standards for improving education established pursuant to section five, article two-e of this chapter;
- (5) Close a school temporarily when conditions are detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the pupils;
- (6) Certify all expenditures and monthly payrolls of teachers and employees;
- (7) Serve as the secretary of the county board and attend all meetings of the county board or its committees, except when the tenure, salary or administration of the county superintendent is under consideration;

- (8) Administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath in any proceedings pertaining to the schools of the district, and have the testimony reduced to writing;
- (9) Keep the county board apprised continuously of any issues that affect the county board or its schools, programs and initiatives. The county superintendent shall report to the county board on these issues using any appropriate means agreeable to both parties. When practicable, the reports shall be fashioned to include a broad array of data and information that the county board may consult to aid in making decisions;
- (10) Exercise all other authority granted by this chapter or required by the county board or state board; and
- (11) In case of emergency, act as the best interests of the school demand. An emergency, as contemplated in this section, is limited to an unforeseeable, catastrophic event including natural disaster or act of war and nothing in this section may be construed as granting the county superintendent authority to override any statutory or constitutional provision in the exercise of his or her emergency power except where such authority is specifically granted in the particular code section.

## §18-4-11. Other powers and duties.

 The county superintendent shall:

- (1) Visit the schools as often as practicable; observe and make suggestions concerning the instruction and classroom management of the schools and their sanitary conditions;
- (2) Report to the <u>county</u> board cases of incompetence, neglect of duty, immorality or misconduct in office of any teacher or employee;
  - (3) Recommend for condemnation buildings unfit for school use;
- (4) Direct the taking of the school census; (5) Call, at his or her discretion, conferences of principals and teachers to discuss the work of the schools of the district;
- (5) (6) Report to the <u>county</u> board the progress and general condition of the schools;
- (6) (7) Make reports as are required by the state superintendent. In case the <u>county</u> superintendent fails to report as required, the state superintendent may direct that the <u>superintendent's</u> salary <u>of the county superintendent</u> be withheld until an acceptable report is received; <u>and</u>
- $\frac{(7)}{(8)}$  Perform all other duties prescribed in this chapter or 41 required by the <u>county</u> board or the state board.

### 42 ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

## 43 §18-5-1a. Eligibility of Members; training requirements.

(a) No person shall be eligible for membership on any county board who is not a citizen, resident in such county, or who accepts a position as teacher or service personnel in the school district in which he or she is a resident or who is an elected or an

appointed member of any political party executive committee, or who becomes a candidate for any other office than to succeed oneself.

- (b) No member or member-elect of any board shall be eligible for nomination, election or appointment to any public office, other than to succeed oneself, or for election or appointment as a member of any political party executive committee, unless and until after that membership on the board, or his status as member-elect to the board, has been terminated at or before the time of his filing for such nomination for, or appointment to, such public office or committee: Provided, That "office" or "committee", as used in this subsection and subsection (a) of this section, does not include service on any board, elected or appointed, profit or non profit, for which the person does not receive compensation and whose primary scope is not related to the public schools.
- (c) A member or member elect of a county board, or a person desiring to become a member of a county board, may make a written request to the West Virginia ethics commission for an advisory opinion on whether another elected or appointed position held or sought by the person is an office or public office which would bar serving on the board pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of this section. Within thirty days of receipt of the request, the ethics commission shall issue a written advisory opinion in response to the request and shall also publish such opinion in a manner which to the fullest extent possible does not reveal the identity of the person making the request. Any county board member who relied in good faith upon an advisory opinion issued by the West Virginia ethics commission that holding a particular office or public office is not a bar from membership on a county board of education and against whom proceedings are subsequently brought for removal from the county board on the basis of holding such office or offices shall be entitled to reimbursement by the county board for reasonable attorney's fees and court costs incurred by the member in defending against such proceedings, regardless of the outcome the proceedings. Further, no vote cast by the member at a meeting of the board shall invalidated due to a subsequent finding that holding the particular office or public is a bar to membership on the county Good faith reliance on a written advisory opinion of the West Virginia ethics commission that a particular office or public office is not a bar to membership on a county board of education is an absolute defense to any civil suit or criminal prosecution arising from any proper action taken within the scope of membership on the board, becoming a member elect of the board or seeking election to the board.
- (d) Any person who is elected or appointed to a county board on or after the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred ninety-two, shall possess at least a high school diploma or a general educational development (GED) diploma: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to members or members-elect who have taken office prior to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred ninety-two, and who serve continuously therefrom.
- (e) No person elected to a county board after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety, shall assume the duties of board member unless he or she has first attended and completed a

course of orientation relating to boardsmanship and governance effectiveness which shall be given between the date of election and the beginning of the member's term of office: Provided, That a portion or portions of subsequent training such as that offered in orientation may be provided to members after they have commenced their term of office: Provided, however, That attendance at the session of orientation given between the date of election and the beginning of the member's term of office shall permit such member or members to assume the duties of board member, as specified in Members appointed to the board shall attend and this section. complete the next such course offered following their appointment: Provided further, That the provisions of this section relating to orientation shall not apply to members who have taken office prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred eighty-eight, and who serve continuously therefrom.

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(f) Commencing on the effective date of this section, members shall annually receive seven clock hours of training in areas relating to boardsmanship, governance effectiveness, and school performance issues including, but not limited to, pertinent state and federal statutes such as the "Process for Improving Education" set forth in section five, article two-e of this chapter and the "No Child Left Behind Act" and their respective administrative rules. Such orientation and training shall be approved by the state board and conducted by the West Virginia school board association or other organization or organizations approved by the state board: Provided, That the state board may exclude time spent in training on school performance issues from the requisite seven hours herein required: Provided, however, That if the state board elects to exclude time spent in training on school performance issues from the requisite seven hours, such training shall be limited by the state board to a feasible and practicable amount of time. Failure to attend and complete such an approved course of orientation and training relating to boardsmanship and governance effectiveness without good cause as determined by legislative rules of the state board shall constitute neglect of duty.

(q) In the final year of any four-year term of office, a member shall satisfy the annual training requirement before the first day of January. The state board shall petition the circuit court of Kanawha County to remove any county board member who has failed to or who refuses to attend and complete the approved course of orientation and training. If the county board member fails to show good cause for not attending the approved course of orientation and training, the court shall remove the member from office.

## §18-5-1c. Organization of board; evaluation.

(a) On the first Monday of July January, following each biennial primary election, each respective county board shall organize and shall organize and elect for a two-year term, a president from its own membership for a two-year term. The county board shall report promptly to the state superintendent the name of the member elected as county board president. and report same promptly to the state superintendent of schools: Provided, That on the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred eighty-one, each respective board of education shall elect a president for a

term to expire the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred eighty-two: Provided, however, That on the first Monday of July, following the primary election in the year one thousand nine hundred eighty-two and each biennial primary election thereafter, each respective board of education shall organize and elect for a two-year term, a president from its own membership and report same promptly to the state superintendent of schools.

- (b) Annually, each county board shall assess its own performance using an instrument approved by the state board. In developing or making determinations on approving evaluation instruments, the state board may consult with the West Virginia school board association or other appropriate organizations. The evaluation instrument selected shall focus on the effectiveness of the county board in the following areas:
- (1) Dealing with its various constituency groups and with the general public;
- (2) Providing a proper framework and the governance strategies necessary to monitor and approve student achievement on a continuing basis; and
- (3) Enhancing the effective utilization of the policy approach to governance.

At the conclusion of the evaluation, the county board shall make available to the public a summary of the evaluation, including areas in which the board concludes improvement is warranted.

# §18-5-4. Meetings; employment and assignment of teachers; budget hearing; compensation of members; affiliation with state and national associations.

(a) The county board shall meet on the first Monday in July, and upon the dates provided by law for the laying of levies, and at any other times the county board fixes upon its records. Subject to adequate public notice, nothing herein shall prohibit the county board from conducting regular meetings in facilities within the county other than the county board office. At any meeting as authorized in this section and in compliance with the provisions of article four of this chapter, the county board may employ qualified teachers, or those who will qualify by the time of they entering upon their duties, necessary to fill existing or anticipated vacancies for the current or next ensuing school year. At a meeting of the county board, on or before the first Monday in May, the county superintendent shall furnish in writing to the county board list of those teachers to be considered for transfer and subsequent assignment for the next ensuing school year . ; a All other teachers not listed are considered as reassigned to the positions held at the time of this meeting. The list of those recommended for transfer shall be included in the minute record and the teachers listed shall be notified in writing. The notice shall be delivered in writing, by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the teachers' last-known addresses within ten days following the board meeting, of their having been recommended for transfer and subsequent assignment.

