FOREWORD

The West Virginia Department of Education is pleased to prepare <u>Informal Guidelines</u> for <u>Implementing Public Education Bills Enacted in the Regular Session - 2004</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 <u>School Laws of West Virginia</u> 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 and major new provisions. 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 - 2004</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://wwde.state.wv.us.

We would not have been able to assemble this document without the assistance of numerous people including staff members from the House and Senate Education Committees and Howard O'Cull, Executive Director of the West Virginia School Boards Association.

Please feel free to call or write if you need additional information regarding bills enacted during the 2004 regular session of the West Virginia Legislature.

David Stewart State Superintendent of Schools

Revised Codes

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18-9D-2 18-9D-6 18-9D-8 18-9D-15 18-9D-16 18-20-5

18-9A-11

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House Bill 2268

Effective Date: Passed March 12, 2004; in effect from passage

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and re-enacts §18-7A-38, as amended; amends

and re-enacts §18A-2-3; and to amend and re-enact

§18C-4-2

<u>Title</u>: Relating to the maximum number of days a retired

teacher may accept employment and the conditions for employment of retired teachers in areas of critical need and shortage; gives priority on the Underwood Scholarship to students pursuing teaching

fields in critical shortage areas

Major Provisions:

- Allows retirees to substitute teach for up to 140 days without penalty from the Consolidated Public Retirement Board

- Defines "area of critical need and shortage" as being an area of teacher certification in which the number of "available substitute teachers in the county who hold the certification and training in that area and who are not retired is insufficient to meet the projected need for substitute teachers"
- Allows counties to employ retired teachers in "critical need and shortage areas" on an "expanded basis" as long as "...no other teacher who holds certification and training in the area and who is not retired is available and accepts the substitute assignment"
- Requires the county board to "continue to post the vacant position until it is filled with a regularly employed teacher" if a retiree is substitute teaching
- Gives priority for the Underwood-Smith Teacher Scholarship Program to students who are pursuing teaching careers in areas of critical need and shortage

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                               ENROLLED
 2
                         COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
 3
                                  FOR
 4
                              H. B. 2268
 5
         (By Delegates Susman, Poling, Perry, Beach, Renner,
 6
                           Hartman and Tabb)
 7
 8
           [Passed March 12, 2004; in effect from passage.]
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10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-7A-38 of the code of West Virginia,
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        1931, as amended; to amend and reenact §18A-2-3 of said code;
12
        and to amend and reenact §18C-4-2 of said code, all relating
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        to the maximum number of days a retired teacher may accept
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        employment; the employment of retired teachers in areas of
15
        critical need and shortage; defining area of critical need and
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        shortage; adding conditions for expanding use of retired
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        teachers to provide service as substitute teachers in areas of
18
        critical need and shortage; requiring certain vacancies to
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        continue to be posted; providing for future expiration of
2.0
        provisions; providing priority for certain applicants for the
21
        Underwood-Smith scholarships; and technical amendments.
22 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:
23 That §18-7A-38 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be
24 amended and reenacted; that §18A-2-3 of said code be amended and
25 reenacted; and that §18C-4-2 of said code be amended and reenacted,
26 all to read as follows:
                        CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.
27
28 ARTICLE 7A. STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM.
29 §18-7A-38.
               Calculating Maximum number of days a retired teacher
30
                  may accept employment; calculating days worked for
31
                  retirants engaged in substitute teaching.
32 (a) The Legislature finds that:
33 (1) The consolidated public retirement board has determined that
34 retired substitute teachers should not perform substitute teaching
35 without limit;
36 (2) The consolidated public retirement board has established, by
37 rule, a maximum number of days in which a retired teacher may
38 accept employment prior to having his or her retirement benefit
39 reduced; and
40 (3) There have been inconsistencies in the manner in which county
41 boards calculate the maximum number of days established by rule.
42 (b) For the purpose of calculating whether a retired substitute
43 teacher has exceeded the maximum number of days in which a
44 substitute teacher may accept employment without incurring a
45 reduction in his or her retirement benefit, the number of days
46 worked shall be determined by:
47 (1) Totaling the number of hours worked; and
48 (2) Dividing by the standard number of hours that a full-time
49 teacher works per day.
50 (b) The consolidated public retirement board may not set forth in
51 rule a maximum number of days in which a retired teacher may accept
52 employment prior to having his or her retirement benefit reduced
53 that is less than one hundred forty days.
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54 (c) For the purpose of calculating whether a retired substitute 55 teacher has exceeded the maximum number of days in which a

1 substitute teacher may accept employment without incurring a 2 reduction in his or her retirement benefit, the number of days 3 worked shall be determined by:

4 (1) Totaling the number of hours worked; and

5 (2) Dividing by the standard number of hours that a full-time 6 <u>teacher works</u> per day.

> CHAPTER 18A. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

8 ARTICLE 2. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

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- 9 §18A-2-3. Employment of substitute teachers and retired teachers as substitutes in areas of critical need and shortage; employment of prospective employable professional personnel.
- (a) The county superintendent, subject to approval of the 13 county board, may employ and assign substitute teachers to any of 14 the following duties: (a1) To fill the temporary absence of any 15 teacher or an unexpired school term made vacant by resignation, 16 death, suspension or dismissal; (b2) to fill a teaching position of 17 a regular teacher on leave of absence; and (e^3) to perform the 18 instructional services of any teacher who is authorized by law to 19 be absent from class without loss of pay, providing the absence is 20 approved by the board of education in accordance with the law. The 21 substitute shall be a duly certified teacher.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the 23 contrary, a substitute teacher who has been assigned as a classroom 24 teacher in the same classroom continuously for more than one half 25 of a grading period and whose assignment remains in effect two 26 weeks prior to the end of the grading period, shall remain in the 27 assignment until the grading period has ended, unless the principal 28 of the school certifies that the regularly employed teacher has 29 communicated with and assisted the substitute with the preparation lesson plans and monitoring student progress or has been 31 approved to return to work by his or her physician. For the 32 purposes of this section, teacher and substitute teacher, in the 33 singular or plural, mean professional educator as defined in 34 section one, article one of this chapter.
- (c)(1) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that due to 36 a shortage of qualified substitute teachers, a compelling state 37 interest exists in expanding the use of retired teachers to provide 38 service as substitute teachers in areas of critical need and 39 <u>shortage</u>. The Legislature further finds that diverse circumstances 40 exist among the counties for the expanded use of retired teachers 41 as substitutes. For the purposes of this subsection, "area of 42 critical need and shortage" means an area of certification and 43 training in which the number of available substitute teachers in 44 the county who hold certification and training in that area and who 45 are not retired is insufficient to meet the projected need for 46 substitute teachers.
- A person receiving retirement benefits under 48 provisions of article seven-a of this chapter or who is entitled to 49 retirement benefits during the fiscal year in which that person 50 retired may accept employment as a substitute teacher for an 51 unlimited number of days each fiscal year without affecting the 52 monthly retirement benefit to which the retirant is otherwise 53 entitled if the following conditions are satisfied:
- (A) The county board adopts a policy recommended by the 55 superintendent to address areas of critical need and shortage;

- (B) The policy provides for the employment of retired teachers 2 as substitute teachers during the school year on an expanded basis 3 as provided in sets forth the areas of critical need and shortage 4 in the county in accordance with the definition of area of critical 5 need and shortage set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection;
- (C) The policy is effective for one school year only and is 7 subject to annual renewal by the county board provides for the 8 employment of retired teachers as substitute teachers during the 9 school year on an expanded basis in areas of critical need and 10 shortage as provided in this subsection;

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- (D) The state board approves the policy and the use of retired 12 teachers as substitute teachers on an expanded basis as provided in 13 this subsection The policy provides that a retired teacher may be 14 employed as a substitute teacher in an area of critical need and 15 shortage on an expanded basis as provided in this subsection only 16 when no other teacher who holds certification and training in the 17 area and who is not retired is available and accepts the substitute 18 <u>assignment</u>;
- (E) Prior to employment of such substitute teacher beyond the 20 post-retirement employment limitations established by 21 consolidated public retirement board, the superintendent of the 22 affected county submits to the consolidated public retirement 23 board, in a form approved by the retirement board, an affidavit 24 signed by the superintendent stating the name of the county, the 25 fact that the county has adopted a policy to employ retired 26 teachers as substitutes to address areas of critical need and 27 shortage and the name or names of the person or persons to be 28 employed pursuant to the policy. The policy is effective for one 29 school year only and is subject to annual renewal by the county 30 board;
- (F) The state board approves the policy and the use of retired 32 <u>teachers as substitute teachers on an expanded basis in areas of</u> 33 critical need and shortage as provided in this subsection; and
- (G) Prior to employment of a substitute teacher beyond the 35 post-retirement employment limitations established by the 36 consolidated public retirement board, the superintendent of the 37 affected county submits to the consolidated public retirement 38 board, in a form approved by the retirement board, an affidavit 39 signed by the superintendent stating the name of the county, the 40 fact that the county has adopted a policy to employ retired 41 teachers as substitutes to address areas of critical need and 42 shortage and the name or names of the person or persons to be 43 employed pursuant to the policy.
- (3) Any person who retires and begins work as a substitute 45 teacher within the same employment term shall lose those retirement 46 benefits attributed to the annuity reserve, effective from the 47 first day of employment as a retiree substitute in such that 48 employment term and ending with the month following the date the 49 retiree ceases to perform service as a substitute.
- (4) With respect to the Retired teachers employed to perform 51 expanded substitute service provided in pursuant to 52 subsection, retired teachers employed as such substitutes are 53 considered day-to-day, temporary, part-time employees. The 54 substitutes are not eligible for additional pension or other 55 benefits paid to regularly employed employees and shall not accrue

1 seniority.

- (5) Until this subsection is expired pursuant to subdivision 3 (6) of this subsection, the state board, annually, shall report to 4 the joint committee on government and finance prior to the first 5 day of February of each year. Additionally, a copy shall be 6 provided to the legislative oversight commission on education 7 accountability. The report shall contain information indicating the 8 effectiveness of the provisions of this subsection on expanding the 9 use of retired substitute teachers to address areas of critical 10 need and shortage. When a retired teacher is employed as a 11 substitute to fill a vacant position, the county board shall 12 continue to post the vacant position until it is filled with a 13 regularly employed teacher.
- (6) Until this subsection is expired pursuant to subdivision 15 (7) of this subsection, the state board, annually, shall report to 16 the joint committee on government and finance prior to the first 17 day of February of each year. Additionally, a copy shall be 18 provided to the legislative oversight commission on education 19 accountability. The report shall contain information indicating 20 the effectiveness of the provisions of this subsection on expanding 21 the use of retired substitute teachers to address areas of critical 22 <u>need and shortage.</u>
- (67) The provisions of this subsection shall expire on the 24 thirtieth day of June, two thousand three six.
- (d)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the 26 contrary, each year a county superintendent may employ prospective 27 employable professional personnel on a reserve list at the county 28 level subject to the following conditions:
- (A) The county board adopts a policy to address areas of 30 critical need and shortage as identified by the state board. The 31 policy shall include authorization to employ prospective employable 32 professional personnel;
- (B) The county board posts a notice of the areas of critical 34 need and shortage in the county in a conspicuous place in each 35 school for at least ten working days; and
- There are not any potentially qualified applicants 37 available and willing to fill the position.
- (2) Prospective employable professional personnel may only be 39 employed from candidates at a job fair who have or will graduate 40 from college in the current school year or whose employment 41 contract with a county board has or will be terminated due to a 42 reduction in force in the current fiscal year.
- (3) Prospective employable professional personnel employed are 44 limited to three full-time prospective employable professional 45 personnel per one hundred professional personnel employed in a 46 county or twenty-five full-time prospective employable professional 47 personnel in a county, whichever is less.
- (4) Prospective employable professional personnel shall be 49 granted benefits at a cost to the county board and as a condition 50 of the employment contract as approved by the county board.
- (5) Regular employment status for prospective employable 51 52 professional personnel may be obtained only in accordance with the 53 provisions of section seven-a, article four of this chapter.
- (e) The state board annually shall review the status of 55 employing personnel under the provisions of subsection (d) of this

1 section and annually shall report to the legislative oversight 2 commission on education accountability on or before the first day 3 of November of each year. The report shall include, but not be 4 limited to, the following:

- (A) The counties that participated in the program;
- (B) The number of personnel hired;

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- (C) The teaching fields in which personnel were hired;
- (D) The venue from which personnel were employed;
- (E) The place of residency of the individual hired; and
- (F) The state board's recommendations on the prospective 10 11 employable professional personnel program.

CHAPTER 18C. STUDENT LOANS; SCHOLARSHIPS AND STATE AID. 13 ARTICLE 4. UNDERWOOD-SMITH TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

14 §18C-4-2. Selection criteria and procedures.

- (a) The governor shall designate an existing scholarship 16 selection agency or panel to select the recipients οf 17 Underwood-Smith teacher scholarships who meet the eligibility 18 criteria set forth in subsection (b) of this section. If no such 19 agency or panel exists, the governor shall appoint a scholarship 20 selection panel for this purpose which shall consist of seven 21 persons representative of public school administrators, teachers, 22 including preschool teachers, and parents.
- (b) Eligibility for an Underwood-Smith teacher scholarship 24 award shall be limited to West Virginia resident students who:
- (1) Have graduated or are graduating from high school and rank 26 in the top ten percent of their graduating class or the top ten 27 percent statewide of those West Virginia students taking the 28 American college test;
- (2) Have a cumulative grade point average of at least three 30 and twenty-five one hundredths on a possible scale of four after 31 successfully completing two years of course work at an approved 32 institution of higher education;
- (3) Are public school aides or paraprofessionals as defined in 34 section eight, article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code and 35 who have a cumulative grade point average of at least three and 36 twenty-five one hundredths on a possible scale of four after 37 successfully completing two years of course work at an approved 38 institution of higher education; or
- 39 (4) Are graduate students at the master's degree level who 40 have graduated or are graduating in the top ten percent of their 41 college graduating class.
- (c) In accordance with the rules of the governing boards 42 43 commission, the senior administrator vice chancellor for 44 administration shall develop criteria and procedures for the 45 selection of scholarship recipients that reflect the purposes of 46 this article and the areas in which particular efforts will be made 47 in the selection of scholars as set forth in section one of this 48 article and which also may include, but not be limited to, the 49 grade point average of the applicant, involvement financial need, 50 extracurricular activities, current academic 51 standing and an expression of interest in teaching as expressed in 52 an essay written by the applicant. Such criteria and procedures 53 further may require the applicant to furnish letters 54 recommendation from teachers and others. It is the intent of the 55 Legislature that academic abilities be the primary criteria for

- 1 selecting scholarship recipients: <u>Provided</u>, That the qualified 2 <u>applicants with the highest academic abilities who intend to pursue</u> 3 <u>teaching careers in areas of critical need and shortage as</u> 4 determined by the state board of education shall be given priority.
- (d) In developing the selection criteria and procedures to be used by the panel, the senior administrator vice chancellor for administration shall solicit the views of public and private education agencies and institutions and other interested parties. These views: (1) Shall be solicited by means of written and published selection criteria and procedures in final form for implementation; and (2) may be solicited by means of public hearings on the present and projected teacher needs of the state or such any other methods as the senior administrator vice chancellor for administration may determine to be appropriate to gather such the information.
- (e) The senior administrator vice chancellor for administration shall make application forms for Underwood-Smith teacher scholarships available to public and private high schools in the state and in other locations convenient to applicants, parents and others, and shall make an effort to attract students from low-income backgrounds, ethnic or racial minority students, students with disabilities, and women or minority students who show interest in pursuing teaching careers in mathematics and science and who are underrepresented under represented in those fields.