(b) Special meetings may be called by the president or any three members, but no business may be transacted other than that designated in the call.

- (c) In addition, a public hearing shall be held concerning the preliminary operating budget for the next fiscal year not less fewer than ten days after the budget has been made available to the public for inspection, and within a reasonable time prior to the submission of the budget to the state board for approval. Reasonable time shall be granted at the hearing to any person who wishes to speak regarding any part of the budget. Notice of the hearing shall be published as a Class I legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code.
- (d) A majority of the members constitutes of the county board constitutes the quorum necessary for the transaction of official business.
- (e) Board members may receive compensation at a rate not to exceed one hundred sixty dollars per meeting attended, but they may not receive pay for more than fifty meetings in any one fiscal year Provided, That board members who serve on an administrative council of a multi-county vocational center may also receive compensation for attending up to twelve meetings of the council at the same rate as for meetings of the board. Board members who serve on an administrative council of a multicounty vocational center also may receive compensation for attending up to twelve meetings of the council at the same rate as for meetings of the county board. Meetings of the council are not counted as board meetings for purposes of determining the limit on compensable board meetings.
- (f) Members also shall be paid, upon the presentation of an itemized sworn statement, for all necessary traveling expenses, including all authorized meetings, incurred on official business, at the order of the <u>county</u> board.
- (g) When, by a majority vote of its members, a county board considers it a matter of public interest, the <u>county</u> board may join the West Virginia school board association and the national school board association, and may pay the dues prescribed by the associations and approved by action of the respective <u>county</u> boards. Membership dues and actual traveling expenses <u>incurred by of</u> board members for attending meetings of the West Virginia school board association may be paid by their respective county boards out of funds available to meet actual expenses of the members, but no allowance may be made except upon sworn itemized statements.
- §18-5-7. Sale of school property at public auction; rights of grantor of lands in rural communities; oil and gas leases; disposition of proceeds; lease of school property.
- (a) Except as set forth in subsection (b) of this section, iIf at any time the a county shall board ascertain determines that any building or any land is no longer shall be needed for school purposes, the county board may sell, dismantle, remove or relocate the any such buildings and sell the land on which it is they are located, at public auction, after proper notice, and on such terms as it orders, to the highest responsible bidder. But(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section,

in rural communities, the grantor of the lands, or his or her heirs or assigns, has shall have the right to purchase at the sale, the land, exclusive of the buildings thereon, on the land and the mineral rights, at the same price for which it was originally sold: Provided, That the sale to the board was not a voluntary arms length transaction for valuable consideration approximating the fair market value of the property at the time of the sale to the board: Provided, however, That the provisions of this section shall may not operate to invalidate any provision of the deed to the contrary.

<u>(c)</u> The <u>county</u> board, by the same method <del>prescribed</del> <u>set forth in</u> subsection (a) of this section for the sale of school buildings and lands, may, in lieu of offering the property for sale, enter into also a lease for oil or gas or other minerals any lands or school sites owned in fee by it. The proceeds of the such sales and rentals shall be placed to the credit of the such fund or funds of the district as the county board may direct Provided further, That the provisions of this section concerning sale at public auction shall not apply to boards of education selling or disposing of its property for a public use to the state of West Virginia, or its political subdivisions, including county commissions or divisions thereof, for an adequate consideration without considering alone the present commercial or market value of the property: And provided further, That the board may make any sale of property subject to the provisions that all liability for hazards associated with the premises are to be assumed by the purchaser, and any sale of improved property in which the actual consideration is less than ten thousand dollars or in any sale of unimproved property in which the actual consideration is less than one thousand dollars the board shall make any sale of property subject to the provisions that all liability for hazards associated with the premises are to be assumed by the purchaser. The board shall inform any prospective purchaser of known or suspected hazards associated with the property.

(d) The county board may make any sale of property subject to the provision that all liability for hazards associated with the premises are to be assumed by the purchaser. In any sale by the county board of improved property in which the actual consideration is less than ten thousand dollars or in any sale of unimproved property in which the actual consideration is less than one thousand dollars, the county board shall make any sale of property subject to the provision that all liability for hazards associated with the premises are to be assumed by the purchaser. The county board shall inform any prospective purchaser of known or suspected hazards associated with the property.

(e) Except as provided by the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, where a county board determines that any school property is no longer needed for school purposes, the county board may, upon determining that it will serve the best interests of the school system and the community, offer the property for lease. The procedure set forth in subsection (a) of this section relating to sale of school buildings and lands shall apply to leasing the school property. Any lease authorized by the provisions of this subsection shall be in writing. The writing shall include a recitation of all known or reasonably suspected hazards associated with the property,

an assumption by the lessee of all liability related to all hazards, whether disclosed or not, and provisions wherein the lessee assumes all liability for any actions arising from the property during the term of the lease.

(f) Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the provisions of this section concerning sale or lease at public auction may not apply to a county board selling, leasing or otherwise disposing of its property for a public use to the state of West Virginia, or its political subdivisions, including county commissions, for an adequate consideration without considering alone the present commercial or market value of the property.

### §18-5-13. Authority of boards generally.

<u>Each county</u> The boards, subject to the provisions of this chapter and the rules of the state board, <u>has the have</u> authority:

- (a) To control and manage all of the schools and school interests for all school activities and upon all school property, whether owned or leased by the county, including the authority to require that records be kept of all receipts and disbursements of all funds collected or received by any principal, teacher, student or other person in connection with the schools and school interests, any programs, activities or other endeavors of any nature operated or carried on by or in the name of the school, or any organization or body directly connected with the school, to audit the records and to conserve the funds, which shall be considered quasipublic moneys, including securing surety bonds by expenditure of board moneys;
- (b) To establish schools, from preschool through high school, inclusive of vocational schools; and to establish schools, programs or both, for post\_high school instruction, subject to approval of the state board of education;
- (c) To close any school which is unnecessary and to assign the pupils of the school to other schools. *Provided*, That the closing shall be officially acted upon, and teachers and service personnel involved notified on or before the first Monday in April, in the same manner as provided in section four of this article, except in an emergency, subject to the approval of the state superintendent, or under subdivision (e) of this section;
  - (d) To consolidate schools;
- (e) To close any elementary school whose average daily attendance falls below twenty pupils for two months in succession and send the pupils to other schools in the district or to schools in adjoining districts. If the teachers in the closed school are not transferred or reassigned to other schools, they shall receive one month's salary;
- (f) (1) To provide at public expense adequate means of transportation, including transportation across county lines for students whose transfer from one district to another is agreed to by both county boards as reflected in the minutes of their respective meetings, for all children of school age who live more than two miles distance from school by the nearest available road; to provide at public expense, according to such rules as the board may establish, adequate means of transportation for school children

participating in <u>county</u> board-approved curricular and extracurricular activities; and to provide in addition thereto at public expense, by rules and within the available revenues, transportation for those within two miles distance; and to provide in addition thereto, at no cost to the <u>county</u> board and according to rules established by the board, transportation for participants in projects operated, financed, sponsored or approved by the commission on aging, all <u>subject to the following</u>: <u>Provided</u>, <u>That</u>

- (A) Aall costs and expenses incident in any way to transportation for projects connected with the commission on aging shall be borne by the commission, or the local or county chapter of the commission;
- (B) <u>Provided</u>, <u>however</u>, <u>That iI</u>n all cases, the school buses owned by the <u>county</u> board shall be driven or operated only by drivers regularly employed by the <u>county</u> board of education: <u>Provided further</u>, <u>That</u>
- (C) The county board may provide, under rules established by the state board, for the certification of professional employees as drivers of county board-owned vehicles with a seating capacity of less than ten passengers used for the transportation of pupils for school-sponsored activities other than transporting students between school and home: And provided further, That the use of the vehicles shall be limited to one for each school-sponsored activity; And
- $\underline{\text{(D)}}$  provided further That b<u>B</u>uses shall be used for extracurricular activities as provided in this section only when the insurance provided for by this section is in effect;
- (2) To enter into agreements with one another as reflected in the minutes of their respective meetings to provide, on a cooperative basis, adequate means of transportation across county lines for children of school age subject to the conditions and restrictions of this subdivision and subdivision (h) subsection and subsection (h) of this section;
- (g) (1) To lease school buses operated only by drivers regularly employed by the <u>county</u> board to public and private nonprofit organizations or private corporations to transport schoolage children to and from camps or educational activities in accordance with rules established by the <u>county</u> board. All costs and expenses incurred by or incidental to the transportation of the children shall be borne by the lessee;
- (2) To contract with any college or university or officially recognized campus organizations to provide transportation for college or university students, faculty or staff to and from the college or university; Provided, That. Oonly college and university students, faculty and staff may be transported, pursuant to this section. The contract shall include consideration and compensation for bus operators, repairs and other costs of service, insurance and any rules concerning student behavior;
- (h) To provide at public expense for insurance against the negligence of the drivers of school buses, trucks or other vehicles operated by the board; and if the transportation of pupils is contracted, then the contract for the transportation shall provide

that the contractor shall carry insurance against negligence in an amount specified by the board;

- (i) To provide solely from county <u>board</u> funds for all regular full-time employees of the <u>county</u> board all or any part of the cost of a group plan or plans of insurance coverage not provided or available under the West Virginia public employees insurance act;
- (j) To employ teacher aides, to provide in-service training for teacher aides, the training to be in accordance with rules of the state board and, in the case of service personnel assuming duties as teacher aides in exceptional children programs, to provide a four-clock-hour program of training prior to the assignment which shall, in accordance with rules of the state board, consist of training in areas specifically related to the education of exceptional children;
- (k) To establish and conduct a self-supporting dormitory for the accommodation of the pupils attending a high school or participating in a post high school program and of persons employed to teach in the high school or post high school program;
- (1) At the board's discretion, to employ, contract with or otherwise engage legal counsel in lieu of utilizing the prosecuting attorney to advise, attend to, bring, prosecute or defend, as the case may be, any matters, actions, suits and proceedings in which the board is interested;
- (m) To provide appropriate uniforms for school service
  personnel;
- (n) To provide at public expense and under rules as established by any county board for the payment of traveling expenses incurred by any person invited to appear to be interviewed concerning possible employment by the county board;
- (o) To allow or disallow their designated employees to use publicly provided carriage to travel from their residences to their workplace and return: *Provided*, That the usage is subject to the supervision of the county board and is directly connected with and required by the nature and in the performance of the employee's duties and responsibilities;
- (p) To provide, at public expense, adequate public liability insurance, including professional liability insurance for county board employees;
- (q) To enter into agreements with one another to provide, on a cooperative basis, improvements to the instructional needs of each district county. The cooperative agreements may be used to employ specialists in a field of academic study or support functions or services, for the academic study. The agreements are subject to approval by the state board;
- (r) To provide information about vocational or higher education opportunities to students with handicapping conditions. The <u>county</u> board shall provide in writing to the students and their parents or guardians information relating to programs of vocational education and to programs available at state funded institutions of higher education. The information may include sources of available

funding, including grants, mentorships and loans for students who wish to attend classes at institutions of higher education;

- (s) To enter into agreements with one another, with the approval of the state board, for the transfer and receipt of any and all funds determined to be fair when students are permitted or required to attend school in a district other than the district of their residence; and
- (t) To enter into job-sharing arrangements, as defined in section one, article one, chapter eighteen-a of this code, with its professional employees, subject to the following provisions: Provided, That a
- (1) A job-sharing arrangement shall meet all the requirements relating to posting, qualifications and seniority, as provided for in article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code: *Provided, however*, That, i
- (2) mNotwithstanding any provisions of this code or legislative rule and specifically the provisions of article sixteen, chapter five of this code to the contrary, a county board which enters into a job-sharing arrangement in which two or more professional employees voluntarily share an authorized full-time position shall provide the mutually agreed upon employee coverage but shall not offer insurance coverage to more than one of the job-sharing employees, including any group plan or group plans available under the state public employees insurance act; Provided further, That all employees involved in the job-sharing agreement meet the requirements of subdivision (4), section two, article sixteen, chapter five of this code.
- (3) Each job-sharing agreement shall be in writing on a form prescribed and furnished by the county board. The agreement shall designate specifically one employee only who is entitled to the insurance coverage. Any employee who is not so designated is not eligible for state public employees insurance coverage regardless of the number of hours he or she works;
- (4) All employees involved in the job-sharing agreement meet the requirements of subdivision (3), section two, article sixteen, chapter five of this code; and
- (5) When entering into a job-sharing agreement, the county board and the employees involved in the job-sharing agreement shall consider issues such as retirement benefits, termination of the job-sharing agreement and any other issue the parties to the agreement consider appropriate. Any provision in the agreement relating to retirement benefits shall not cause any cost to be incurred by the retirement system that is more than the cost that would be incurred if a single employee were filling the position.

"Quasipublic funds" as used in this section means any money received by any principal, teacher, student or other person for the benefit of the school system as a result of curricular or noncurricular activities.

The Each county board of each county shall expend under rules it establishes for each child an amount not to exceed the proportion of all school funds of the district that each child would be

entitled to receive if all the funds were distributed equally among all the children of school age in the district upon a per capita basis.

### §18-5-14. Policies to promote school board effectiveness.

 (a) No later than Prior to the first day of August, two thousand three one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, each county board in this state shall adopt, and file and may thereafter as necessary, with the state board copies of policies and summaries of policies that promote school board effectiveness. These policies may be modified by the county board as necessary, but shall be refiled with the state board following each modification. The policies shall address the following objectives:

(a) (1) Establishing direct links between the <u>county</u> board and its local school improvement councils, and between the <u>county</u> board and its faculty senates, for the purpose of enabling the <u>county</u> board to receive information, comments and suggestions directly from the councils and <u>faculty</u> senates regarding the broad guidelines for oversight procedures, standards of accountability and planning for future needs as required by this section; and. Tto further development of these linkages, each county board shall:

(A) Mmeet at least annually with the full membership of a quorum of members from each of their schools' local school improvement councils, in the district, at a time and in a manner to be determined by the county board, except, in order to facilitate scheduling, the county board may adopt an alternate procedure allowing it to conduct the required annual meeting with each council in the absence of a quorum of council members if the alternate procedure has received prior approval from the state board and if the school district serves more than twenty thousand students or has more than twelve public schools. For purposes of this provision, full membership is defined as at least a quorum o the members of each of the school improvement councils.

At the conclusion of the school year, each board shall report to the state board details concerning such meeting or meetings held with local school improvement councils, as specified herein, and such information shall become an indicator in the performance accreditation process for each county.

Nothing <u>herein in this section</u> prohibits <u>a county</u> boards from meeting with representatives of <u>a</u>local school improvement councils: <u>Provided</u>, <u>That but</u> at least one annual meeting <u>is shall be</u> held, as specified <u>in this section herein</u>.

At any time and with reasonable advance notice, county boards may schedule additional meetings with the council for any low performing school in the district;

(B) At least thirty days before an annual meeting with each local school improvement council, develop and submit to the council an agenda for the annual meeting which requires the council chair or a member designated by the chair, to address items designated by the county board from the report created pursuant to this section, and one or more of the following issues:

(i) School performance;

## (ii) Curriculum;

- (iii) Status of the school in meeting the unified school improvement plan established pursuant to section five, article two-e of this chapter; and
- (iv) Status of the school in meeting the county plan established pursuant to section five, article two-e of this chapter;
- (C) Make written requests for information from the local school improvement council throughout the year or hold community forums to receive input from the affected community as the county board considers necessary; and
- (D) Report details to the state board concerning the meeting or meetings held with councils, as specified in this section. The information shall be provided to the state board at the conclusion of the school year, but no later than the first day of September of each year, and shall become an indicator in the performance accreditation process for each county. In order to facilitate development of this report, a county board may consult with and request assistance from members of the councils.
- (b) (2) Provide Providing for the development of direct links between the <u>county</u> board and the community at large+ allow<u>ing</u> for community involvement at regular <u>county</u> board meetings+ and specify<u>ing</u> how the <u>county</u> board will <u>communicate</u> regularly <u>communicate</u> with the public regarding important issues;
- (c)(3) Provide Providing for the periodic review of personnel policies of the district in order to determine their effectiveness;
- (d)(4) Setting broad guidelines for the school district, including the <u>establishment of</u> specific oversight procedures, development and implementation of standards of accountability—, and development of long-range plans to meet future needs <u>as</u> required by this section; and
- (5) <u>Use Using</u> school-based accreditation and performance data provided by the state board and other available data in <u>county</u> board <u>decisionmaking</u> to meet the education goals of the state and other goals as the <u>county</u> board may establish.
- (b) On or before the first day of August of each year, county school boards shall review the policies listed in subsection (a) of this section and may modify these policies as necessary.