House Bill 2423

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days

from passage

Signed by Governor: April 2, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18-2-34

<u>Title</u>: Relating to Authorizing Awarding of High

School Diploma to Certain Surviving Veterans

Major Provisions:

- Authorizes providing a high school diploma to any surviving World War I or World War II veteran who left school prior to graduation and served in the armed forces of the United States

 Authorizes providing a high school diploma to any surviving Korean Conflict or Vietnam Conflict veteran who left high school prior to graduation and served in the armed forces of the United States

ENROLLED 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 H. B. 2423 5 6 (By Delegate Louisos) 7 [Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.] 9 10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-2-34 of the code of West Virginia, 11

1931, as amended, relating to authorizing awarding of high school diplomas to certain surviving veterans.

13 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §18-2-34 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, 15 be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

16 ARTICLE 2. STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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High school diplomas for surviving World War I, World 17 **§18-2-34.** 18 War II, Korean Conflict, and Vietnam Conflict 19 veterans. 2.0

- (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this code to the 21 contrary, the state board shall provide for the awarding of high 22 school diplomas, either by the county board in the county in which 23 the veteran resides or the county in which the veteran would have 24 received his or her <u>diplomas_diploma</u>, whichever location the 25 veteran chooses, to any surviving World War I veteran and any, 26 World War II, Korean Conflict or Vietnam Conflict veteran who:
- (1) Left high school prior to graduation and served in the 28 armed forces of the United States: Provided, That a veteran of the 29 Korean Conflict or the Viet Nam Conflict must have been attending 30 high school at the time he or she left prior to graduating and 31 served in the armed forces of the United States;
 - (2) Did not receive a high school diploma;
- (3) Was discharged from the armed services under honorable 34 conditions; and
- (4) Completes the application process as provided by the joint 36 rules of the state board and the veterans' council.
- (b) The state board and the veterans' council, created in 38 article one, chapter nine-a of this code, shall jointly promulgate 39 propose rules for the identification of eligible veterans and for 40 the awarding of high school diplomas. The rules shall provide for 41 an application process and the credentials required to receive the 42 high school diplomas.
 - (c) For purposes of this section:
 - (1) "World War I veteran" means any veteran who:
- (A) Performed wartime service between April sixth, 46 thousand nine hundred seventeen, and November eleventh, 47 thousand nine hundred eighteen; or
 - (B) Has been awarded the World War I Victory Medal;
- (2) "World War II veteran" means any veteran who performed 50 wartime service between September sixteenth, one thousand nine 51 hundred forty, and December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred 52 forty-six;
- 53 (3) "Korean Conflict veteran" means any veteran who performed 54 military service between June twenty-seventh, one thousand nine 55 hundred fifty, and January thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred

1 fifty-five; and

2 (4) "Vietnam Conflict veteran" means any veteran who performed 3 military service between February twenty-eighth, one thousand nine 4 hundred sixty-one, and May seventh, one thousand nine hundred 5 seventy-five.

House Bill 4001

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004

Signed by Governor: April 6, 2004

Code Reference: Amend and reenact §18-2E-5 and §18-2E-5c;

amends and reenact §18-5-15f; amends by adding a new section §18-5-46; amends and reenacts §18-20-5; amends and reenacts §18A-2-12; amends by adding a new section §18A-2-12a; amends and reenacts §18A-5-1 and §18A-5-1a

<u>Title:</u> Ensuring Safer Schools and Empowering Teachers

by Automating Student Suspension and Expulsion

Data

Major Provisions:

- Requires unified school improvement plans and unified county improvement plans to be 5-year plans, and requires the plan to be revised annually in each area where the standard on the annual performance measures is not met; requires the revised annual plan to identify certain other deficiencies including any financial deficit more than a casual deficit
- Requires the Department to make available on its web site or through WVEIS an electronic unified school improvement plan boilerplate that complies with all NCLB Act requirements
- Designates the following three annual performance measures as the only measures for determining school accreditation and school system approval:
 (1) Student performance on certain assessments (2) attendance rates and (3) graduation rates
- Requires a uniform statewide assessment in grades 3-8 and 10 (grades in which WESTEST is currently given)
- Requires school curriculum team to determine indicators for student progress in reading and mathematics in grades K-2; provides alternate process if the school fails to meet AYP for two consecutive years
- Allows the State Board to require the West Virginia Writing Assessment at grade levels it considers appropriate

- Requires State Board to study moving the grade 10 assessment to grade 11 and the need for end of course exams in grades 9 through 12
- Makes the use of all other assessment instruments subject to determination by the school curriculum team
- Removes several annual performance measures
- Adds indicators of exemplary performance and progress
- Requires the system of education performance audits include the evaluation of certain records, reports and other information
- Limits the salary of the Director of the OEPA to 80% of the State Superintendent's salary cap
- Requires certain specific items be included in the reporting formats/checklists developed by the OEPA for use by schools or school systems to document compliance with laws, policies and process standards
- Revises the method for selecting schools or school systems for on-site reviews by eliminating the weighted selection method; limits on-site reviews to those conducted only at the specific direction of the State Board upon its determination that the performance and progress of the school or school system are persistently below standard or that other circumstances exist that warrant an on-site review
- Exempts discussions of schools subject to an onsite review or dates for which on-site reviews will be conducted from the provisions relating to open governmental proceedings
- Requires the school curriculum team to be present at the exit conference of an on-site review of a school
- Prohibits specific areas from being reviewed by the OEPA.
- Adds the option of placing the principal on the transfer list when the State Board intervenes in the operation of a school and removes the principal
- Allows the State Board to function in lieu of the county board in a transfer, sale, purchase or other transaction regarding real property when the State

Board intervenes in the operation of a school system

- Requires that the notice required to be given by the State Board to the Process for Improving Education Council whenever amending rules relating to certain issues contain a summary and explanation of the proposed changes and that the notice be sent at least 15 days prior to filing the proposal
- Requires that each student suspension and expulsion be recorded on WVEIS, and that WVEIS be consulted prior to the admission of a student to any public school
- Prohibits a teacher from being required to change a student's grade unless there is clear and convincing evidence that there was a mathematical error in calculating the student's grade
- Prohibits any state or county policy or rule governing special education from exceeding the requirements of federal law
- Prohibits a teacher from being required to post his or her lesson plan on the internet
- Requires a statement of policy and practice for the county boards and school personnel to minimize possible disagreement and misunderstanding
- Makes each county board solely responsible for the administration of discipline in the public schools

ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

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(By Mr, Speaker, Mr. Kiss, and Delegate Trump)
[By Request of the Executive]

[Passed March 13, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004.]

AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-2E-5 and §18-2E-5c of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend and reenact §18-5-15f of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated section §18-5-46; to amend and reenact §18-20-5 of said code; to amend and reenact §18A-2-12 of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated $\S18A-2-12a$; and to amend and reenact $\S18A-5-1$ and $\S18A-5-1a$, all relating to the process for improving education and removing impediments to improving performance and progress; making technical references, grammatical corrections stylistic changes; refocusing school and county improvement plans; requiring unified school improvement plan boilerplate; adding requirement for standards; revising performance measures specifying their use; modifying requirements assessments; adding indicators of exemplary performance and progress; specifying use of efficiency indicators; reorienting system of education performance audits; changing policy for making on-site reviews of schools and school systems; modifying office of education performance audits reports to; modifying salary cap for office director; revising and adding items specified for compliance documentation on checklist format; modifying process for selection of schools and school systems for on-site review; open meetings exemption for state board during certain discussions; modifying limitation in scope of on-site review; modifying persons to be included in an onsite review; expanding on-site exit conferences and specifying purpose; modifying time limitations for on-site review reports; making certain findings and excluding certain areas from review by performance audits; further specifying conditions for student transfers from seriously impaired schools; granting certain authority for real estate transactions to state board during state intervention; clarifying rights of principal removed from seriously impaired school; specifying certain notice requirements by state board to process for improving education council; recording suspensions and expulsions on the West Virginia education information system; prohibiting a teacher from being required to change grade; exception; limiting state rules, policies and standards for exceptional children programs to federal requirements and directing report of review and comparison of laws to legislative oversight commission; restricting publication of lesson plans; setting forth general statement on relations between county boards and school personnel; and placing sole responsibility for proper student discipline with county boards and requiring county board policies.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: That §18-2E-5 and §18-2E-5c of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that §18-5-15f be amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated section §18-5-46; that §18-20-5 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §18A-2-12 of said code be amended and reenacted; that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section, designated §18A-2-12a; and that §18A-5-1 and §18A-5-1a be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. ARTICLE 2E.

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- 10 **§18-2E-5.** Process for improving education; education standards and accountability measures; office of education performance audits; school accreditation and school system approval; intervention to correct impairments.
 - (a) Legislative findings, purpose and intent. -- The Legislature finds that makes the following findings with respect to the process for improving education includes four primary elements, these being:
- 18 (A) Standards which set forth the things that students should know 19 and be able to do as the result of a thorough and efficient 20 education including measurable criteria to evaluate student 21 performance and progress;
- (B) Assessments of student performance and progress toward meeting 22 23 the standards;
 - (C) A system for holding schools and school systems accountable for student performance and progress toward obtaining a high quality education which is delivered and its purpose and intent in an efficient manner; the enactment of this section:
 - (1) The process for improving education includes four primary elements, these being:
 - (A) Standards which set forth the things that students should know and be able to do as the result of a thorough and efficient education including measurable criteria to evaluate student performance and progress;
 - (B) Assessments of student performance and progress toward meeting the standards;
 - (C) A system for holding schools
 - (D) A method and school systems accountable for building the capacity student performance and improving the efficiency progress toward obtaining a high quality education which is delivered in an efficient manner; and
 - (D) A method for building the capacity and improving the efficiency of schools and school systems to improve student performance and progress.
 - The Legislature further finds that as As constitutional body charged with the general supervision of schools as provided by general law, the state board has the authority and the responsibility to establish the standards, assess the performance and progress of students against the standards, hold schools and school systems accountable, and assist schools and school systems to build capacity and efficiency so that the standards are met, including, when necessary, seeking additional resources in consultation with the Legislature and the governor.
- (3) The Legislature also finds that as As the constitutional 55 body charged with providing for a thorough and efficient system of schools, the Legislature has the authority and the responsibility

to establish and be engaged constructively in the determination of the things that students should know and be able to do as the result of a thorough and efficient education. This determination is made by using the process for improving education to determine when school improvement is needed, by evaluating the results and the efficiency of the system of schools, by ensuring accountability, and by providing for the necessary capacity and its efficient use.

- of this section is to establish a process for improving education that includes the four primary elements as set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection to provide assurances that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided for all West Virginia public school students on a an equal education opportunity basis and that the high quality standards are, at a minimum, being met and that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided for all West Virginia public school students on an equal education opportunity basis.
- (5) The intent of the Legislature in enacting this section and of section five-c of this article is to establish a process through which the Legislature, the governor and the state board can work in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration intended in the process for improving education to consult and examine, when necessary, the performance and progress of students, schools and school systems and, when necessary, to consider alternative measures to ensure that all students continue to receive the thorough and efficient education to which they are entitled. However, nothing in this section requires any specific level of funding by the Legislature.
- (b) Unified county and school improvement plans. -- The state board shall promulgate rules a rule consistent with the provisions of this section and in accordance with article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code establishing a unified county improvement plan for each county board and a unified school improvement plan for each public school in this state. The rules Each respective plan shall specify that the unified school improvement plan shall include all appropriate plans required by law including, but not limited to, the following.
- 38 law including, but not limited to, the following.
 39 (1) The report required to be delivered to the county-wide council
 40 on productive a five-year plan that includes the mission and safe
 41 schools pursuant to subsection (f), section two, article five-a of
 42 this chapter;
- 43 (2) Plans or applications required in the are of technology
 44 pursuant to 20 U.S. C goals of the school or school system to
 45 improve student, school or school system performance and progress,
 46 as applicable. §6845, section seven, article two-e of this
 47 chapter, state board policy or rule or any other county, state or
 48 federal law;
- 49 (3) The strategic plan to manage the integration of special needs 50 students as required by section five, article five-a of this 51 chapter; and
- 52 (4)The plan shall be revised annually in each area in which the
 53 school based improvement plan set forth in the Elementary and
 54 Secondary Education Act pursuant to 29 U. S.C. or system is below
 55 the standard on the annual performance measures. \$6301, et seq
 56 The revised annual plan also shall identify any deficiency which

is reported on the check lists identified in paragraph (G), subdivision (5), subsection (j) of this section including any deficit more than a casual deficit by the county board. The plans are required to be included only to the extent permitted by state and federal law.

The plan shall be revised when required pursuant to this section to include each annual performance measure upon which the school or school system fails to meet the standard for performance and progress, the action to be taken to meet each measure, a separate time line and a date certain for meeting each measure, a cost estimate and, when applicable, the assistance to be provided by the department and other education agencies to improve student, school or school system performance and progress to meet the annual performance measure.

The department shall make available on and after the first day of July, two thousand four, to all public schools through its web site or the West Virginia education information system an electronic unified school improvement plan boilerplate designed for use by all schools to develop a unified school improvement plan which incorporates all required aspects and satisfies all improvement plan requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act.

- (C) High quality education standards and standards. -- In accordance with the provisions of article threeb, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall adopt periodically review and update high quality education standards for student, school and school system performance and processes in the following areas:
 - (1) Curriculum;
 - (2) Workplace readiness skills;
 - (3) Finance;

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- (4) Transportation;
- (5) Special education;
- (6) Facilities;
- (7) Administrative practices;
- (8) Training of county board members and administrators;
- (9) Personnel qualifications;
- (10) Professional development and evaluation;
- (11) Student performance and progress;
- (12) School and school system performance and progress;
- (13) A code of conduct for students and employees;
- (14) Indicators of efficiency; and
- (15) Any other areas determined by the state board.
- (d) Performance measures The standards shall assure that all graduates are prepared for gainful employment or for continuing post-secondary education, and training and work and that schools and school systems are making progress in toward achieving the education goals of the state.
- (d) Annual performance measures. -The standards shall include measures of student performance and progress and measures of school and school system performance annual measures of student, progress school and processes that enable student performance school system performance and progress. The following annual measures of student performance and progress and, school and school system performance, and progress and processes shall 55 include, but are not limited to, the following be the only measures for determining school accreditation and school system

approval:

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- (1) The acquisition of student proficiencies as indicated by 3 student performance and progress by in grades three through eight, inclusive, and grade level ten shall be measured, where possible, by a uniform statewide assessment program;
- (2) School attendance rates;
- 7 (3) The student dropout rate;
- 8 (4) The high school graduation rate;
- (5) The percentage of graduates who enrolled in college and the 9 10 percentage of graduates who enrolled in other post-secondary education within one year following high school graduation; 11
- (6) The percentage of graduates who received additional 12 certification of their skills, competence and readiness for 13 college, other post-secondary education or employment above the level required for graduation; and 14 15
- (7) The percentage of students who enrolled in and the percentage 16 17 of students who successfully completed advanced placement, dual 18 credit and honors classes, respectively, by grade level.
- 19 (e) Indicators The indicators for student progress in reading and mathematics in grades kindergarten through second grade shall be 20 measured by the informal assessment established the West Virginia 21 department of efficiency education or other assessments, as 22 23 determined by the school curriculum team. In accordance with the If the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of 25 this code, the state board shall adopt and periodically review and update indicators of efficiency for student and school system 26 performance and processes school fails to meet adequate yearly 27 progress in the following areas: 28
- 29 (1) Curriculum delivery including, but not limited to, the use of 30 distance learning;
- 31 (2) Transportation;
- (3) Facilities; 32
- 33 (4) Administrative practices;
- 34 (5) Personnel;
- (6) Utilization of regional educational service agency programs 35 and services, including programs and services that may be 36 established by their assigned regional educational service 37 38 agency, reading or other mathematics for two consecutive years, the 39 county superintendent, the school principal and the school curriculum team shall decide whether a different assessment should 40 be used to verify that benchmarks are being met. 41 services that may be initiated between and among participating 42 43 county boards; and
- (7) Any other indicators as determined by the state board. 44
- 45 (f) Assessment and accountability of If the county superintendent, the school principal and the school system performance and processes curriculum team differ on what 47 assessment is used, then each entity shall have one vote. In 48 accordance with 49
- the 50 Furthermore, provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall establish by 51 rule a system of education performance audits which measures the 52 53 quality of education and the preparation of students based on the 54 standards and measures of state board may require that student, student, school and school system performance, progress and 55 processes, including, but not limited to proficiencies be measured

through the West Virginia writing assessment at any of the grades that are determined by the state board to, the standards and measures set forth in subsections (c) and (d) of this section. The system of education performance audits shall assist the state board, the Legislature and the governor in ensuring that the standards and measures established pursuant to this section are, at a minimum, being met and that a thorough and efficient system of schools It is being provided the intent of the Legislature that in the future a grade eleven uniform statewide assessment be administered in lieu of the grade ten uniform statewide The system of education performance audits state board shall include. (1) The assessment perform an analysis of the costs and the benefits of student performance and progress, school and school system performance, and administering the grade eleven uniform statewide assessment in lieu of the processes in place in schools and school systems which enable student performance and progress; (2) the review of school and school system unified improvement plans; and (3) the periodic on-site review of school and school system performance and progress and compliance with the standards grade ten uniform statewide assessment.

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(g) Uses of school and school system assessment information. The state board and the process The analysis also shall include reviewing the need for improving education council established pursuant to section five-c of this article shall use information from the system of education performance audits to assist them end of course exams in ensuring that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided and to improve student grades nine through twelve. The state board shall report the results of the analysis to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability prior to the first day of November, school system performance and progress two thousand four. Information from the system of education performance audits further shall be used by the The state board for these purposes, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) Determining school accreditation and school system approval status; (2) holding schools and school systems accountable for the efficient use of existing resources to meet may provide other testing or exceed the standards; and (3) targeting additional resources when necessary to improve assessment instruments applicable to grade levels kindergarten through grade twelve through the statewide assessment program for the optional use by each school as determined by the school curriculum team to measure student performance and progress;

- (2) Only for schools that do not include grade twelve, the school attendance rate which shall be no less than ninety percent in attendance. Primary emphasis in determining school accreditation and school system approval status is based on student performance and progress, school and school system performance and progress and such other measures as selected by the state board. The following absences shall be excluded:
- (A) Student absences excused in accordance with the state board rule promulgated pursuant to section four, article eight of this chapter;
- (B) Students not in attendance due to disciplinary measures; and
 - (C) Absent students for whom the attendance director has

- pursued judicial remedies to compel attendance to the extent of
 his or her authority; and
- (3) The high school graduation rate which shall be no less than eighty percent, or if the high school graduation rate is less than eighty percent, the high school graduation rate shall be higher than the high school graduation rate of the preceding year as determined from information on the West Virginia education information system on the fifteenth day of August.
- (e) Indicators of exemplary performance and progress. The standards shall include indicators of exemplary student, school and school system performance and progress. The indicators of exemplary student, school and school system performance and progress shall be used only as indicators for determining whether accredited and approved schools and school systems should be granted exemplary status. These indicators shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (1) The percentage of graduates who declare their intent to enroll in college and other post-secondary education and training following high school graduation;
- (2) The percentage of graduates who receive additional certification of their skills, competence and readiness for college, other post-secondary education or employment above the level required for graduation; and
- (3) The percentage of students who successfully complete advanced placement, dual credit and honors classes.
- (f) Indicators of efficiency. -- In accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall adopt and periodically review and update indicators of efficiency for use by the appropriate divisions within the department to ensure efficient management and use of resources in the public schools in the following areas:
- (1) Curriculum delivery including, but not limited to, the use of distance learning;
 - (2) Transportation;
- 35 (3) Facilities;

- (4) Administrative practices;
- (5) Personnel;
- (6) Utilization of regional educational service agency programs and services, including programs and services that may be established by their assigned regional educational service agency, or other regional services that may be initiated between and among participating county boards; and
 - (7) Any other indicators as determined by the state board.
- (g) Assessment and accountability of school and school system performance and processes. -- In accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall establish by rule a system of education performance audits which measures the quality of education and the preparation of students based on the annual measures of student, school and school system performance and progress. The system of education performance audits shall provide information to the state board, the Legislature and the governor, both individually and collectively as the process for improving education council, upon which they may judge whether a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided. The system of education performance
- 56 <u>audits shall include:</u>

(1) The assessment of student, school and school system performance and progress based on the annual measures set forth in subsection (d) of this section;

- (2) The evaluation of records, reports and other information collected by the department upon which the quality of education and compliance with statutes, policies and standards may be judged; (3) The review of school and school system unified improvement plans; and
- (4) The on-site review of the processes in place in schools and school systems to enable school and school system performance and progress and compliance with the standards.
- (h) Uses of school and school system assessment information.

 -- The state board and the process for improving education council established pursuant to section five-c of this article shall use information from the system of education performance audits to assist them in ensuring that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided and to improve student, school and school system performance and progress. Information from the system of education performance audits further shall be used by the state board for these purposes, including, but not limited to, the following:
- _____(1) Determining school accreditation and school system approval status;
- (2) holding schools and school systems accountable for the efficient use of existing resources to meet or exceed the standards; and
- (3) targeting additional resources when necessary to improve performance and progress.

The state board shall make accreditation information available to the Legislature, the governor, the general public and to any individuals who request the information, subject to the provisions of any act or rule restricting the release of information.

- (i) Early detection and intervention programs. -- Based on the assessment of student, school and school system performance and progress, the state board shall establish early detection and intervention programs using the available resources of the education, the regional educational service department of agencies, the center for professional development and the principals academy, as appropriate, to assist underachieving schools and school systems to improve performance before conditions become so grave as to warrant more substantive state intervention. Assistance shall include, but is not limited to, providing additional technical assistance and programmatic, professional staff development, providing monetary, staffing and other resources where appropriate, and, if necessary, making appropriate recommendations to the process for improving education council.
 - (hightarrow 1) Office of education performance audits. --
- (1) To assist the state board and the process for improving education council in the operation of a system of education performance audits that will enable them to evaluate whether a thorough and efficient education is being provided, and to assist the state board in making determinations regarding the accreditation status of schools and the approval status of school systems, the state board shall establish an office of education

performance audits which shall be operated under consistent with the direction provisions of the state board independently of the functions and supervision of the state department of education and state superintendent this section. The office of education performance audits shall report directly to and be responsible to be operated under the direction of the state board in carrying out its duties under the provisions of this section independently of the functions and supervision of the state department of education and state superintendent. The office of education performance audits shall report directly to and be responsible to the state board and the process for improving education council created in section five-c of this article in carrying out its duties under the provisions of this section.

- (2) The office shall be headed by a director who shall be appointed by the state board and who shall serve at the will and pleasure of the state board. The <u>annual</u> salary of the director shall <u>be set by the state board and may</u> not exceed the salary eighty percent of the salary cap of the state superintendent of schools.
- (3) The state board shall organize and sufficiently staff the office to fulfill the duties assigned to it by law and by the state board. Employees of the state department of education who are transferred to the office of education performance audits shall retain their benefits and seniority status with the department of education.
- (4) Under the direction of the state board, the office of education performance audits shall receive from the West Virginia education information system staff research and analysis data on the performance and progress of students, schools and school systems, and shall receive assistance, as determined by the state board, from staff at the state department of education, the regional education service agencies, the center for professional development, the principals academy and the state school building authority to carry out the duties assigned to the office.
- (5) In addition to other duties which may be assigned to it by the state board or by statute, the office of education performance audits also shall:
- (A) Assure that all statewide assessments of student performance <u>used as annual performance measures</u> are secure as required in section one-a of this article;
- (B) Administer all accountability measures as assigned by the state board, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (i) Processes for the accreditation of schools and the approval of school systems; and.
- (ii) Recommendations to the state board on appropriate action, including, but not limited to, accreditation and approval action;
- (C) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, what capacity may be needed by schools and school systems to meet the standards established by the state board, and recommend to the state board and the process for improving education council, plans to establish those needed capacities;
- (D) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, whether statewide system deficiencies exist in the capacity of schools and school systems to meet the

standards established by the state board, including the identification of trends and the need for continuing improvements in education, and report those deficiencies and trends to the state board and the process for improving education council;

- (E) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, staff development needs of schools and school systems to meet the standards established by the state board, and make recommendations to the state board, the process for improving education council, the center for professional development, the regional educational service agencies, the higher education policy commission, and the county boards;
- (F) Identify, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, exemplary schools and school systems and best practices that improve student, school and school system performance, and make recommendations to the state board and the process for improving education council for recognizing and rewarding exemplary schools and school systems and promoting the use of best practices. These processes The state board shall focus provide information on those measurable criteria related best practices to student performance county school systems and progress and to the delivery of instruction which will enable student performance and progress, and
- (ii) Recommendations to the state board on appropriate action, including, but not limited to, accreditation and approval action, (C) Determine, in conjunction with shall use information identified through the assessment and accountability processes what capacity may to select schools of excellence; and
- (G) Develop reporting formats, such as check lists, which shall be needed used by the appropriate administrative personnel in schools and school systems to meet the standards established by the Legislature and the state board, and recommend to the school, the school system, the state board, and recommend to the school, the school system, the state board and the process for improving education council, plans to establish those need capacities,
- (D) Determine, in conjunction document compliance with the assessment and accountability processes various of the applicable laws, whether statewide system deficiencies exist in the capacity to establish and maintain a thorough and efficient sstem of schools policies and process standards as considered appropriate and approved by the state board, including the identification of trends and, but not limited to, the need for continuing improvements in education, and report those deficiencies and trends to the state board and the process for improving education council,
- (E) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, staff development needs of schools and school systems to meet the standards established by the Legislature and the state board, and make recommendations to the state board, the process for improving education council, the center for professional development, the regional educational service agencies, the higher education policy following:
- (i) The use of a policy commission, and the county boards, for the evaluation of all school personnel that meets the requirements of sections twelve and twelve-a, article two, chapter eighteen-a of this code;
 - (ii) The participation of students in appropriate physical

assessments as determined by the state board, which assessment may not be used as a part of the assessment and accountability system;

(iii) The appropriate licensure of school personnel; and

(iv) The school provides multi-cultural activities.(F) Identify, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, exemplary schools and school systems and best practices that improve student, school and school system performance, and make recommendations to the state board and the process for improving education council for recognizing and rewarding exemplary schools and school systems and promoting the use of best practices. The state board shall provide information on best practices to county school systems and shall use information identified through the assessment and accountability processes to select schools of excellence; and

(G) Develop Information contained in the reporting formats such as check lists, which shall be used by the appropriate administrative personnel in schools and school systems to document compliance with various of the applicable subject to examination during an on-site review to determine compliance with laws, policies and process standards as considered appropriate and approved by the state board, including, but not limited to, compliance with limitations on the number of pupils per teacher in a classroom and the number of split grade classrooms. Information contained in the reporting formats shall be examined during an on-site review to determine compliance with laws, policies Intentional and standards grossly negligent reporting of false information are grounds for dismissal. Intentional and grossly negligent reporting of false information is ground for dismissal

(k) On-site reviews. --

(±1) On-site The system of education performance audits shall include on-site reviews of schools and school systems which shall be conducted only at the specific direction of the state board upon its determination that the performance and progress of the school or school system are persistently below standard or that other circumstances exist that warrant an on-site review. (A) AtAny discussion by the state board or by weighted selection by direction of the office of education performance audits, of schools to be subject to an on-site review shall be conducted by the office of education performance audits of any school or school system or dates for purposed, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (A) Verifying data reported by the school or county board;
- (B) Documenting compliance with policies and laws;
- 44 (C) Evaluating the effectiveness and implementation status of 45 school and school system unified improvement plans;
- 46 (D) Investigating official complaints submitted to the state board
 47 that allege serious impairments which on-site reviews will be
 48 conducted may be held in the quality of education executive
 49 session, and is not subject to the provisions of article nine-a,
 50 chapter six of this code, relating to open governmental
 51 proceedings. in the quality of education in schools or school
 52 systems;
- 53 (E) Investigating official complaints submitted to the state board 54 that allege that a school or county board is in violation of 55 policies or laws under which schools and county boards operate; 56 and

(F) Determining and reporting whether required reviews and inspections have been conducted by the appropriate agencies, including, but not limited to, the state fire marshal, the health department, the school building authority and the responsible divisions within the department of education, and whether noted deficiencies have been or are in the process of being corrected. The office of education performance audits may not conduct a duplicate An on-site review shall be conducted inspection nor mandate more stringent compliance by the office of education performance audits of a school or school system for the purpose of investigating the reasons for performance and progress that are persistently below standard and making recommendations to the school and school system, as appropriate, and to the state board on such measures as it considers necessary to improve performance and progress to meet the standard.