### §18-5-25. Duties of superintendent as secretary of board.

The county superintendent as secretary of the board shall:

- (1) Take the oath prescribed in the constitution before performing any of the duties of his office;
- (2) Attend all board meetings and record its official proceedings in a book kept for that purpose;
- (3) Record the number of each order issued, the name of the payee, the purpose for which the order was issued, and the amount thereof. Every order shall be signed by the secretary and the president of the board;

- (4) Care for and keep all papers belonging to the board, including evidences of title, contracts and obligations. They shall be kept in the secretary's office, accessibly arranged for reference;
- (5) Record and keep on file all papers and documents pertaining to the business of the board;
- (6) Keep the accounts and certify the reports required by law or requested by the board;
- (6) Make a tabular report to the board on or before the twentieth day of July, annually, showing all the statistics and facts required by the blanks furnished by the state superintendent. He may collect his material from the annual report of the sheriff, the teachers' register and such other sources as he thinks desirable, and he may accompany his report with such explanation and comment as he deems pertinent;
- (7) Keep the accounts and certify the reports required by law or requested by the board;
- (7) Administer oaths to school officers, teachers and others making reports;
- (8) Deliver in proper condition to his successor all records and property pertaining to his office; and
- (8) Administer oaths to school officers, teachers, and others making reports;
  - (9) Exercise such other duties as are prescribed by law.
- 25 (9) Deliver in proper condition to his successor all records 26 and property pertaining to his office;
- 27 (10) Exercise such other duties as are prescribed by law.

### 28 §18-5-45. School calendar.

- (a) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Instructional day" means a day within the instructional term which meets the following criteria:
- (A) Instruction is offered to students for the amounts of time provided by state board rule;
- (B) <u>Instructional time is used for instruction, cocurricular activities and approved extracurricular activities and pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (12), subsection (b), section five, article five-a of this chapter, faculty senates; and A minimum percentage of students, as defined by state board rule, is present in the county schools</u>
- (C) <u>Such other criteria as the state board determines</u> <u>appropriate.</u> <u>Instructional time is used for instruction, cocurricular activities and approved extracurricular activities, and pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (12), subsection (b), section five, article five-a of this chapter, faculty senates;</u>

- (2) <u>"Bank time"</u> means time added beyond the required instructional day which may be accumulated and used in larger blocks of time during the school year for instructional or noninstructional activities, as further defined by the state board.
- (3) <u>"Extracurricular activities"</u> are activities under the supervision of the school such as athletics, noninstructional assemblies, social programs, entertainment and other similar activities, as further defined by the state board.
- - (b) Findings. -

- (1) The primary purpose of the school system is to provide instruction for students.
- (2) The school calendar, as defined in this section, is designed to define the school term both for employees and for instruction.
- (3) The school calendar traditionally has provided for one hundred eighty actual days of instruction but numerous circumstances have combined to cause the actual number of instructional days to be less than one hundred eighty.
- (4) The quality and amount of instruction offered during the instructional term is affected by the extracurricular and cocurricular activities allowed to occur during scheduled instructional time.
- (5) Within reasonable guidelines, the school calendar should be designed at least to guarantee that one hundred eighty actual days of instruction are possible.
- (c) The county board shall provide a school term for its schools that contains the following:
  - (1) An employment term for teachers of no less than two hundred days, exclusive of Saturdays and Sundays; and
  - (2) Within the employment term, an instructional term for students of no less than one hundred eighty separate instructional days.
- (d) The instructional term for students shall commence no earlier than the twenty-sixth day of August and terminate no later than the eighth day of June. include, one instructional day in each of the months of October, December, February, April and June which is an instructional support and enhancement day scheduled by the board to include both instructional activities for students and professional activities for teachers to improve student instruction. The instructional activities for students may include, but are not limited to, both in-school and outside of school activities such as student mentoring, tutoring, counseling, student research and other projects or activities of an instructional nature, community service, career exploration, parent and teacher conferences, visits to the homes of students, college and financial aid workshops and college visits. The instructional activities for students shall be

determined and scheduled at the local school level. The first two hours of the instructional day shall be used for instructional activities for students which require the direct supervision or 3 4 involvement by teachers, and such activities shall be limited to two 5 To ensure that the students who attend are properly supervised, the instructional activities for students shall be 6 arranged by appointment with the individual school through the 7 principal, a teacher or other professional personnel at the school. 8 9 The school shall establish a policy relating to the use of the twohour block scheduled for instructional activities for students. The 10 professional activities for teachers shall include a two-hour block 11 12 of time immediately following the first two hours of instructional activities for students during which the faculty senate shall have 13 the opportunity to meet. Any time not used by the faculty senate 14 15 and the remainder of the school day, not including the duty free lunch period, shall be used for other professional activities for 16 17 teachers to improve student instruction which may include, but are not limited to, professional staff development, curriculum team 18 meetings, individualized education plan meetings and other meetings 19 between teachers, principals, aides and paraprofessionals to improve 20 student instruction as determined and scheduled at the local school 21 level. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or policy to the 22 23 contrary, the presence of any specific number of students in attendance at the school for any specific period of time shall not 24 25 be required on instructional support and enhancement days and the transportation of students to the school shall not be required. 26 27 Instructional support and enhancement days are also a scheduled work day for all service personnel and shall be used for training or 28 other tasks related to their job classification if their normal 29 30 duties are not required.

- (e) Noninstructional days The instructional term shall commence no earlier than the twenty-sixth day of August and terminate no later than the eighth day of June.
- (f) Noninstructional days shall total twenty and shall be comprised of the following:
- (1) Seven holidays as specified in section two, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code;
- (2) Election day as specified in section two, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code;
- 40 (3) Six days to be designated by the county board to be used 41 by the employees outside the school environment; and
- 42 (4) Six days to be designated by the county board for any of 43 the following purposes:
  - (A) Curriculum development;
  - (B) Preparation for opening and closing school;
- 46 (C) Professional development;

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- (D) Teacher-pupil-parent conferences;
  - (E) Professional meetings; and
- 49 (F) Making up days when instruction was scheduled but not 50 conducted.

(g) (f) Three of the days described in subdivision (4), subsection (e) (f) of this section shall be scheduled prior to the twenty-sixth day of August eighth day of June for the purposes of preparing for the opening of school closing day of school. and staff development. If one hundred eighty separate instruction days occur prior to the eighth day of June, this day may be scheduled on or before the eighth day of June.

- (h)  $\frac{\text{(g)}}{\text{(f)}}$  At least one of the days described in subdivision (4), subsection  $\frac{\text{(e)}}{\text{(f)}}$  of this section shall be scheduled after the eighth day of June for the purpose of preparing for the closing of school. If one hundred eighty separate instruction days occur prior to the eighth day of June, this day may be scheduled on or before the eighth day of June.
- (i)  $\frac{\text{(h)}}{\text{At least two four}}$  of the days described in subdivision (3), subsection  $\frac{\text{(e)}}{\text{(f)}}$  of this section shall be scheduled after the first day of March.
- (j) At least two of the days described in subdivision (4), subsection (f) of this section, will be scheduled for professional development. The professional development conducted on these days will be consistent with the goals established by the state board pursuant to the provisions of section twenty-three-a, article two, chapter eighteen of this code.
- (k)  $\frac{\text{(i)}}{\text{Subject}}$  to the provisions of subsection (h)  $\frac{\text{(g)}}{\text{(g)}}$  of this section, all noninstructional days will be scheduled prior to the eighth day of June.
- (k) The state board may not schedule the primary statewide assessment program prior to the fifteenth day of May of the instructional year unless the state board determines that the nature of the test mandates an earlier testing date.
- (1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the state board may not schedule the primary statewide assessment program prior to the fifteenth day of May of the instructional year, unless the state board determines that the nature of the test mandates an earlier testing date. For the school year beginning two thousand three only, the state board may not schedule the primary statewide assessment program prior to the fifteenth day of April of the instructional year.
- (m) (1)—If, on or after the first day of March, the county board determines that it is not possible to complete one hundred eighty separate days of instruction, the county board shall schedule instruction on any available noninstructional day, regardless of the purpose for which the day originally was scheduled, and the day will be used for instruction: Provided, That the noninstructional days scheduled for professional development shall be the last available noninstructional days to be rescheduled as instructional days: Provided, however, That on or after the first day in March, the county board also may require additional minutes of instruction in the school day to make up for lost instructional days in excess of the days available through rescheduling and, if in its judgment it is reasonable and necessary to improve student performance, to avoid scheduling instruction on noninstructional days previously scheduled

<u>for professional development</u>. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to: (1) Holidays; and (2) election day.

(n) The following applies to bank time:

- (1) Except as provided in subsection (m) of this section, bBank time may not be used to avoid one hundred eighty separate days of instruction;
- (2) Bank time may not be used to lengthen the time provided in law for faculty senates;
- (3) The use of bank time for extracurricular activities will be limited by the state board; and
- (4) Such other requirements or restrictions as the state board may provide in the rule required to be promulgated by this section.
  - (o) (n) The following applies to cocurricular activities:
- (1) The state board shall determine what activities may be considered cocurricular;
- (2) The state board shall determine the amount of instructional time that may be consumed by cocurricular activities; and
- (3) Such other requirements or restrictions as the state board may provide in the rule required to be promulgated by this section.
  - (p) The following applies to extracurricular activities:
- (1) Except as provided by subdivision (3) of this subsection, extracurricular activities may not be scheduled during instructional time;
- (2) The use of bank time for extracurricular activities will be limited by the state board; and
- (3) The state board shall provide for the attendance by students of certain activities sanctioned by the secondary schools activities commission when those activities are related to statewide tournaments or playoffs or are programs required for secondary schools activities commission approval.
- (q) (p) Noninstructional interruptions to the instructional day shall be minimized to allow the classroom teacher to teach.
- $\frac{(r)}{(q)}$  Nothing in this section prohibits establishing yearround schools in accordance with rules to be established by the state board.
- $\underline{\text{(s)}}$  (r)Prior to implementing the school calendar, the county board shall secure approval of its proposed calendar from the state board or, if so designated by the state board, from the state superintendent.
- $\underline{\text{(t)}}$  The county board may contract with all or part of the personnel for a longer term.
- $\underline{(u)}$  (t) The minimum instructional term may be decreased by order of the state superintendent in any county declared a federal disaster area and where the event causing the declaration is substantially related to a reduction of instructional days.
- $\underline{\text{(v)}}$  Where the employment term overlaps a teacher's or service personnel's participation in a summer institute or

institution of higher education for the purpose of advancement or growth, the teacher or service professional personnel substitute, with the approval of the county superintendent, the participation for up to five of the noninstructional days of the employment term.

(w) (v) The state board shall promulgate a rule in accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section.

#### LOCAL SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT. ARTICLE 5A.

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### §18-5A-2. Local school improvement councils; election.

- (a) A local school improvement council shall be established at every school consisting of the following:
- (1) The principal, who shall serve as an ex officio member of the council and be entitled to vote;
  - (2) Three teachers elected by the faculty senate of the school;
- (3) Two school service personnel elected by the school service personnel employed at the school;
- (4) Three parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) of students enrolled at the school elected by the parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) members of the school's parent teacher organization: Provided, That if there is no parent teacher organization, the parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) members shall be elected by the parent(s), quardian(s) or custodian(s) of students enrolled at the school in such manner as may be determined by the principal;
- (5) Two at-large members appointed by the principal, one of whom resides in the school's attendance area and one of whom represents business or industry, neither of whom is eligible for membership under any of the other elected classes of members;
- (6) In the case of vocational-technical schools, the vocational director: Provided, That if there is no vocational director, then principal may appoint no more than two representatives, one of whom represents business and one of whom represents industry;
- (7) In the case of a school with students in grade seven or higher, the student body president or other student in grade seven or higher elected by the student body in those grades.
- (b) <u>Under no circumstances may more than one parent member of</u> the council be then employed at that school in any capacity.
- (c) (b) The principal shall arrange for such elections to be held prior to the fifteenth day of September of each school year to elect a council and shall give notice of the elections at least one week prior to the elections being held. To the extent practicable, all elections to select council members shall be held within the same week.
- (d) Parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s), teachers and 47 service personnel elected to the council shall serve a two-year 48 term, and elections shall be arranged in such a manner that no more 49 than two teachers, no more than two parent(s), quardian(s) or

custodian(s) $_{7}$  and no more than one service person are elected in a given year. All other non-ex officio members shall serve one-year terms.

- (e) Council members may only be replaced upon death, resignation, failure to appear at three consecutive meetings of the council for which notice was given, or a change in personal circumstances so that the person is no longer representative of the class of members from which appointed. In the case replacement, of a vacancy in an elected membership, the chair of the council shall appoint another qualified person to serve the unexpired term of the person being replaced or, in the case of an appointed member of the council, the principal shall appoint a replacement as soon as practicable an election shall be held to elect another qualified person to serve the unexpired term of the person being replaced.
- (f) (c)—As soon as practicable after the election of council members, and no later than the first day of October of each school year, the principal shall convene an organizational meeting of the school improvement council. The principal shall notify each member in writing at least two employment days in advance of the organizational meeting. At this meeting, the principal shall provide each member with the following:
- $\underline{\text{(1)}}$  A  $\underline{\text{a}}$  copy of the current applicable sections of this code:
- (2) A any state board rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to the operation of these councils: and
- (3) Any information as may be developed by the department of education on the operation and powers of local school improvement councils and their important role in improving student and school performance and progress.
- (q) The council shall elect from its membership a chair and two members to assist the chair in setting the agenda for each council meeting. The chair shall serve a term of one year and no person may serve as chair for more than two consecutive terms. If the chair's position becomes vacant for any reason, the principal shall call a meeting of the council to elect another qualified person to serve the unexpired term. (d) Once elected, the chair is responsible for notifying each member of the school improvement council in writing two employment days in advance of any council meeting.
- $\underline{\mbox{(h)}}$  School improvement councils shall meet at least once every nine weeks or equivalent grading period at the call of the chair or by three fourths of its members.
- (i) The local school improvement council shall meet at least annually with the county board, in accordance with the provisions in section fourteen, article five of this chapter. At this annual meeting, the local school improvement council chair, or another member designated by the chair, shall be prepared to address any matters as may be requested by the county board as specified in the meeting agenda provided to the council and may further provide any other information, comments or suggestions the local school improvement council wishes to bring to the county board's attention.

Anything presented under this subsection shall be submitted to the county board in writing.

- (j) (e)—School improvement councils shall be considered for the receipt of school of excellence awards under section three of this article and competitive grant awards under section twenty-nine, article two of this chapter, and may receive and expend such grants for the purposes provided in such section. In any and all matters which may fall within the scope of both the school improvement councils and the school curriculum teams authorized in section five of this article, the school curriculum teams shall be deemed to have jurisdiction. In order to promote innovations and improvements in the environment for teaching and learning at the school, a school improvement council shall receive cooperation from the school in implementing policies and programs it may adopt to:
- (1) Encourage the involvement of parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) in their child's educational process and in the school;
- (2) Encourage businesses to provide time for their employees who are parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) to meet with teachers concerning their child's education;
- (3) Encourage advice and suggestions from the business community;
- (4) Encourage school volunteer programs and mentorship programs; and
- (5) Foster utilization of the school facilities and grounds for public community activities.
- (k) (f)—On or before the eighth day of June, one thousand nine hundred ninety-five, each local school improvement council shall develop and deliver a report to the <u>countywide</u> county-wide council on productive and safe schools. The report shall include guidelines for the instruction and rehabilitation of pupils who have been excluded from the classroom, suspended from the school or expelled from the school, the description and recommendation of in-school suspension programs, a description of possible alternative settings, schedules for instruction and alternative education programs and an implementation schedule for such guidelines. The guidelines shall include the following:
- (1) A system to provide for effective communication and coordination between school and local emergency services agencies;
- (2) A preventive discipline program which may include the responsible students program devised by the West Virginia board of education as adopted by the county board of education, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (e), section one, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code; and
- (3) A student involvement program, which may include the peer mediation program or programs devised by the West Virginia board of education as adopted by the county board of education, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (e), section one, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code.
- (1) (g) The council may include in its report to the county-wide council on productive and safe schools provisions of the state

board of education policy 4373,  $\underline{s}$ tudent  $\underline{c}$ code of  $\underline{c}$ conduct, or any expansion of such policy which increases the safety of students in schools in this state and is consistent with the policies and other laws of this state.