- (2) The selection of schools and school systems for an on-site review shall use a weighted sample so that those with lower performance and progress indicators and those that have investigation may include, but is not had a recent on-site review have a greater likelihood of being selected. limited to, the following:
 - (A) Verifying data reported by the school or county board;
- (B) Examining compliance with the laws and policies affecting student, school and school system performance and progress;
- (C) Evaluating the effectiveness and implementation status of school and school system unified improvement plans;
- (D) Investigating official complaints submitted to the state board that allege serious impairments in the quality of education in schools or school systems;
- (E) Investigating official complaints submitted to the state board that allege that a school or county board is in violation of policies or laws under which schools and county boards operate; and
- (F) Determining and reporting whether required reviews and inspections have been conducted by the appropriate agencies, including, but not limited to, the state fire marshal, the health department, the school building authority and the responsible divisions within the department of education, and whether noted deficiencies have been or are in the process of being corrected. The director of the office of education performance audits shall notify the county superintendent of schools five school days prior to commencing an on-site review of the county school system and shall notify both the county superintendent and the principal five school days prior to commencing an on-site review of an individual school: Provided, That the state board may direct the office of education performance audits to may not conduct an unannounced on-site review of a school or school system if the state board believes circumstances warrant an unannounced on-site review a duplicate review or inspection of any compliance reviews or inspections conducted by the department or its agents or other duly authorized agencies of the state, nor may it mandate more stringent compliance measures.
- (32) The office director of the office of education performance audits shall notify the county superintendent of schools five school days prior to commencing an on-site review of the county school system and shall notify both the county

superintendent and the principal five school days prior to commencing an on-site review of an individual school: Provided, That the state board may direct the office of education on-site reviews which are limited in scope to specific areas in addition to full reviews which cover all areas performance audits to conduct an unannounced on-site review of a school or school system if the state board believes circumstances warrant an unannounced on-site review.

- (43) An on-site review of a school or school system shall include a person or persons who has expert knowledge and experience in the area or areas to be reviewed and who is designated by the state board from the department of education and the agencies responsible for assisting the The office of education performance audits shall conduct on-site reviews which are limited in scope to specific areas in which performance and progress are persistently below standard as determined by the state board unless specifically directed by the state board to conduct a review which covers additional areas. If the size of the school or school system being reviewed necessitates the use of an on-site review team or teams, the person or persons designated by the state board shall advise and assist the director to appoint the team or teams.
- (4) An on-site review of a school or school system shall include a person or persons from the department of education or a public education agency in the state who has expert knowledge and experience in the area or areas to be reviewed, and who has been trained and designated by the state board to perform such functions. If the size of the school or school system and issues being reviewed necessitate the use of an on-site review team or teams, the person or persons designated by the state board shall advise and assist the director to appoint the team or teams. The person or persons designated by the state board shall be the team leaders.

The persons designated by the state board shall be responsible for completing the report on the findings and recommendations of the on-site review in their area of expertise. It is the intent of the Legislature that the persons designated by the state board participate in all on-site reviews that involve their area of expertise, to the extent practicable, so that the on-site review process will evaluate compliance with the standards in a uniform, consistent and expert manner.

- (5) The office of education performance audits shall reimburse a county board for the costs of substitutes required to replace county board employees while they are serving on a review team.
- (6) At the conclusion of an on-site review of a school system, the director and team leaders shall hold an exit conference with the superintendent and shall provide an opportunity for principals to be present for at least the portion of the conference pertaining to their respective schools. In the case of an on-site review of a school, the exit conference shall be held with the principal and <u>curriculum team of the school and</u> the superintendent shall be provided the opportunity to be present.
- (7) The office purpose of education performance audits shall report the exit conference is to review the initial findings of

the on-site reviews to the state board, clarify and correct any inaccuracies and allow the opportunity for inclusion in dialogue between the evaluation reviewers and the school or school system determination of to promote a school better understanding of the findings.

- (7) The report on the findings office of an on-site review education performance audits shall be submitted to report the state board within thirty days following the conclusion of the on-site review and findings of an on-site review to the county superintendent and the principals of whose schools within the were reviewed school system within forty-five within thirty days following the conclusion of the on-site review. A copy The office of the report shall be provided to the process for improving education council performance audits shall report the findings of the on-site review to the state board within forty-five days after the conclusion of the on-site review.
- (j) School accreditation A copy of the report shall be provided to the process for improving education council at its request.
- (8) The state board annually shall review Legislature finds that the information from the system of education performance audits submitted for each school and shall issue to every school one accountability and oversight of the following approval levels. Exemplary accreditation status, temporary accreditation status, conditional accreditation status, or seriously impaired status activities and programmatic areas in the public schools is controlled through other mechanisms and that additional accountability and oversight are not only unnecessary but counter productive in distracting necessary resources from teaching and learning.
- (1) Full accreditation status shall be given to a school when the school's performance and progress on the standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section are at a level which would be expected when all of the high quality education standards are being met. A school which meets or exceeds the measures of student performance and progress set forth in subsection (d) of this section, and which does not have Therefore, notwithstanding any deficiencies which would endanger student health or safety or other extraordinary circumstances as defined by the state board, shall remain on full accreditation status for six months other provision of this section to the contrary, the following an on-site review in which other deficiencies activities and programmatic areas are not subject to review by the office of education performance audits:
 - (A) Work-based learning;
 - (B) Use of advisory councils;
- 47 (C) Program accreditation and student credentials:
- 48 (D) Student transition plans;
- 49 <u>(E) Graduate assessment form;</u>
- 50 (F) Casual deficit;

- 51 (G) Accounting practices;
 - (H) Transportation services;
- 53 (I) Special education services;
- 54 <u>(J) Safe, healthy and accessible facil</u>ities;
- 55 ____(K) Health services;
- 56 <u>(L) Attendance director;</u>

- 1 (M) Business/community partnerships;
 - (N) Pupil-teacher ratio/split grade classes;
- 3 <u>(0) Local school improvement council, faculty senate, student</u> 4 <u>assistance team and curriculum team;</u>
 - (P) Planning and lunch periods;
 - (O) Skill improvement program;

- (R) Certificate of proficiency;
 - (S) Training of county board members;
- 9 (T) Excellence in job performance;
 - (U) Staff development; and
- 11 _____(V) Preventive discipline, character education and student 12 and parental involvement.
 - (1) School accreditation. -- The school state board annually shall have an opportunity review the information from the system of education performance audits submitted for each school and shall issue to correct those deficiencies, notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection every school one of the following approval levels: Exemplary accreditation status, full accreditation status, temporary accreditation status, conditional accreditation status, or seriously impaired status.
 - (21) Temporary Full accreditation status shall be given to a school when the measure of the school's performance and progress is below meet or exceed the level required for full accreditation status standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsection (d) of this section and it does not have any deficiencies which would endanger student health or safety or other extraordinary circumstances as defined by the state board. Whenever a A school is given temporary accreditation status, the county board shall ensure that the school's unified improvement plan is revised to increase meets or exceeds the performance and progress of the school to a standards but has the other deficiencies shall remain on full accreditation status level for the remainder of the accreditation period and shall have an opportunity to correct those deficiencies, notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection.
 - (2) Temporary accreditation status shall be given to a school when the school's performance and progress are below the level required for full accreditation status. Whenever a school is given temporary accreditation status, the county board shall ensure that the school's unified improvement plan in subsection (b) of this section to increase the performance and progress of the school to a full accreditation status level. The revised plan shall be submitted to the state board for approval.
 - (3) Conditional accreditation status shall be given to a school when the school's performance and progress on the standards adopted by the state board are below the level required for full accreditation, but the school's unified improvement plan meets the following criteria:
 - (A) The plan has been revised to achieve full accreditation status improve performance and progress on the standard or standards by a date or dates certain, the;
 - (B) The plan has been approved by the state board and the *i* and
 - (C) The school is meeting the objectives and time line specified in the revised plan.
 - (4) Exemplary accreditation status shall be given to a school

when the school's performance and progress on the standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section substantially meet or exceed the minimal level which would be expected when all of the high quality education standards are being met standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsections (d) and (e) of this section. The state board shall promulgate legislative rules in accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a, designated to establish standards of performance and progress to identify exemplary schools.

- (5) The state board Seriously impaired accreditation status shall establish and adopt standards of performance and progress be given to identify seriously impaired schools and the state board may declare a school seriously impaired whenever extraordinary circumstances exist as defined by the state board.
- (A) These circumstances shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (i) The failure of a school on temporary accreditation status to obtain approval of its revised unified school improvement plan within a reasonable time period as defined by the state board;
- (ii) The failure of a school on conditional accreditation status to meet the objectives and time line of its revised unified school improvement plan; or
- (iii) The failure of a school to achieve full accreditation meet a standard by the date specified in the revised plan.
- (B) Whenever the state board determines that the quality of education in a school is seriously impaired, the state board shall appoint a team of improvement consultants to make recommendations within sixty days of appointment for correction of the impairment. When the state board approves the recommendations, they shall be communicated to the county board. If progress in correcting the impairment as determined by the state board is not made within six from the time the county board receives recommendations, the state board shall place the county board on temporary approval status and provide consultation and assistance to the county board to assist it in the following areas:
 - (i) Improving personnel management;
- (ii) Establishing more efficient financial management practices;
 - (iii) Improving instructional programs and rules; or
- (iv) Making any other improvements that are necessary to correct the impairment.
- (C) If the impairment is not corrected by a date certain as set by the state board:
- (i) The state board shall appoint a monitor who shall be paid at county expense to cause improvements to be made at the school to bring it to full accreditation status within a reasonable time period as determined by the state board. The monitor's work location shall be at the school and the monitor shall work collaboratively with the principal. The monitor shall, at a minimum, report monthly to the state board on the measures being taken to improve the school's performance and the progress being made. The reports may include requests for additional assistance and recommendations required in the judgment of the monitor to improve the school's performance, including, but not limited to, the need for targeting resources strategically to eliminate

deficiencies;

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- (ii) The state board may make a determination, in its sole judgment, that the improvements necessary to provide a thorough and efficient education to the students at the school cannot be made without additional targeted resources, in which case, it shall establish a plan in consultation with the county board that includes targeted resources from sources under the control of the state board and the county board to accomplish the needed improvements. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow a change in personnel at the school to improve school performance and progress, except as provided by law;
- (iii) If the impairment is not corrected within one year after the appointment of a monitor, the state board may make a determination, in its sole judgment, that continuing a monitor arrangement is not sufficient to correct the impairment and may intervene in the operation of the school to cause improvements to be made that will provide assurances that a thorough and efficient system of schools will be provided. This intervention may include, but is not limited to, establishing instructional programs, taking such direct action as may be necessary to correct the impairments, declaring the position of principal is vacant and assigning a principal for the school who shall serve at the will and pleasure of and, under the sole supervision of, the state board: Provided, That prior to declaring that the position of the principal is vacant, the state board must make a determination that all other resources needed to correct the impairment are present at the school. If the principal who was removed elects not to remain an employee of the county board, then the principal assigned by the state board shall be paid by the county board. If the principal who was removed elects to remain an employee of the county board, then the following procedure applies:
- (I) The principal assigned by the state board shall be paid by the state board until the next school term, at which time the principal assigned by the state board shall be paid by the county board;
- (II) The principal who was removed shall be placed on the preferred recall list eligible for all positions in the county, including teaching positions, for which the principal is certified, by either being placed on the transfer list in accordance with section seven, article two, chapter eighteen-a of this code, or by being placed on the preferred recall list in accordance with section seven-a, article four, chapter eighteen-a of this chapter code; and
- (III) The principal who was removed shall be paid by the county board and may be assigned to administrative duties, without the county board being required to post that position until the end of the school term;
- (6) The county board shall take no action nor refuse any action if the effect would be to impair further the school in which the state board has intervened.
- (7) The state board may appoint a monitor pursuant to the provisions of this subsection to assist the school principal after intervention in the operation of a school is completed.
- $(\frac{km}{m})$ Transfers from seriously impaired schools. -- Whenever a school is determined to be seriously impaired and fails to improve its status within one year, <u>following state intervention</u>

in the operation of the school to correct the impairment, any student attending the school may transfer once to the nearest fully accredited school in the county, subject to approval of the fully accredited school and at the expense of the school from which the student transferred.

- $(\frac{1}{n})$ School system approval. -- The state board annually shall review the information submitted for each school system from the system of education performance audits and issue one of the following approval levels to each county board: Full approval, temporary approval, conditional approval, or nonapproval.
- (1) Full approval shall be given to a county board whose education system meets or exceeds all of the high quality standards for student, school and school system performance, progress and processes adopted by the state board and whose schools have all been given full, temporary or conditional accreditation status and which does not have any deficiencies which would endanger student health or safety or other extraordinary circumstances as defined by the state board. A fully approved school system in which such other deficiencies are discovered shall remain on full accreditation status for the remainder of the approval period and shall have an opportunity to correct those deficiencies, notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection. A school system which meets or exceeds the measures of student performance and progress set forth in subsection (d) of this section, and which does not have any deficiencies which would endanger student health or safety or other extraordinary circumstances as defined by the state board, shall remain on full accreditation status for six months following an on-site review in which other deficiencies are noted.

The school shall have an opportunity to correct those deficiencies, notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection.

- (2) Temporary approval shall be given to a county board whose education system is below the level required for full approval. Whenever a county board is given temporary approval status, the county board shall revise its unified county improvement plan in accordance with subsection (b) of this section to increase the performance and progress of the school system to a full approval status level. Whenever a county board is given temporary approval status, the county board shall revise its unified county improvement plan to increase the performance and progress of the school system to a full approval status level. The revised plan shall include objectives, a time line, a plan for evaluation of the success of the improvements, a cost estimate, and a date certain for achieving full approval. The revised plan shall be submitted to the state board for approval. The revised plan shall be submitted to the state board for approval.
- (3) Conditional approval shall be given to a county board whose education system is below the level required for full approval, but whose unified county improvement plan meets the following criteria:
- (i) The plan has been revised to achieve full approval status by a date certain in accordance with subsection (b) of this section;
- (ii) The plan has been approved by the state board; and (iii) The county board is meeting the objectives and time line specified in the revised plan.

(4) Nonapproval status shall be given to a county board which fails to submit and gain approval for its unified county improvement plan or revised unified county improvement plan within a reasonable time period as defined by the state board or which fails to meet the objectives and time line of its revised unified county improvement plan or fails to achieve full approval by the date specified in the revised plan.