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(m) (h)—Councils may adopt their own guidelines established under this section. In addition, the councils may adopt all or any part of the guidelines proposed by other local school improvement councils, as developed under this section, which are not inconsistent with the laws of this state, the policies of West Virginia board of education or the policies of the county board of education.

(n) (i) The state board of education shall provide assistance to a local school improvement council upon receipt of a reasonable request for that assistance. The state board also may solicit proposals from other parties or entities to provide orientation training for local school improvement council members and may enter into contracts or agreements for that purpose. Any training for members shall meet the guidelines established by the state board.

# §18-5A-5. Public school faculty senates established; election of officers; powers and duties.

- (a) There is established at every public school in this state a faculty senate which is comprised of all permanent, full-time professional educators employed at the school who shall all be voting members. Professional educators, as used in this section, means professional educators as defined in chapter eighteen-a of this code. A quorum of more than one half of the voting members of the faculty shall be present at any meeting of the faculty senate at which official business is conducted. Prior to the beginning of the instructional term each year, but within the employment term, the principal shall convene a meeting of the faculty senate to elect a chair, vice chair and secretary and discuss matters relevant to the beginning of the school year. The vice chair shall preside at meetings when the chair is absent. Meetings of the faculty senate shall be held on a regular basis as determined by a schedule approved during the times provided in accordance with subdivision (12), subsection (b) of this section as determined by the faculty senate and amended periodically if needed. Emergency meetings may be held during noninstructional time at the call of the chair or a majority of the voting members by petition submitted at the call of the chair or a majority of the voting members by petition submitted to the chair and vice chair. An agenda of matters to be considered at a scheduled meeting of the faculty senate shall be available to the members at least two employment days prior to the meeting. For emergency meetings the agenda shall be available as soon as possible prior to the meeting. The chair of the faculty senate may appoint committees as may be desirable to study and recommendations to the full faculty senate, but the acts of the faculty senate shall be voted upon by the full body.
- (b) In addition to any other powers and duties conferred by law, or authorized by policies adopted by the state or county board of education or bylaws which may be adopted by the faculty senate not inconsistent with law, the powers and duties listed in this

subsection are specifically reserved for the faculty senate. The intent of these provisions is neither to restrict nor to require the activities of every faculty senate to the enumerated items except as otherwise stated. Each faculty senate shall organize its activities as it deems most effective and efficient based on school size, departmental structure and other relevant factors.

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- (1) Each faculty senate shall control funds allocated to the school from legislative appropriations pursuant to section nine, article nine-a of this chapter. From such funds, each classroom and librarian shall be allotted fifty dollars for expenditure during the instructional year for academic materials, supplies or equipment which, in the judgment of the teacher or librarian, will assist him or her in providing instruction in his or her assigned academic subjects or shall be returned to the faculty senate: Provided, That nothing contained herein prohibits the funds from being used for programs and materials that, in the opinion of the teacher, enhance student behavior, increase academic achievement, improve self-esteem and address the problems of The remainder of funds shall be expended for students at-risk. academic materials, supplies or equipment in accordance with a budget approved by the faculty senate. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the law to the contrary, funds not expended in one school year are available for expenditure in the next school year: Provided, however, That the amount of county funds budgeted in a fiscal year may not be reduced throughout the year as a result of the faculty appropriations in the same fiscal year for such materials, supplies and equipment. Accounts shall be maintained of the allocations and expenditures of such funds for the purpose of financial audit. Academic materials, supplies or equipment shall be interpreted broadly, but does not include materials, supplies or equipment which will be used in or connected with interscholastic athletic events.
- (2) A faculty senate may establish a process for faculty members to interview new prospective professional educators and paraprofessional employees at the school and submit recommendations regarding employment to the principal, who may also make independent recommendations, for submission to the county superintendent: *Provided*, That such process shall be chaired by the school principal and must permit the timely employment of persons to perform necessary duties.
- (3) A faculty senate may nominate teachers for recognition as outstanding teachers under state and local teacher recognition programs and other personnel at the school, including parents, for recognition under other appropriate recognition programs and may establish such programs for operation at the school.
- (4) A faculty senate may submit recommendations to the principal regarding the assignment scheduling of secretaries, clerks, aides and paraprofessionals at the school.
- 49 (5) A faculty senate may submit recommendations to the 50 principal regarding establishment of the master curriculum schedule 51 for the next ensuing school year.

(6) A faculty senate may establish a process for the review and comment on sabbatical leave requests submitted by employees at the school pursuant to section eleven, article two of this chapter.

- (7) Each faculty senate shall elect three faculty representatives to the local school improvement council established pursuant to section two of this article.
- (8) Each faculty senate may nominate a member for election to the county staff development council pursuant to section eight, article three, chapter eighteen-a of this code.
- (9) Each faculty senate shall have an opportunity to make recommendations on the selection of faculty to serve as mentors for beginning teachers under beginning teacher internship programs at the school.
- (10) A faculty senate may solicit, accept and expend any grants, gifts, bequests, donations and any other funds made available to the faculty senate: *Provided*, That the faculty senate shall select a member who has the duty of maintaining a record of all funds received and expended by the faculty senate, which record shall be kept in the school office and is subject to normal auditing procedures.
- (11) Any faculty senate may review the evaluation procedure as conducted in their school to ascertain whether the evaluations were conducted in accordance with the written system required pursuant to section twelve, article two, chapter eighteen-a of this code and the general intent of this Legislature regarding meaningful performance evaluations of school personnel. If a majority of members of the faculty senate determine that such evaluations were not so conducted, they shall submit a report in writing to the state board of education: *Provided*, That nothing herein creates any new right of access to or review of any individual's evaluations.
- (12) A local board shall provide to each faculty senate either: (A) A a two-hour per month block of instructional time within the instructional day; for a faculty senate meeting on a day scheduled for the opening of school prior to the beginning of the instructional term, and a two-hour block of time on instructional support and enhancement day scheduled by the board for <u>instructional activities for students and professional activities</u> for teachers pursuant to section forty-five, article five of this <u>chapter</u>. A faculty senate may meet for; or (B) an unlimited block of time per month during noninstructional days. to discuss and plan strategies to improve student instruction and to conduct other faculty senate business. A faculty senate meeting scheduled on a noninstructional day shall be considered as part of the purpose for which the noninstructional day is scheduled. This time may be utilized and determined at the local school level and includes, but is not limited to, faculty senate meetings.
- (13) Each faculty senate shall develop a strategic plan to manage the integration of special needs students into the regular classroom at their respective schools and submit the strategic plan to the superintendent of the county board of education periodically pursuant to guidelines developed by the state department of education. Each faculty senate shall encourage the participation

of local school improvement councils, parents and the community at large in developing the strategic plan for each school.

Each strategic plan developed by the faculty senate shall include at least: (A) A mission statement; (B) goals; (C) needs; (D) objectives and activities to implement plans relating to each goal; (E) work in progress to implement the strategic plan; (F) guidelines for placing additional staff into integrated classrooms to meet the needs of exceptional needs students without diminishing the services rendered to the other students in integrated classrooms; (G) guidelines for implementation of collaborative planning and instruction; and (H) training for all regular classroom teachers who serve students with exceptional needs in integrated classrooms.

### ARTICLE 8. COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

# §18-8-4. Duties of attendance director and assistant directors; complaints, warrants and hearings.

(a) The county attendance director and the assistants shall diligently promote regular school attendance. They shall ascertain reasons for inexcusable absences from school of pupils of compulsory school age and students who remain enrolled beyond the sixteenth birthday as defined under this article and shall take such steps as are, in their discretion, best calculated to correct attitudes of parents and pupils which results in absences from school even though not clearly in violation of law.

(b) In the case of five consecutive or ten total unexcused absences of a child during a school year, the attendance director or assistant shall serve written notice to the parent, guardian or custodian of such child that the attendance of such child at school is required and that within ten days of receipt of the notice the parent, guardian or custodian, accompanied by the child, shall report in person to the school the child attends for a conference with the principal or other designated representative of the school in order to discuss and correct the circumstances causing the inexcusable absences of the child; and if the parent, guardian or custodian does not comply with the provisions of this article, then the attendance director or assistant shall make complaint against the parent, guardian or custodian before a magistrate of the county. If it appears from the complaint that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed and that the accused has committed it, a summons or a warrant for the arrest of the accused shall issue to any officer authorized by law to serve the summons or to arrest persons charged with offenses against the state. More than one summons or warrant may be issued on the same complaint. The summons or warrant shall be executed within ten days of its issuance.

(c) The magistrate court clerk, or the clerk of the circuit court performing the duties of the magistrate court as authorized in section eight, article one, chapter fifty of this code, shall assign the case to a magistrate within ten days of execution of the summons or warrant. The hearing shall be held within twenty days of the assignment to the magistrate, subject to lawful continuance. The magistrate shall provide to the accused at least ten days' advance notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

(d) When any doubt exists as to the age of a child absent from school, the attendance director shall have authority to require a properly attested birth certificate or an affidavit from the parent, guardian or custodian of such child, stating age of the child. The county attendance director or assistant shall, in the performance of his or her duties, have authority to take without warrant any child absent from school in violation of the provisions of this article and to place such child in the school in which such child is or should be enrolled.

- (e) The county attendance director shall devote such time as is required by section three of this article to the duties of attendance director in accordance with this section during the instructional term and at such other times as the duties of an attendance director are required. All attendance directors hired for more than two hundred days may be assigned other duties determined by the superintendent during the period in excess of two hundred days. The county attendance director shall be responsible under direction of the county superintendent for the efficient administration of school attendance in the county.
- <u>(f)</u> In addition to those duties directly relating to the administration of attendance, the county attendance director and assistant directors shall also perform the following duties:
- (1) (a) Assist in directing the taking of the school census to see that it is taken at the time and in the manner provided by law;
- (2) (b) Confer with principals and teachers on the comparison of school census and enrollment for the detection of possible nonenrollees;
- (3) (c) Cooperate with existing state and federal agencies charged with enforcement of child labor laws;
- (4) Prepare a report for submission by the county superintendent to the state superintendent of schools on school attendance, at such times and in such detail as may be required+ also, file with the county superintendent and county board of education at the close of each month a report showing activities of the school attendance office and the status of attendance in the county at the time;. The state board shall promulgate a legislative rule pursuant to article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code that sets forth student absences that shall be excluded for accountability purposes. The absences that shall be excluded by the rule shall include, but not be limited to, excused student absences, students not in attendance due to disciplinary measures and absent students for whom the attendance director has pursued judicial remedies to compel attendance to the extent of his or her authority. The attendance director shall file with the county superintendent and county board of education at the close of each month a report showing activities of the school attendance office and the status of attendance in the county at the time;
- (5) (e)Promote attendance in the county by the compilation of data for schools and by furnishing suggestions and recommendations for publication through school bulletins and the press, or in such manner as the county superintendent may direct;

(6) (f) Participate in school teachers' conferences with parents and students;

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- $\frac{(7)}{(9)}$  Assist in such other ways as the county superintendent 4 may direct for improving school attendance;
  - (8) (h) Make home visits of students who have excessive unexcused absences, as provided above, or if requested by the chief administrator, principal or assistant principal; and
- 8 (9) (i) The attendance director shall  $\underline{s}\underline{S}$  erve as the liaison for 9 homeless children and youth.

### Senate Bill 651

Effective Date: Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety

days from passage.

Signed by Governor: April 1, 2003

Code Reference: Amend and reenact §§5B-2C-1 through 3

Enacts New Sections §§5B-2C-4 through 7

<u>Title:</u> Creates an academy of science and

technology.

### Major Provisions:

Creates a nine-member academy council to promote and foster the educational and economic development of the state by assisting in the transfer of technological innovations and discoveries to public and private enterprises, and by facilitating the commercialization of intellectual property. The council may seek and accept public and private funds in furtherance of it mission and programs. The academy council is to meet at least once each quarter and will prepare and produce an annual report on the state of science and technology in West Virginia. The academy will exist until July 1, 2006, unless sooner terminated.

1 **ENROLLED** 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 Senate Bill No. 651 5 (SENATORS PREZIOSO, UNGER, BOLEY, EDGELL, ROSS, 6 ROWE, SHARPE, SMITH AND WEEKS, original sponsors) 7 8 [Passed March 8, 2003; in effect ninety days from passage.] 9 10 11 AN ACT to repeal article one-c, chapter five of the code of West 12 Virginia, one thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended; and to 13 amend chapter five-b of said code by adding thereto a new article, 14 designated article two-c, relating to creation of the West Virginia academy of science and technology; declaring legislative purpose; 15 establishing the academy council; defining the qualifications and 16 17 selection of members; establishing terms of members; providing that 18 members shall not be entitled to compensation; executive director 19 of the council; duties of the council and the executive director; nomination of fellows of the academy and their participation in 20 21 working groups of the academy; requiring periodic reports; 22 continuation; and providing for confidentiality of trade secrets. 23 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 24 That article one-c, chapter five of the code of West Virginia, one 25 thousand nine hundred thirty-one, as amended, be repealed; and that chapter five-b of said code be amended by adding thereto a new 26 article, designated article two-c, to read as follows: 27 WEST VIRGINIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. 2.8 ARTICLE 2C. 29 §5B-2C-1. Legislative purpose. 30 (a) The Legislature hereby finds that educational and economic 31 development require an integrated program of support for research 32 and development, assistance in the transfer of technological innovations and discoveries to public and private enterprises and 33 34 facilitation of the commercialization of intellectual property. To 35 that end, the state recognizes the need for: 36 (1) Informed analysis of the status of science and technology 37 research, development and commercialization capabilities, 38 infrastructure and activities within West Virginia and the development of innovative options that build upon and expand them 39 40 with the goal of increasing the gross state product; 41 (2) Coordination of efforts to attract private and federal assistance for research, development and commercialization in those 42 43 fields most likely to maximize the gross state product;

commercialization organizations in the state;

(3) Increased collaboration between all of the federal, state private research and development and technology

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- (4) Strengthening the leadership and support of the West Virginia experimental program to stimulate competitive research; and
  - (5) Leadership in science and technology policy.

- (b) The Legislature therefore declares that creation of a West Virginia academy of science and technology will promote and foster the educational and economic development of the state.
- §5B-2C-2. West Virginia academy of science and technology; composition; creation of council, appointment and terms; expenses; selection of chairperson; quorum; meetings.
- (a) There is hereby created, within the West Virginia development office, a West Virginia academy of science and technology. The academy consists of a standing council of nine members and such ad hoc working groups as may be necessary to review a particular field of study. A working group may include both members of the council and also such individuals having expertise within their profession or discipline who can be appointed fellows of the academy.
- (b) Members of the academy council shall be selected for their demonstrated ability in innovative thinking, management skills, broad technical knowledge and a record of working to improve the science and technology base of the state. The objective of the process of selection shall be to create a council that, in its composition, represents a broad cross-section of those involved throughout the state's science and technology enterprises. Members of the council shall be selected and appointed as follows:
- (1) The governor shall appoint to the council, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three members experienced with, or serving in, federal agencies that promote and utilize research, development and commercialization, from a list of six persons recommended by a nominating committee. The nominating committee will be organized and lead by a representative from the national energy technology laboratory and may consist of representatives of United States government agencies, including, but not limited to, the federal departments of energy, transportation, agriculture, defense and homeland security, the national science foundation and the national aeronautics and space administration;
- (2) The governor shall appoint to the council, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three members with experience and expertise in private enterprise, research and development and commercialization from a list of six persons recommended by a nominating committee. The nominating committee will be organized and lead by a representative from the council for community and economic development and may consist of representatives from labor and industry, including, but not limited to, the economic development authority, the infrastructure council, the West Virginia high technology consortium and the West Virginia American federation of labor congress of industrial organizations; and
- (3) The governor shall appoint to the council, with the advice and consent of the Senate, three members with experience and expertise in stimulating competitive research and development from

a list of six persons recommended by a nominating committee. The nominating committee shall be organized and lead by a representative of the higher education policy commission and may consist of representatives from the state institutions of higher education.