- (A) The state board shall establish and adopt additional standards to identify school systems in which the program may be nonapproved and the state board may issue nonapproval status whenever extraordinary circumstances exist as defined by the state board.
- (B) Whenever a county board has more than a casual deficit, as defined in section one, article one of this chapter, the county board shall submit a plan to the state board specifying the county board's strategy for eliminating the casual deficit. The state board either shall approve or reject the plan. If the plan is rejected, the state board shall communicate to the county board the reason or reasons for the rejection of the plan. The county board may resubmit the plan any number of times. However, any county board that fails to submit a plan and gain approval for the plan from the state board before the end of the fiscal year after a deficit greater than a casual deficit occurred or any county board which, in the opinion of the state board, fails to comply with an approved plan may be designated as having nonapproval status.
- (C) Whenever nonapproval status is given to a school system, the state board shall declare a state of emergency in the school system and shall appoint a team of improvement consultants to make recommendations within sixty days of appointment for correcting the emergency. When the state board approves the recommendations, they shall be communicated to the county board. If progress in correcting the emergency, as determined by the state board, is not made within six months from the time the county board receives the recommendations, the state board shall intervene in the operation of the school system to cause improvements to be made that will provide assurances that a thorough and efficient system of schools will be provided. This intervention may include, but is not limited to, the following:
- (i) Limiting the authority of the county superintendent and county board as to the expenditure of funds, the employment and dismissal of personnel, the establishment and operation of the school calendar, the establishment of instructional programs and rules and any other areas designated by the state board by rule, which may include delegating decision-making authority regarding these matters to the state superintendent;
- (ii) Declaring that the office of the county superintendent
 is vacant;
- (iii) Delegating to the state superintendent both the authority to conduct hearings on personnel matters and school closure or consolidation matters and, subsequently, to render the resulting decisions, and the authority to appoint a designee for the limited purpose of conducting hearings while reserving to the state superintendent the authority to render the resulting decisions; and
 - (iv) Functioning in lieu of the county board of education in

a transfer, sale, purchase or other transaction regarding real property; and

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- (v) Taking any direct action necessary to correct the emergency including, but not limited to, the following:
- (I) Delegating to the state superintendent the authority to replace administrators and principals in low performing schools and to transfer them into alternate professional positions within the county at his or her discretion; and
- (II) Delegating to the state superintendent the authority to fill positions of administrators and principals with individuals determined by the state superintendent to be the most qualified for the positions. Any authority related to intervention in the operation of a county board granted under this paragraph is not subject to the provisions of article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code;
- (moleonomedous) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the state board may intervene immediately in the operation of the county school system with all the powers, duties and responsibilities contained in subsection (n) of this section, if the state board finds the following:
- (1) That the conditions precedent to intervention exist as provided in this section; and that delaying intervention for any period of time would not be in the best interests of the students of the county school system; or
- (2) That the conditions precedent to intervention exist as provided in this section and that the state board had previously intervened in the operation of the same school system and had concluded that intervention within the preceding five years.
- Capacity. The process for improving education (<u>np</u>) __ includes a process for targeting resources strategically to improve the teaching and learning process. Development of unified school and school system improvement plans, pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, is intended, in part, to provide mechanisms to target resources strategically to the teaching and learning process to improve student, school and school system performance. When deficiencies are detected through the assessment and accountability processes, the revision and approval of school and school system unified improvement plans shall ensure that schools and school systems are efficiently using existing resources to correct the deficiencies. When the state board determines that schools and school systems do not have the capacity to correct deficiencies, the state board shall work with the county board to develop or secure the resources necessary to increase the capacity of schools and school systems to meet the standards and, when necessary, seek additional resources in consultation with the Legislature and the governor.

The state board shall recommend to the appropriate body including, but not limited to, the process for improving education council, the Legislature, county boards, schools and communities methods for targeting resources strategically to eliminate deficiencies identified in the assessment and accountability processes. When making determinations on recommendations, the state board shall include, but is not limited to, the following methods:

(1) Examining reports and unified improvement plans regarding the performance and progress of students, schools and school systems relative to the standards and identifying the areas in which improvement is needed;

- (2) Determining the areas of weakness and of ineffectiveness that appear to have contributed to the substandard performance and progress of students or the deficiencies of the school or school system;
- (3) Determining the areas of strength that appear to have contributed to exceptional student, school and school system performance and progress and promoting their emulation throughout the system;
- (4) Requesting technical assistance from the school building authority in assessing or designing comprehensive educational facilities plans;
- (5) Recommending priority funding from the school building authority based on identified needs;
- (6) Requesting special staff development programs from the center for professional development, the principals academy, higher education, regional educational service agencies and county boards based on identified needs;
- (7) Submitting requests to the Legislature for appropriations to meet the identified needs for improving education;
- (8) Directing county boards to target their funds strategically toward alleviating deficiencies;
- (9) Ensuring that the need for facilities in counties with increased enrollment are appropriately reflected and recommended for funding;
- (10) Ensuring that the appropriate person or entity is held accountable for eliminating deficiencies; and
- (11) Ensuring that the needed capacity is available from the state and local level to assist the school or school system in achieving the standards and alleviating the deficiencies.

§18-2E-5c. Process for improving education council established; membership; expenses; meetings; powers.

- (a) Process for improving education council. -- There is hereby established the process for improving education council for the purpose of providing opportunities for consultation among state policy leaders on the process for improving education, including, but not limited to, determination of the things that students should know and be able to do as the result of a thorough and efficient education, the performance and progress of students toward meeting the high quality standards established by the state board, and any further improvements necessary to increase the capacity of schools and school systems to deliver a thorough and efficient education.
- Council (b) membership. --The legislative oversight education accountability, together with commission on governor, ex officio, or the governor's designee, and the chancellor of the higher education policy commission, ex officio, or the chancellor's designee, comprise the process for improving education council. Ex officio members are entitled to vote. The governor or the governor's designee shall convene the council, as appropriate, and shall serve as chair. The council may meet at any time at the call of the governor or the governor's designee.
- (c) Compensation. -- Members of the council shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed as provided by law by their respective agencies for all reasonable and necessary

expenses actually incurred in the performance of their official duties under this section upon presentation of an itemized sworn statement of their expenses.

(d) Powers of the council. --

The council has the following powers:

- (1) To meet and consult with the state board, or their designees, and make recommendations on issues related to student, school and school system performance. The following steps are part of the consultation process:
- (A) The state board shall notify each member of the council whenever the state board proposes to amend its rules on any of the following issues:
- (i) High quality education standards and efficiency standards established pursuant to section five of this article;
- (ii) Indicators of efficiency established pursuant to section five of this article; and
- (iii) Assessment and accountability of school and school system performance and processes established pursuant to section five of this article.
- (B) If the governor, or the governor's designee, believes it is necessary for the council to meet and consult with the state board, or its designees, on changes proposed to any of the issues outlined in subdivision The notice to be given pursuant to paragraph (1—A) of this subdivision, he or she may convene a meeting shall contain a summary and explanation of the proposed changes, including a draft of the proposal when available, and shall be sent at least fifteen days prior to filing the proposal with the secretary of the council state for public comment.
- (C) If both the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Delegates believe it is necessary for the council to meet and consult with the state board, or its designees, they shall notify the governor, or the governor's designee, believes it is necessary for the council to meet and consult with the state board, or its designees, on changes proposed to any of the issues outlined in subdivision who shall (1) of this subsection, he or she may convene a meeting of the council.
- (D) If <u>both</u> the <u>chancellor</u>, <u>or president of</u> the <u>chancellor</u>'s <u>designee</u>, <u>believes that Senate and the speaker of the House of Delegates believe</u> it is necessary for the council to meet and consult with the state board, or its designees, <u>he or she may request they shall notify</u> the governor to who shall convene a meeting of the council.
- (2) To require the state board, or its designees, to meet with the council to consult on issues that lie within the scope of the council's jurisdiction;
- (3) To participate as observers in any on-site review of a school or school system conducted by the office of education performance audits; and
- (4) To authorize any employee of the agencies represented by council members to participate as observers in any on-site review of a school or school system conducted by the office of education performance audits.
- (E) If the chancellor, or the chancellor's designee, believes that it is necessary for the council to meet and consult with the state board, or its designees, he or she may request the governor to convene a meeting of the council.

- (2) To require the state board, or its designees, to meet with the council to consult on issues that lie within the scope of the council's jurisdiction;
- (3) To participate as observers in any on-site review of a school or school system conducted by the office of education performance audits; and
- (4) To authorize any employee of the agencies represented by council members to participate as observers in any on-site review of a school or school system conducted by the office of education performance audits.

ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

§18-5-15f. Affirmation regarding the suspension or expulsion of a pupil from school.

- (a) Prior to the admission of a pupil to any public school in West Virginia, the county superintendent shall require the pupil's parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) to provide, upon registration, a sworn statement or affirmation indicating whether the student is, at the time, under suspension or expulsion from attendance at a private or public school in West Virginia or another state. Any person willfully making a materially false statement or affirmation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, the penalty shall be the same as provided for "false swearing" pursuant to section three, article five, chapter sixty-one of this code.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the contrary, any pupil who has been suspended or expelled from school pursuant to section one-a, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code, or who has been suspended or expelled from a public or private school in another state, due to actions described in section one-a, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code, may not be admitted to any public school within the state of West Virginia until the period of suspension or expulsion has expired.
- (b) Prior to the admission of a pupil to any public school, the principal of that school or his or her designee shall consult the uniform integrated regional computer information system (commonly known as the West Virginia Education Information System) described in subsection (f), section twenty-six, article two, chapter eighteen of this code, to determine whether the pupil requesting admission is, at the time of the request for admission, serving a suspension or expulsion from another public school in West Virginia.
- (c) The state board of education shall provide for the West Virginia Education Information System to disallow the recording of the enrollment of any pupil who is, at the time of attempted enrollment, serving a suspension or expulsion from another public school in West Virginia, and for that system to notify the user who has attempted to record such enrollment that the pupil may not be enrolled, and to notify that user of the reason therefor.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this code to the contrary, any pupil who has been suspended or expelled from school pursuant to section one-a, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code, or who has been suspended or expelled from a public or private school in another state, due to actions described in section one-a, article five, chapter eighteen-a of this code, may not be admitted to any public school within the state of West Virginia until the period of suspension or expulsion has expired.

§18-5-46. Requiring teacher to change grade prohibited.

No teacher may be required by a principal nor any other person to change a student's grade on either an individual assignment or a report card unless there is clear and convincing evidence that there was a mathematical error in calculating the student's grade.

ARTICLE 20. EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN. §18-20-5. Powers and duties of state superintendent.

 The state superintendent of schools shall organize, promote, administer and be responsible for:

- (1) Stimulating and assisting county boards of education in establishing, organizing and maintaining special schools, classes, regular class programs, home-teaching and visiting-teacher services.
- (2) Cooperating with all other public and private agencies engaged in relieving, caring for, curing, educating and rehabilitating exceptional children, and in helping coordinate the services of such agencies.
- (3) Preparing the necessary rules, regulations, formula for distribution of available appropriated funds, reporting forms and procedures necessary to define minimum standards in providing suitable facilities for education of exceptional children and ensuring the employment, certification and approval of qualified teachers and therapists subject to approval by the state board of education.
- (3) Preparing the necessary rules, policies, formula for distribution of available appropriated funds, reporting forms and procedures necessary to define minimum standards in providing suitable facilities for education of exceptional children and ensuring the employment, certification and approval of qualified teachers and therapists subject to approval by the state board of education: Provided, That no state rule, policy or standard under this article nor any county board rule, policy or standard governing special education may exceed the requirements of federal law or regulation. The state superintendent shall conduct a comprehensive review and comparison of the rules, policies and standards of the state with federal law and report the findings to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability at its July, two thousand four interim meeting or as soon thereafter as requested by the commission.
- (4) Receiving from county boards of education their applications, annual reports and claims for reimbursement from such moneys as are appropriated by the Legislature, auditing such claims and preparing vouchers to reimburse said counties the amounts reimbursable to them.
- (5) Assuring that all exceptional children in the state, including children in mental health facilities, residential institutions, private schools and correctional facilities as provided in section thirteen-f, article two of this chapter receive an education in accordance with state and federal laws: Provided, That the state superintendent shall also assure that adults in correctional facilities and regional jails shall receive an education to the extent funds are provided therefor.
- (6) Performing such other duties and assuming such other responsibilities in connection with this program as may be needed.
 - (7) Receive the county plan for integrated classroom

1 submitted by the county boards of education and submit a state 2 plan, approved by the state board of education, to the legislative 3 oversight commission on education accountability no later than the 4 first day of December, one thousand nine hundred ninety-five.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any county board of education from establishing and maintaining special schools, classes, regular class programs, home-teaching or visiting-teacher services out of funds available from local revenue.

CHAPTER 18A. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

ARTICLE 2. SCHOOL PERSONNEL.

§18A-2-12. Performance evaluations of school personnel; professional personnel evaluation process.

- (a) The state board of education shall adopt a written system for the evaluation of the employment performance of personnel, which system shall be applied uniformly by county boards of education in the evaluation of the employment performance of personnel employed by the board.
- (b) The system adopted by the state board of education for evaluating the employment performance of professional personnel shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (c) For purposes of this section, "professional personnel", "professional" or "professionals", means professional personnel as defined in section one, article one of this chapter.
- (d) In developing the professional personnel performance evaluation system, and amendments thereto, the state board shall consult with the professional development project of the center for professional development created in section three, article three-a of this chapter. The center shall participate actively with the state board in developing written standards for evaluation which clearly specify satisfactory performance and the criteria to be used to determine whether the performance of each professional meets such standards.
- (e) The performance evaluation system shall contain, but shall not be limited to, the following information:
- (1) The professional personnel positions to be evaluated, whether they be teachers, substitute teachers, administrators, principals, or others;
- (2) The frequency and duration of the evaluations, which shall be on a regular basis and of such frequency and duration as to insure the collection of a sufficient amount of data from which reliable conclusions and findings may be drawn: *Provided*, That for school personnel with five or more years of experience, who have not received an unsatisfactory rating, evaluations shall be conducted no more than once every three years unless the principal determines an evaluation for a particular school employee is needed more frequently: *Provided*, *however*, That a classroom teacher may exercise the option of being evaluated at more frequent intervals;
 - (3) The evaluation shall serve the following purposes:
- (A) Serve as a basis for the improvement of the performance of the personnel in their assigned duties;
- (B) Provide an indicator of satisfactory performance for individual professionals;
- (C) Serve as documentation for a dismissal on the grounds of unsatisfactory performance; and

(D) Serve as a basis for programs to increase the professional growth and development of professional personnel;

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- The standards for satisfactory performance professional personnel and the criteria to be used to determine whether the performance of each professional meets such standards and other criteria for evaluation for each professional position evaluated. Effective the first day of July, two thousand three and thereafter, professional personnel, as appropriate, demonstrate competency in the knowledge and implementation of the technology standards adopted by the state board. professional fails to demonstrate competency, in the knowledge and implementation of these standards, he or she will be subject to an improvement plan to correct the deficiencies; and
- (5) Provisions for a written improvement plan, which shall be specific as to what improvements, if any, are needed in the performance of the professional and shall clearly set forth recommendations for improvements, including recommendations for additional education and training during the professional's recertification process.
- (f) A professional whose performance is considered to be unsatisfactory shall be given notice of deficiencies. A remediation plan to correct deficiencies shall be developed by the employing county board of education and the professional. The professional shall be given a reasonable period of time for remediation of the deficiencies and shall receive a statement of the resources and assistance available for the purposes of correcting the deficiencies.
- (g) No person may evaluate professional personnel for the purposes of this section unless the person has an administrative certificate issued by the state superintendent successfully completed education and training in evaluation skills through the center for professional development, or equivalent education training approved by the state board, which will enable the person to make fair, professional, and credible evaluations of the personnel whom the person is responsible for evaluating. After the first day of July, thousand nine one ninety-four, no person may be issued an administrative certificate or have an administrative certificate renewed unless the state board determines that the person has successfully completed education and training in evaluation skills through the center for professional development, or equivalent education and training approved by the state board.
- (h) Any professional whose performance evaluation includes a written improvement plan shall be given an opportunity to improve his or her performance through the implementation of the plan. the next performance evaluation shows that the professional is now performing satisfactorily, no further action may be concerning the original performance evaluation. If the evaluation that the professional is still performing not make either satisfactorily, the evaluator shall additional recommendations for improvement or may recommend the dismissal of the professional in accordance with the provisions of section eight of this article.
- (i) Lesson plans are intended to serve as a daily guide for teachers and substitutes for the orderly presentation of the curriculum. Lesson plans may not be used as a substitute for

observations by an administrator in the performance evaluation process. A classroom teacher, as defined in section one, article one of this chapter, may not be required to post his or her lesson plans on the internet or otherwise make them available to students and parents nor to include in his or her lesson plans any of the following:

- (1) Teach and reteach strategies;
- (2) Write to learn activities;
- (3) Cultural diversity;
- (4) Color coding; or

- (5) Any other similar items which are not required to serve as a guide to the teacher or substitute for daily instruction; and
- (j) The Legislature finds that classroom teachers must be free of unnecessary paper work so that they can focus their time on instruction. Therefore, classroom teachers may not be required to keep records or logs of routine contacts with parents or quardians.
- (k) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit classroom teachers from voluntarily posting material on the internet.

§18A-2-12a. Statement of policy and practice for the county boards and school personnel to minimize possible disagreement and misunderstanding.

- (a) The Legislature makes the following findings:
- (1) The effective and efficient operation of the public schools depends upon the development of harmonious and cooperative relationships between county boards and school personnel;
- (2) Each group has a fundamental role to perform in the educational program and each has certain separate, distinct and clearly defined areas of responsibility as provided in chapters eighteen and eighteen-a of this code; and
- (3) There are instances, particularly involving questions of wages, salaries and conditions of work, that are subject to disagreement and misunderstanding and may not be so clearly set forth.
- (b) The purpose of this section is to establish a statement of policy and practice for the county boards and school personnel, as follows, in order to minimize possible disagreement and misunderstanding:
- (1) County boards, subject to the provisions of this chapter, chapter eighteen of this code and the policies and rules of the state board, are responsible for the management of the schools within their respective counties. The powers and responsibilities of county boards in setting policy and in providing for such management are broad, but not absolute;
- (2) The school personnel share the responsibility for putting into effect the policies and practices approved by the county board that employs them and the school personnel also have certain rights and responsibilities as provided in statute, in their contract;
- (3) School personnel are entitled to meet together, form associations and work in concert to improve their circumstances and the circumstances of the schools; (4) County boards and school personnel can most effectively discharge their total responsibilities to the public and to each other by establishing clear and open lines of communication. School personnel should be

encouraged to make suggestions, proposals and recommendations through appropriate channels to the county board. Decisions of the county board concerning the suggestions, proposals and recommendations should be communicated to the school personnel clearly and openly;

- (5) Official meetings of county boards are public meetings. School personnel are free to attend the meetings without fear of reprisal and should be encouraged to attend;
- (6) All school personnel are entitled to know how well they are fulfilling their responsibilities and should be offered the opportunity of an open and honest evaluation of their performance on a regular basis and in accordance with the provisions of section twelve of this article. All school personnel are entitled to an opportunity to improve their job performance prior to the termination or transfer of their services. Decisions concerning the promotion, demotion, transfer or termination of employment of school personnel, other than those for lack of need or governed by specific statutory provisions unrelated to performance, should be based upon such evaluations, and not upon factors extraneous thereto. All school personnel are entitled to due process in matters affecting their employment, transfer, demotion or promotion; and
- (7) All official and enforceable personnel policies of a county board must be written and made available to its employees.

 ARTICLE 5. AUTHORITY; RIGHTS; RESPONSIBILITY.
- §18A-5-1. Authority of teachers and other school personnel; exclusion of pupils having infectious diseases; suspension or expulsion of disorderly pupils; corporal punishment abolished.
- (a) The teacher shall stand in the place of the parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) in exercising authority over the school and shall have control of all pupils enrolled in the school from the time they reach the school until they have returned to their respective homes, except that where transportation of pupils is provided, the driver in charge of the school bus or other mode of transportation shall exercise such authority and control over the children while they are in transit to and from the school.
- (b) Subject to the rules of the state board of education, the teacher shall exclude from the school any pupil or pupils known to have or suspected of having any infectious disease, or any pupil or pupils who have been exposed to such disease, and shall immediately notify the proper health officer or medical inspector of such exclusion. Any pupil so excluded shall not be readmitted to the school until such pupil has complied with all the requirements of the rules governing such cases or has presented a certificate of health signed by the medical inspector or other proper health officer.
- (c) The teacher shall have authority to exclude from his or her classroom or school bus any pupil who is guilty of disorderly conduct; who in any manner interferes with an orderly educational process; who threatens, abuses or otherwise intimidates or attempts to intimidate a school employee or a pupil; or who willfully disobeys a school employee; or who uses abusive or profane language directed at a school employee. Any pupil excluded shall be placed under the control of the principal of the school or a designee. The excluded pupil may be admitted to the

classroom or school bus only when the principal, or a designee, provides written certification to the teacher that the pupil may be readmitted and specifies the specific type of disciplinary action, if any, which was taken. If the principal finds that 5 disciplinary action is warranted, he or she shall provide written and, if possible, telephonic notice of such action to the 7 parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s). When a teacher excludes 8 the same pupil from his or her classroom or from a school bus 9 three times in one school year, and after exhausting reasonable methods of classroom discipline provided in the school 10 discipline plan, the pupil may be readmitted to the teacher's 11 12 classroom only after the principal, teacher and, if possible, the parent(s), quardian(s) or custodian(s) of the pupil have held a conference to discuss the pupil's disruptive behavior patterns, 14 15 and the teacher and the principal agree on a course of discipline 16 pupil and inform the parent(s), guardian(s) 17 custodian(s) of the course of action. Thereafter, if the pupil's disruptive behavior persists, upon the teacher's request, the 18 principal may, to the extent feasible, transfer the pupil to 19 20 another setting. 21

(d) The Legislature finds that suspension from school is not appropriate solely for a pupil's failure to attend class. Therefore, no pupil may be suspended from school solely for not attending class. Other methods of discipline may be used for the pupil which may include, but are not limited to, detention, extra class time or alternative class settings.

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- (e) Corporal punishment of any pupil by a school employee is prohibited.
- (f) The West Virginia board of education and county boards of education shall adopt policies consistent with the provisions of this section encouraging the use of alternatives to corporal punishment, providing for the training of school personnel in alternatives to corporal punishment and for the involvement of parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) in the maintenance of school discipline.
- Each county board is soley responsible for administration of proper discipline in the public schools of the county and shall adopt policies consistent with the provisions of this section to govern disciplinary actions. These policies shall encourage the use of alternatives to corporal punishment, providing for the training of school personnel in alternatives to corporal punishment and for the involvement of parent(s), quardian(s) or custodian(s) in the maintenance of school discipline. The county boards of education shall provide for the immediate incorporation and implementation in the schools of a preventive discipline program which may include the responsible student program and a student involvement program which may include the peer mediation program, devised by the West Virginia Each board may modify such programs to meet board of education. the particular needs of the county. The county boards shall provide in-service training for teachers and principals relating to assertive discipline procedures and conflict resolution. county boards of education may also establish cooperatives with private entities to provide middle educational programs which may include programs focusing on developing individual coping skills, conflict resolution, anger control, self-esteem issues, stress

management and decisionmakeing decision making for students and any other program related to preventive discipline.

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- (g) For the purpose of this section: (1) "Pupil or student" shall include any child, youth or adult who is enrolled in any conducted instructional program or activity under authorization and within the facilities of or in connection with any program under public school direction: Provided, That, in the case of adults, the pupil-teacher relationship shall terminate when the pupil leaves the school or other place of instruction or activity; and (2) "teacher" shall mean all professional educators as defined in section one, article one of this chapter and shall include the driver of а school bus or other mode transportation.
- (h) Teachers shall exercise such other authority and perform such other duties as may be prescribed for them by law or by the rules of the state board of education not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter and chapter eighteen of this code.
- §18A-5-1a. Possessing deadly weapons on premises of educational facilities; possessing a controlled substance on premises of educational facilities; assaults and batteries committed by pupils upon teachers or other school personnel; temporary suspension, hearing; procedure, notice and formal hearing; extended suspension; sale of narcotic; expulsion; exception; alternative education.
- (a) A principal shall suspend a pupil from school or from transportation to or from the school on any school bus if the pupil, in the determination of the principal after an informal hearing pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, has: (i) Violated the provisions of subsection (b), section fifteen, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code; (ii) violated the provisions of subsection (b), section eleven-a, article seven of said chapter; or (iii) sold a narcotic drug, as defined in section one hundred one, article one, chapter sixty-a of this code, on the premises of an educational facility, at a school-sponsored function or on a school bus. If a student has been suspended pursuant to this subsection, the principal shall, within twentyfour hours, request that the county superintendent recommend to the county board that the student be expelled. Upon such a request by a principal, the county superintendent shall recommend to the county board that the student be expelled. Upon such recommendation, the county board shall conduct a hearing in accordance with subsections (e), (f) and (g) of this section to determine if the student committed the alleged violation. county board finds that the student did commit the alleged violation, the county board shall expel the student.
- (b) A principal shall suspend a pupil from school, or from transportation to or from the school on any school bus, if the pupil, in the determination of the principal after an informal hearing pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, has: (i) Committed an act or engaged in conduct that would constitute a felony under the laws of this state if committed by an adult; or (ii) unlawfully possessed on the premises of an educational facility or at a school-sponsored function a controlled substance governed by the uniform controlled substances act as described in chapter sixty-a of this code. If a student has been suspended

pursuant to this subsection, the principal may request that the superintendent recommend to the county board that the student be expelled. Upon such recommendation by the county superintendent, the county board may hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions of subsections (e), (f) and (g) of this section to determine if the student committed the alleged violation. If the county board finds that the student did commit the alleged violation, the county board may expel the student.

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- A principal may suspend a pupil from school, transportation to or from the school on any school bus, if the pupil, in the determination of the principal after an informal hearing pursuant to subsection (d) of this section: (i) Threatened in any manner injured, a pupil, or administrator or other school personnel; (ii) willfully disobeyed a teacher; (iii) possessed alcohol in an educational facility, on school grounds, a school bus or at any school-sponsored function; (iv) used profane language directed at a school employee or pupil; (v) intentionally defaced any school property; (vi) participated in any physical altercation with another person while under the authority of school personnel; or (vii) habitually violated school rules or policies. If a student has been suspended pursuant to this subsection, the principal may request that the superintendent recommend to the county board that the student be expelled. Upon such recommendation by the county superintendent, the county board hold a hearing in accordance with the provisions subsections (e), (f) and (g) of this section to determine if the student committed the alleged violation. If the county board finds that the student did commit the alleged violation, the county board may expel the student.
- (d) The actions of any pupil which may be grounds for his or her suspension or expulsion under the provisions of this section shall be reported immediately to the principal of the school in which the pupil is enrolled. If the principal determines that the alleged actions of the pupil would be grounds for suspension, he or she shall conduct an informal hearing for the pupil immediately after the alleged actions have occurred. The hearing shall be held before the pupil is suspended unless the principal believes that the continued presence of the pupil in the school poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process, in which case the pupil shall be suspended immediately and a hearing held as soon as practicable after the suspension.

The pupil and his or her parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s), as the case may be, shall be given telephonic notice, if possible, of this informal hearing, which notice shall briefly state the grounds for suspension.

At the commencement of the informal hearing, the principal shall inquire of the pupil as to whether he or she admits or denies the charges. If the pupil does not admit the charges, he or she shall be given an explanation of the evidence possessed by the principal and an opportunity to present his or her version of the occurrence. At the conclusion of the hearing or upon the failure of the noticed student to appear, the principal may suspend the pupil for a maximum of ten school days, including the time prior to the hearing, if any, for which the pupil has been excluded from school.

The principal shall report any suspension the same day it has been decided upon, in writing, to the parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s) of the pupil by regular United States mail. The suspension also shall be reported to the county superintendent and to the faculty senate of the school at the next meeting after the suspension.

- (e) Prior to a hearing before the county board, the county board shall cause a written notice which states the charges and the recommended disposition to be served upon the pupil and his or her parent(s), guardian(s) or custodian(s), as the case may be. The notice shall state clearly whether the board will attempt at hearing to establish the student as a dangerous student, as defined by section one, article one of this chapter. The notice also shall include any evidence upon which the board will rely in asserting its claim that the student is a dangerous student. The notice shall set forth a date and time at which the hearing shall be held, which date shall be within the ten-day period of suspension imposed by the principal.
- (f) The county board shall hold the scheduled hearing to determine if the pupil should be reinstated or should or, under the provisions of this section, must be expelled from school. the county board determines that the student should or must be expelled from school, it may also determine whether the student is a dangerous student pursuant to subsection (g) of this section. At this, or any hearing before a county board conducted pursuant to this section, the pupil may be represented by counsel, may call his or her own witnesses to verify his or her version of the incident and may confront and cross-examine witnesses supporting the charge against him or her. Such a hearing shall be recorded by mechanical means unless recorded by a certified court reporter. Any such hearing may be postponed for good cause shown by the pupil but he or she shall remain under suspension until after the The state board may adopt other supplementary rules of procedure to be followed in these hearings. At the conclusion of the hearing the county board shall either: (1) Order the pupil reinstated immediately or at the end of his or her initial suspension; (2) suspend the pupil for a further designated number of days; or (3) expel the pupil from the public schools of the county.
- (g) A county board that did not intend prior to a hearing to assert a dangerous student claim, that did not notify the student prior to the hearing that such a determination would be considered and that determines through the course of the hearing that the student may be a dangerous student shall schedule a second hearing within ten days to decide the issue. The hearing may be postponed for good cause shown by the pupil, but he or she remains under suspension until after the hearing.