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- (c) The terms of the council members taking office on or after the effective date of this legislation shall expire as designated by the governor at the time of their appointment, with one term in each of the three categories in subsection (b) of this section expiring at the end of the second year, one term in each category expiring at the end of the fourth year and one term in each category expiring at the end of the sixth year. As the original appointments expire, each subsequent appointment will be for a full six-year term. Any member whose term has expired may serve until a successor has been duly appointed and qualified. For any vacancy in the office of a member occurring prior to the expiration of that term, the vacancy may be filled by the governor from a list of three qualified persons recommended by the remaining members of the council. Any person appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for only the unexpired term unless reappointed by the governor for an additional term. Any member may be appointed to successive terms not to exceed two full terms.
- (d) Members of the council are not entitled to compensation for service on the council but may be reimbursed by the West Virginia development office for all reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties in a manner consistent with guidelines of the travel management office of the department of administration or its successor.
- 28 (e) The governor will select and appoint a member of the council to serve as chairperson for a term of two years to run 30 concurrently with the term of office of the member designated as 31 chair.
  - (f) A majority of members constitutes a quorum for the purpose of conducting business.
  - (g) The council shall meet at least once each quarter of the year and shall conduct all meetings in accordance with the open governmental meetings proceedings act pursuant to article nine-a, chapter six of this code.

#### 38 §5B-2C-3. Executive director; powers and duties; compensation; 39 expenses.

(a) The governor is authorized and directed to request and negotiate the loan of a federal executive employee, pursuant to the provisions of the federal intergovernmental personnel act, to serve as the initial executive director of the council. This person is expected to serve as executive director of the academy for a period of not less than one year. He or she must have training and <u>experience in science, technology research, development</u> commercialization and demonstrable skills in managing new programs. The executive director shall serve at the will and pleasure of the academy council and is not entitled to compensation but may be reimbursed by the West Virginia development office for all reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of his or her duties in a manner consistent with

quidelines of the travel management office of the department of 2 administration or its successor.

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- (b) Subsequent executive directors may be selected by the council in consultation with the director of the West Virginia development office.
- (c) In addition to assisting the council and its working groups in the exercise of their duties, the executive director shall:
- (1) Facilitate and oversee the process for the initial nomination and appointment of council members;
- 10 (2) Provide and obtain scientific, technical, economic, programmatic information and market research to support the work of 11 12 the academy;
- 13 (3) Foster and maintain relationships between agencies of this 14 state, other states, the federal government, educational institutions, nonprofit organization and private enterprises for the 16 advancement of research, development and commercialization;
- (4) Organize, prepare and lead presentations on science, 17 technology research and development and commercialization for business executives, state legislative leaders and committees, and 18 19 20 federal agencies; and
  - (5) Develop yearly work plans for the academy.
  - (d) The executive director will be available to the governor, the speaker of the House of Delegates and the president of the Senate to analyze and comment upon proposed legislation and rules that relate to or materially affect state scientific, technical and commercialization issues.

### §5B-2C-4. Powers and duties of the council of the academy of science and technology.

- (a) The council may seek and accept public and private research grants and contracts, matching funds and procurement arrangements from the state and federal government, private industry and other agencies, in furtherance of and consistent with its mission and programs: Provided, That members of the council may not violate the West Virginia ethics act, pursuant to the provisions of chapter sixb of this code.
- (b) The council may, through the West Virginia development office, receive and accept gifts or grants from private foundations, corporations, individuals, devises and bequests or from other lawful sources. All moneys collected shall be deposited in a special account in the state treasury to be known as the "West Virginia academy of science and technology fund". Expenditures from the fund shall be made by the West Virginia development office on the request of the council for the purposes set forth in this article and are not authorized from collections but are to be made only in accordance with appropriation by the Legislature and in accordance with the provisions of article three, chapter twelve of this code and upon fulfillment of the provisions of article two, chapter fivea of this code: Provided, That for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, two thousand four, expenditures are

- 1 <u>authorized from collections rather than pursuant to appropriation</u> 2 by the Legislature.
- 3 <u>(c) The council may select and appoint fellows of the council</u> 4 <u>pursuant to the provision of section five of this article.</u>

- (d) The council may make recommendations to the governor, the speaker of the House of Delegates, the president of the Senate and the joint commission on economic development concerning strategic and specific policies to foster research and development within this state.
- 10 (e) The council may recommend legislation to facilitate 11 improved coordination between state agencies, educational 12 institutions, industries and research laboratories.
  - (f) The council may develop and produce written or electronic information to assist researchers in educational institutions or private enterprise in identifying, applying for and obtaining grants, stipends or other financial support for research, development, technology transfer or commercialization of intellectual property.
- 19 (g) The council may convene public meetings to gather
  20 information or receive public comments regarding the administration
  21 and coordination of research and development efforts within this
  22 state.
  - (h) The council may, through the West Virginia development office, enter into contracts or joint venture agreements with federal and state agencies, corporations, partnerships and other organizations that conduct research, make grants, improve educational programs and work for the scientific, educational or economic development of this state. The director of the West Virginia development office and the council must, by majority vote, approve all contracts and joint venture agreements.
  - (i) The council may enter into contractual agreements for consideration with entities that are funded from sources other than the state: Provided, That members of the council may not violate the West Virginia ethics act pursuant to the provisions of chapter six-b of this code.
  - of directors of any contracting private nonprofit corporation, foundation or firm: Provided, That members of the council may not violate the West Virginia ethics act pursuant to the provisions of chapter six-b of this code.

### §5B-2C-5. Fellows of the academy of science and technology.

(a) In order to address the specific opportunities and needs of any particular field of science and technology, the council may establish working groups composed of a member or members of the council with expertise in that field or discipline and additional individuals, to be known as fellows of the academy of science and technology. Any working group so created may conduct business, research and meetings by telephone, electronic mail or in person and shall not require a quorum to conduct its business. The committee or working group shall submit a report or reports of its findings

1 <u>and recommendations to the council for incorporation in policy</u> 2 <u>recommendations and the annual report of the academy.</u>

(b) Selection of a fellow of the academy will be made on the basis of the designated individual's experience and expertise in the field to be addressed by the working group and must be by a majority vote of the council. The term of a fellow of the academy is one year and a term may be renewed by the council as needed.

## §5B-2C-6. Periodic reports.

- (a) The academy will prepare and produce an annual report on the state of science and technology in West Virginia and submit it to the governor, the speaker of the House of Delegates, the president of the Senate and the joint commission on economic development or before the first day of July of each year. The report shall address all aspects of research, development, and commercialization that the academy council deems material, including, but not limited to:
- 17 (1) Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to West
  18 Virginia's research, development and commercialization environment
  19 and establishments;
  - (2) Options for actions by the Legislature and the governor to maximize the ability of the state to attract investment, grants and infrastructure development to support growth of science and technology research, development and commercialization in the state;
  - (3) The status of, and options to improve, scientific and technological entrepreneurship in West Virginia; and
  - (4) The status of, and options to improve, the collaboration of institutions of higher education in obtaining competitive research awards and grants;
  - (b) In preparing its annual report, the council may utilize the technical support available to it through the West Virginia development office, the West Virginia department for education and arts, the West Virginia experimental program to stimulate competitive research (EPSCOR), the West Virginia higher education system, federal and state agencies and other entities that have an interest in fostering science and technology research, development and commercialization in this state.
- (c) Each month, an academy representative shall meet with legislative and executive leaders to provide updates and information concerning opportunities, issues and progress of science, technology and commercialization in the state.

## §5B-2C-7. Confidentiality of contributed material.

Any documentary material, data or other writing made or received by the West Virginia academy of science and technology for the purpose of developing state summaries or policy options concerning the capabilities, performance or plans of individual businesses or organizations is deemed to be confidential trade secrets which are exempt from disclosure under the provisions of section four, article one, chapter twenty-nine-b of this code, and the provisions of section one, article two of this chapter.

### §5B-2C-8. Continuation of the academy.

The academy of science and technology hereby created shall continue to exist, pursuant to article ten, chapter four of this code until the first day of July, two thousand six, unless sooner terminated, continued or reestablished pursuant to the provisions of that article.

David Stewart

State Superintendent of Schools
West Virginia Department of Schools