A county board that expels a student, and finds that the student is a dangerous student, may refuse to provide alternative education. However, after a hearing conducted pursuant to this section for determining whether a student is a dangerous student, when the student is found to be a dangerous student, is expelled and is denied alternative education, a hearing shall be conducted within three months after the refusal by the board to provide alternative education to reexamine whether or not the student remains a dangerous student and whether the student shall be

provided alternative education. Thereafter, a hearing for the purpose of reexamining whether or not the student remains a dangerous student and whether the student shall be provided alternative education shall be conducted every three months for so long as the student remains a dangerous student and is denied alternative education. During the initial hearing, or in any subsequent hearing, the board may consider the history of the pupil's conduct as well as any improvements made subsequent to the expulsion. If it is determined during any of the hearings that the student is no longer a dangerous student or should be provided alternative education, the student shall be provided alternative education during the remainder of the expulsion period.

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(h) The superintendent may apply to a circuit judge or magistrate for authority to subpoena witnesses and documents, upon his or her own initiative, in a proceeding related to a recommended student expulsion or dangerous student determination, before a county board conducted pursuant to the provisions of this Upon the written request of any other party, the superintendent shall apply to a circuit judge or magistrate for the authority to subpoena witnesses, documents or both on behalf of the other party in a proceeding related to a recommended student expulsion or dangerous student determination before a If the authority to subpoena is granted, the county board. superintendent shall subpoena the witnesses, documents or both requested by the other party. Furthermore, if the authority to subpoena is granted, it shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of section one, article five, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

Any hearing conducted pursuant to this subsection may be postponed: (1) For good cause shown by the pupil; (2) when proceedings to compel a subpoenaed witness to appear must be instituted; or (3) when a delay in service of a subpoena hinders either party's ability to provide sufficient notice to appear to a witness. A pupil remains under suspension until after the hearing in any case where a postponement occurs.

The county boards are directed to report the number of pupils determined to be dangerous students to the state board of education. The state board will compile the county boards' statistics and shall report its findings to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability.

(i) Pupils may be expelled pursuant to the provisions of this section for a period not to exceed one school year, except that if a pupil is determined to have violated the provisions subsection (a) of this section the pupil shall be expelled for a period of not less than twelve consecutive months: Provided, That the county superintendent may lessen the mandatory period of twelve consecutive months for the expulsion of the pupil if the circumstances of the pupil's case demonstrably warrant. Upon the reduction of the period of expulsion, the county superintendent shall prepare a written statement setting forth the circumstances of the pupil's case which warrant the reduction of the period of expulsion. The county superintendent shall submit the statement to the county board, the principal, the faculty senate and the local school improvement council for the school from which the pupil was expelled. The county superintendent may use the following factors as guidelines in determining whether or not to

reduce a mandatory twelve-month expulsion:

- (1) The extent of the pupil's malicious intent;
- (2) The outcome of the pupil's misconduct;
- (3) The pupil's past behavior history; and
- (4) The likelihood of the pupil's repeated misconduct.
- (j) In all hearings under this section, facts shall be found by a preponderance of the evidence.
- (k) For purposes of this section, nothing herein may be construed to be in conflict with the federal provisions of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1990 (PL 101-476) (1) If a pupil transfers to another school in West Virginia, the principal of the school from which the pupil transfers shall provide a written record of any disciplinary action taken against the pupil to the principal of the school to which the pupil transfers.
- (1) Each suspension or expulsion imposed upon a pupil under the authority of this section shall be recorded in the uniform integrated regional computer information system (commonly known as the West Virginia Education Information System) described in subsection (f), section twenty-six, article two, chapter eighteen of this code.
- (1) The principal of the school at which the pupil is enrolled shall create an electronic record within twenty-four hours of the imposition of the suspension or expulsion.
- (2) Each record of a suspension or expulsion shall include the pupil's name and identification number, the reason for the suspension or expulsion, and the beginning and ending dates of the suspension or expulsion.
- (3) The state board of education shall collect and disseminate data so that any principal of a public school in West Virginia can review the complete history of disciplinary actions taken by West Virginia public schools against any pupil enrolled or seeking to enroll at that principal's school. The purposes of this provision are to allow every principal to fulfill his or her duty under subsection (b), section fifteen-f, article five, chapter eighteen of this code to determine whether a pupil requesting to enroll at a public school in West Virginia is currently serving a suspension or expulsion from another public school in West Virginia and to allow principals to obtain general information about pupils' disciplinary histories.
- (m) Principals may exercise any other authority and perform any other duties to discipline pupils consistent with state and federal law, including policies of the state board of education.
- (n) Each county board is solely responsible for the administration of proper discipline in the public schools of the county and shall adopt policies consistent with the provisions of this section to govern disciplinary actions.

House Bill 4037

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect 90 days from

passage (June 11, 2004)

Signed by Governor: April 6, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §49-5-17

Title: Providing for safe schools through alternative

education programs and providing certain juvenile justice records to public school

officials.

Major Provisions:

- Eliminates the requirement that the juvenile be charged with an offense that would be a felony if the juvenile were an adult for the requirement that a juvenile's record be automatically disclosed to certain school officials

- Requires automatic disclosure to the county superintendent and the principal of the school the child attends the following juvenile proceeding records: copies of the arrest report, copies of all investigations, copies of any psychological test results and any mental health records, copies of any evaluation reports for probation or facility placement and any other material that would alert the school to potential danger that the juvenile may pose to himself, herself or others
- Requires providing, when disclosure of records of juvenile proceedings is restricted by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, any notice of the existence of the records that is permissible under the Act, and if applicable, any action that is required to obtain the record
- Requires only material that had not previously been disclosed to the county superintendent and principal to be disclosed
- Requires the county superintendent to designate the school psychologist or psychologists to receive the juvenile's psychological test results and any mental health records; requires the person designated to review the juvenile's records and, in his or her professional judgement, to disclose them to the principal of the school the child attends and other school employees who would have a need to know

1 **ENROLLED** 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 H. B. 4037

(By Delegates Williams, Renner, Perry, Tabb, Long, Paxton and Sumner)

[Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact §49-5-17 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to providing certain juvenile justice records to public school officials and limiting disclosure of certain records.

14 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §49-5-17 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 5. JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS.

§49-5-17. Confidentiality of juvenile records.

- (a) Records of a juvenile proceeding conducted under this chapter are not public records and shall not be disclosed to anyone unless disclosure is otherwise authorized by this section.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a copy of a juvenile's records shall automatically be 24 disclosed to certain school officials, subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - (1) Only certain types of juvenile the records <u>of certain</u> juveniles shall be disclosed. These include and are limited to cases in which:
 - (A) The juvenile has been charged with an offense which would be a felony if the juvenile were an adult; and (i) The offense involves:
 - (i) Involves violence against another person;
 - (ii) The offense involves Involves possession of a dangerous or deadly weapon; or
 - (iii) The offense involves Involves possession or delivery of a controlled substance as that term is defined in section one hundred one, article one, chapter sixty-a of this code; and
 - (B) The juvenile's case has proceeded to a point where one or more of the following has occurred:
 - (i) A judge, magistrate or referee has determined that there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the offense as charged;
 - (ii) A judge, magistrate or referee has placed the juvenile on probation for the offense;
 - (iii) A judge, magistrate or referee has placed the juvenile into an improvement period in accordance with section ninearticle five, chapter forty-nine of this code article; or
 - (iv) Some other type of disposition has been made of the case other than dismissal.
 - (2) The circuit court for each judicial circuit in West Virginia shall designate one person to supervise the disclosure of juvenile records to certain school officials.
- (3) If the juvenile attends a West Virginia public school, the person designated by the circuit court shall automatically disclose all records of the juvenile's case to the county 54

superintendent of schools in the county in which the juvenile attends school and to the principal of the school which the juvenile attends, subject to the following:

The person designated by the circuit court shall also automatically disclose all records of a juvenile case to the principal of the school which the juvenile attends.

- (A) At a minimum, the records shall disclose the following information:
 - (i) Copies of the arrest report;

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- (ii) Copies of all investigations;
- (iii) Copies of any psychological test results and any mental 11 12 health records;
 - (iv) Copies of any evaluation reports for probation or facility placement; and
 - (v) Any other material that would alert the school to potential danger that the juvenile may pose to himself, herself or others;
 - (B) The disclosure of the juvenile's psychological test results and any mental health records shall only be made in accordance with subdivision (14) of this subsection;
 - (C) If the disclosure of any record to be automatically disclosed under this section is restricted in its disclosure by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any amendments and regulations under the Act, the person designated by the circuit court shall provide the superintendent and principal any notice of the existence of the record that is permissible under the Act and, if applicable, any action that is required to obtain the record; and
 - (D) When multiple disclosures are required by this subsection, the person designated by the circuit court is required to disclose only material in the juvenile record that had not previously been disclosed to the county superintendent and the principal of the school which the juvenile attends.
 - (4) If the juvenile attends a private school in West the person designated by the circuit court shall determine the identity of the highest ranking person at that school, and shall automatically disclose all records of a juvenile's case to that person.
 - (5) If the juvenile does not attend school at the time the juvenile's case is pending, the person designated by the circuit court shall not transmit the juvenile's records to any school. However, the person designated by the circuit court shall transmit the juvenile's records to any school in West Virginia which the juvenile subsequently attends.
- (6) The person designated by the circuit court shall not automatically transmit juvenile records to a school which is not located in West Virginia. Instead, the person designated by the circuit court shall contact the out-of-state school, inform it that juvenile records exist, and make an inquiry regarding whether the laws of that state permit the disclosure of juvenile records. If so, the person designated by the circuit court shall consult with the circuit judge who presided over the case to determine whether the juvenile records should be disclosed to the out-ofstate school. The circuit judge shall have discretion in 55 determining whether to disclose the juvenile records, and shall

consider whether the other state's law regarding disclosure provides for sufficient confidentiality of juvenile records, using this section as a guide. If the circuit judge orders the juvenile records to be disclosed, they shall be disclosed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (7) of this subsection.

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- (7) The person designated by the circuit court shall transmit the juvenile's records to the appropriate school official under cover of a letter emphasizing the confidentiality of such records and directing the official to consult this section of the code. A copy of this section of the code shall be transmitted with the juvenile's records and cover letter.
- Juvenile records must be treated as absolutely confidential by the school official to whom they are transmitted, and nothing contained within the juvenile's records shall be noted on the juvenile's permanent educational record. The juvenile records are to be maintained in a secure location and are not to be copied under any circumstances. However, the principal of a school to whom the records are transmitted shall have the duty to disclose the contents of those records to any teacher who teaches a class in which the subject juvenile is enrolled and to the regular driver of a school bus in which the subject juvenile is regularly transported to or from school, except that the disclosure of the juvenile's psychological test results and any mental health records shall only be made in accordance with subdivision (14) of this subsection. Furthermore, any school official to whom the juvenile's records are transmitted may disclose the contents of such records to any adult within the school system who, in the discretion of the school official, has the need to be aware of the contents of those records.
- (9) If for any reason a juvenile ceases to attend a school which possesses that juvenile's records, the appropriate official at that school shall seal the records and return them to the circuit court which sent them to that school. If the juvenile has changed schools for any reason, the former school shall inform the circuit court of the name and location of the new school which the juvenile attends or will be attending. If the new school is located within West Virginia, the person designated by the circuit court shall forward the juvenile's records to the juvenile's new school in the same manner as provided in subdivision (7) of this subsection. If the new school is not located within West Virginia, the person designated by the circuit court shall handle the juvenile records in accordance with subdivision (6) of this subsection.

If the juvenile has been found not guilty of an offense for which records were previously forwarded to the juvenile's school on the basis of a finding of probable cause, the circuit court shall not forward those records to the juvenile's new school. However, this shall not affect records related to other prior or future offenses. If the juvenile has graduated or quit school, or will otherwise not be attending another school, the circuit court shall retain the juvenile's records and handle them as otherwise provided in this article.

- (10) Under no circumstances shall one school transmit a juvenile's records to another school.
 - (11) Under no circumstances shall juvenile records be

automatically transmitted to a college, university or other postsecondary school.

- (12) No one shall suffer any penalty, civil or criminal, for accidentally or negligently attributing certain juvenile records to the wrong person. However, such person shall have the affirmative duty to promptly correct any mistake that he or she has made in disclosing juvenile records when the mistake is brought to his or her attention. A person who intentionally attributes false information to a certain person shall be subjected to both criminal and civil penalties, in accordance with subsection (e) of this section.
- (13) If a judge, magistrate or referee has determined that there is probable cause to believe that a juvenile has committed an offense but there has been no final adjudication of the charge, the records which are transmitted by the circuit court shall be accompanied by a notice which clearly states in bold print that there has been no determination of delinquency and that our legal system requires a presumption of innocence.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, juvenile records may be disclosed, subject to the following terms and conditions:
- (1) If a juvenile case is transferred to the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) or (d), section ten of this article, the juvenile records shall be open to public inspection.
- may county superintendent shall designate the school psychologist or psychologists to receive the juvenile's psychological test results and any mental health records. The psychologist designated shall review the juvenile's psychological test results and any mental health records, and, in the psychologist's professional judgement, may disclose to the principal of the school that the juvenile attends and other school employees who would have a need to know the psychological test results, mental health records and any behavior that may trigger violence or other disruptive behavior by the juvenile. Other school employees includes, but is not limited to, any teacher who teaches a class in which the subject juvenile is enrolled and the regular driver of a school bus in which the subject juvenile is regularly transported to or from school.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, juvenile records may be disclosed, subject to the following terms and conditions:
- (1) If a juvenile case is transferred to the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court pursuant to the provisions of subsection (c) or (d), section ten of this article, the juvenile records shall be open to public inspection.
- (2) If a juvenile case is transferred to the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit court pursuant to the provisions of subsection (e), (f) or (g), section ten of this article, the juvenile records shall be open to public inspection only if the juvenile fails to file a timely appeal of the transfer order, or the supreme court of appeals refuses to hear or denies an appeal which has been timely filed.
- (3) If a juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and a court has determined there is a probable cause to believe the

juvenile committed an offense set forth in subsection (g), section ten of this article, but the case is not transferred to criminal jurisdiction, the juvenile records shall be open to public inspection pending trial only if the juvenile is released on bond and no longer detained or adjudicated delinquent of the offense.

(4) If a juvenile is younger than fourteen years of age and a court has determined there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed the crime of murder under section one, two or three, article two, chapter sixty-one of this code, or the crime of sexual assault in the first degree under section three, article eight-b of said chapter, but the case is not transferred to criminal jurisdiction, the juvenile records shall be open to public inspection pending trial only if the juvenile is released on bond and no longer detained or adjudicated delinquent of the offense.

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- (5) Upon a written petition and pursuant to a written order, the circuit court may permit disclosure of juvenile records to:
- (A) A court which has juvenile jurisdiction and has the juvenile before it in a juvenile proceeding;
- (B) A court exercising criminal jurisdiction over the juvenile which requests such records for the purpose of a presentence report or disposition proceeding;
- (C) The juvenile, the juvenile's parents or legal guardian, or the juvenile's counsel;
- (D) The officials of a public institution to which the juvenile is committed if they require such records for transfer, parole or discharge; or
- (E) A person who is conducting research. However, juvenile records may be disclosed for research purposes only upon the condition that information which would identify the subject juvenile or the juvenile's family shall not be disclosed.
- (d) Any records open to public inspection pursuant to the provisions of this section are subject to the same requirements governing the disclosure of adult criminal records.
- (e) Any person who willfully violates this section is quilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the county or regional jail for not more than six months, or both fined and confined, and shall be liable for damages in the amount of three 40 hundred dollars or actual damages, whichever is greater.

House Bill 4040

Effective Date:
Passed March 10, 2004; in effect from passage

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18A-4-7a

<u>Title</u>: Relating to criteria for making decisions

affecting the filling of vacancies if one or more permanently employed instructional personnel apply for a classroom teaching

position

Major Provisions:

This bill alters the sixth factor to be considered in the hiring of classroom teachers. The former language which read, "receiving an overall rating of satisfactory in evaluations over the previous two years," has been changed to read, "receiving an overall rating of satisfactory in the previous two evaluations conducted pursuant to section twelve, article two of this chapter"

1 **ENROLLED** 2 H. B. 4040 3 4 (By Delegate Mezzatesta) 5 6 [Passed March 10, 2004; in effect from passage.] 7 8 9 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18A-4-7a of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to criteria for making decisions 10 affecting the filling of vacancies if one or more permanently 11 12 employed instructional personnel apply for a classroom 13 teaching position. 14 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: That §18A-4-7a of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, 15 16 be amended and reenacted to read as follows: 17 **ARTICLE 4.** SALARIES, WAGES AND OTHER BENEFITS. 18 **§18A-4-7a.** Employment, promotion and transfer of professional 19 personnel; seniority. 20 (a) A county board of education shall make decisions affecting 21 the hiring of professional personnel other than classroom teachers 22 on the basis of the applicant with the highest qualifications. (b) The county board shall make decisions affecting the hiring 24 of new classroom teachers on the basis of the applicant with the 25 highest qualifications. (c) In judging qualifications for hiring employees pursuant to 27 subsections (a) and (b) of this section, consideration shall be 28 given to each of the following: 29 Appropriate certification and/or, licensure or both; 30 (2) Amount of experience relevant to the position; or, in the 31 case of a classroom teaching position, the amount of teaching 32 experience in the subject area; (3) The amount of course work and/or, degree level or both in 34 the relevant field and degree level generally; 35 (4) Academic achievement; 36 (5) Relevant specialized training; (6) Past performance evaluations conducted pursuant to section 37 38 twelve, article two of this chapter; and (7) Other measures or indicators upon which the relative 40 qualifications of the applicant may fairly be judged. (d) 41 Ιf one or more permanently employed instructional 42 personnel apply for a classroom teaching position and meet the 43 standards set forth in the job posting, the county board of 44 education shall make decisions a decision affecting the filling of 45 positions <u>the position</u>on the basis of the following criteria: 46 Appropriate certification and/or, licensure or both; 47 (2) Total amount of teaching experience; 48 (3) The existence of teaching experience in the required 49 certification area; 50 (4) Degree level in the required certification area; (5) Specialized training directly related to the performance 51 52 of the job as stated in the job description; (6) Receiving an overall rating of satisfactory in the

54 previous two evaluations over the previous two years conducted

55 pursuant to section twelve, article two of this chapter; and

(7) Seniority.

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- (e) In filling positions pursuant to subsection (d) of this 3 section, consideration shall be given to each criterion with each 4 criterion being given equal weight. If the applicant with the most 5 seniority is not selected for the position, upon the request of the 6 applicant a written statement of reasons shall be given to the 7 applicant with suggestions for improving the applicant's 8 qualifications.
- (f) With the exception of quidance counselors, tThe seniority 10 of classroom teachers, as defined in section one, article one of 11 this chapter, with the exception of guidance counselors, shall be 12 determined on the basis of the length of time the employee has been 13 employed a regular full-time certified and/or as 14 professional educator by the county board of education and shall be 15 granted in all areas that the employee is certified and/or licensed 16 or both.
- (g)Upon completion of one hundred thirty-three days of 18 employment in any one school year, substitute teachers, except 19 retired teachers and other retired professional educators employed 20 as substitutes, shall accrue seniority exclusively for the purpose 21 of applying for employment as a permanent, full-time professional 22 employee. One hundred thirty-three days or more of said employment 23 shall be prorated and shall vest as a fraction of the school year 24 worked by the permanent, full-time teacher.
- (h) Guidance counselors and all other professional employees, 26 as defined in section one, article one of this chapter, except 27 classroom teachers, shall gain seniority in their nonteaching area 28 of professional employment on the basis of the length of time the 29 employee has been employed by the county board of education in that 30 area: Provided, That if an employee is certified as a classroom 31 teacher, the employee accrues classroom teaching seniority for the 32 time that that employee is employed in another professional area. 33 For the purposes of accruing seniority under this paragraph, office principal, supervisor 34 employment as or central 35 administrator, as defined in section one, article one of this 36 chapter, shall be considered one area of employment.
- (i) Employment for a full employment term shall equal one year 38 of seniority, but no employee may accrue more than one year of 39 seniority during any given fiscal year. Employment for less than 40 the full employment term shall be prorated. A random selection 41 system established by the employees and approved by the board shall 42 be used to determine the priority if two or more employees 43 accumulate identical seniority: Provided, That when two or more 44 principals have accumulated identical seniority, decisions on 45 reductions in force shall be based on qualifications.
- (j) Whenever a county board is required to reduce the number 47 of professional personnel in its employment, the employee with the 48 least amount of seniority shall be properly notified and released 49 from employment pursuant to the provisions of section two, article 50 two of this chapter. The provisions of this subsection are subject 51 to the following:
- 52 (1) All persons employed in a certification area to be reduced 53 who are employed under a temporary permit shall be properly 54 notified and released before a fully certified employee in such a 55 position is subject to release;

- (2) An employee subject to release shall be employed in any 2 other professional position where such the employee is certified 3 and was previously employed or to any lateral area for which such 4 the employee is certified and/or, licensed or both, if such the 5 employee's seniority is greater than the seniority of any other 6 employee in that area of certification and/or, licensure or both;
- (3) If an employee subject to release holds certification 8 and/or, licensure or both in more than one lateral area and if the 9 such employee's seniority is greater than the seniority of any 10 other employee in one or more of those areas of certification 11 and/or, licensure or both, the employee subject to release shall be 12 employed in the professional position held by the employee with the 13 least seniority in any of those areas of certification, and/or 14 licensure or both; and
- (4) If, prior to the first day of August of the year a 15 16 reduction in force is approved, the reason for any particular 17 reduction in force no longer exists as determined by the county 18 board in its sole and exclusive judgment, the board shall rescind 19 the reduction in force or transfer and shall notify the released 20 employee in writing of his or her right to be restored to his or 21 her position of employment. Within five days of being so notified, 22 the released employee shall notify the board, in writing, of his or 23 her intent to resume his or her position of employment or the right be restored shall terminate. Notwithstanding any other 25 provision of this subdivision, if there is another employee on the 26 preferred recall list with proper certification and higher 27 seniority, that person shall be placed in the position restored as 28 a result of the reduction in force being rescinded.
- (k) For the purpose of this article, all positions which meet 29 30 the definition of classroom teacher as defined in section one, 31 article one of this chapter shall be lateral positions. For all 32 other professional positions, the county board of education shall 33 adopt a policy by the thirty-first day of October, one thousand 34 nine hundred ninety-three, and may modify the said policy 35 thereafter as necessary, which defines which positions shall be 36 lateral positions. The board shall submit a copy of its policy to 37 the state board within thirty days of adoption or any modification, 38 and the state board shall compile a report and submit the report the legislative oversight commission on 40 accountability by the thirty-first day of December, one thousand 41 nine hundred ninety-three, and by that such date in any succeeding 42 year in which any county board submits a modification of its policy 43 relating to lateral positions. In adopting <u>the</u> such a policy, the 44 board shall give consideration to the rank of each position in 45 terms of title; nature of responsibilities; salary level; 46 certification<u>, and/or licensure or both;</u> and days in the period of 47 employment.
- (1) After the fifth day prior to the beginning of the 49 instructional term, no person employed and assigned to a 50 professional position may transfer to another professional position 51 in the county during that instructional term unless the person 52 holding that position does not have valid certification. 53 provisions of this subsection are subject to the following:

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(1) The person may apply for any posted, vacant positions with 55 the successful applicant assuming the position at the beginning of

1 the next instructional term;

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- (2) Professional personnel who have been on an approved leave 3 of absence may fill these vacancies upon their return from the 4 approved leave of absence; and
- recommendation of the (3) The county board, upon 6 superintendent may fill a position before the next instructional 7 term when it is determined to be in the best interest of the 8 students: Provided, That the county superintendent shall notify 9 the state board of each transfer of a person employed in a 10 professional position to another professional position after the 11 fifth day prior to the beginning of the instructional term. 12 Legislature finds that it is not in the best interest of the 13 students particularly in the elementary grades to have multiple 14 teachers for any one grade level or course during the instructional It is the intent of the Legislature that the filling of 15 term. 16 positions through transfers of personnel from one professional 17 position to another after the fifth day prior to the beginning of 18 the instructional term should be kept to a minimum.
- (m) All professional personnel whose seniority with the county 20 board is insufficient to allow their retention by the county board 21 during a reduction in work force shall be placed upon a preferred 22 recall list. As to any professional position opening within the 23 area where they had previously been employed or to any lateral area 24 for which they have certification and/or, licensure, or both, the 25 employee shall be recalled on the basis of seniority if no regular, 26 full-time professional personnel, or those returning from leaves of 27 absence with greater seniority, are qualified, apply for and accept 28 the position.
- 29 (n) Before position openings that are known or expected to 30 extend for twenty consecutive employment days or longer for 31 professional personnel may be filled by the board, the board shall 32 be required to notify all qualified professional personnel on the 33 preferred list and give them an opportunity to apply, but failure 34 to apply shall not cause the employee to forfeit any right to The notice shall be sent by certified mail to the last 36 known address of the employee, and it shall be the duty of each 37 professional personnel to notify the board of continued 38 availability annually, of any change in address or of any change in 39 certification, and/or licensure or both.
- 40 (o) Openings in established, existing or newly created 41 positions shall be processed as follows:
- (1) Boards shall be required to post and date notices which 43 shall be subject to the following:
- (A) The notices shall be posted in conspicuous working places 44 45 for all professional personnel to observe for at least five working 46 days;
- (B) The notice shall be posted within twenty working days of 48 the position openings and shall include the job description;
- (C) Any special criteria or skills that are required by the 50 position shall be specifically stated in the job description and 51 directly related to the performance of the job;
- (D) Postings for vacancies made pursuant to this section shall 52 53 be written so as to ensure that the largest possible pool of 54 qualified applicants may apply; and
 - (E) Job postings may not require criteria which are not

1 necessary for the successful performance of the job and may not be 2 written with the intent to favor a specific applicant;

- (2) No vacancy shall be filled until after the five-day 4 minimum posting period;
- (3) If one or more applicants meets the qualifications listed 6 in the job posting, the successful applicant to fill the vacancy 7 shall be selected by the board within thirty working days of the 8 end of the posting period;
- (4) A position held by a certified and/or licensed teacher who 10 is certified, licensed or both, who has been issued a permit for 11 full-time employment and is working toward certification in the 12 permit area shall not be subject to posting if the certificate is 13 awarded within five years; and
- (5) Nothing provided herein shall prevent the county board of 15 education from eliminating a position due to lack of need.

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- (p) Notwithstanding any other provision of the code to the 17 contrary, where the total number of classroom teaching positions in 18 an elementary school does not increase from one school year to the 19 next, but there exists in that school a need to realign the number 20 of teachers in one or more grade levels, kindergarten through six, 21 teachers at the school may be reassigned to grade levels for which 22 they are certified without that position being posted: Provided, 23 That the employee and the county board of education mutually agree 24 to the reassignment.
- (q) Reductions in classroom teaching positions in elementary 26 schools shall be processed as follows:
- (1) When the total number of classroom teaching positions in 28 an elementary school needs to be reduced, the reduction shall be 29 made on the basis of seniority with the least senior classroom 30 teacher being recommended for transfer; and
- (2) When a specified grade level needs to be reduced and the 32 least senior employee in the school is not in that grade level, the 33 least senior classroom teacher in the grade level that needs to be 34 reduced shall be reassigned to the position made vacant by the 35 transfer of the least senior classroom teacher in the school 36 without that position being posted: Provided, That the employee is 37 certified and/or, licensed or both and agrees to the reassignment.
- (r) Any board failing to comply with the provisions of this 39 article may be compelled to do so by mandamus and shall be liable 40 to any party prevailing against the board for court costs and 41 reasonable attorney fees as determined and established by the Further, employees denied promotion or employment in 43 violation of this section shall be awarded the job, pay and any 44 applicable benefits retroactive to the date of the violation and 45 payable entirely from local funds. Further, the board shall be 46 liable to any party prevailing against the board for any court 47 reporter costs including copies of transcripts.
- (s) The county board shall compile, update annually on the 49 first day of July and make available by electronic or other means 50 to all employees a list of all professional personnel employed by 51 the county, their areas of certification and their seniority.

House Bill 4043

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004

Signed by Governor: April 6, 2004

Code Reference: Adds a new section, designated §18-2E-3f

Title: Building the Basics of Early Childhood

Curriculum

Major Provisions:

Requires the state board to adopt rules to effectuate provisions that address the following:

- Reading, mathematics, and English language arts are the only subjects required to be taught daily in kindergarten through grade two;
- Instruction in other subject matter in kindergarten through grade two shall be oriented to reinforce instruction in reading mathematics and English language arts;
- Strategies for the early detection and intervention to correct student deficiencies in reading, mathematics and English language arts shall be employed throughout the instructional term in each of the early childhood grades to help students achieve mastery in these subjects;
- Accountability for student performance on the statewide assessment of student performance in the early childhood grades shall only include the basic skills of reading, mathematics and English language arts;
- Any other provisions considered necessary by the state board to achieve the intent and purpose of this section.

1 **ENROLLED** 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR 4 H. B. 4043 5 (By Delegates Mezzatesta, Williams, Renner, Perry, Paxton, 6 Swartzmiller and Shaver) 7 8 [Passed March 13, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004.] 9 AN ACT to amend the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by 10 adding thereto a new section, designated §18-2E-3f, relating 11 to establishing the priority for early childhood education in 12 13 the basic skills of reading, mathematics and English language 14 arts; making certain findings; stating intent and purpose; 15 limiting scope of statewide assessments in early childhood; 16 and requiring state board rule. 17 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 18 That the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by 19 adding thereto a new section, designated §18-2E-3f, to read as 20 follows: ARTICLE 2E. HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. 21 §18-2E-3f. Building the basics early childhood curriculum; 22 <u>legislative findings; state board rule.</u> 23 24 (a) Legislative findings. -- The Legislature makes the 25 following findings: (1) Children entering early childhood education programs have 26 significant differences in their cognitive development, mastery of 27 28 the early basic skills and readiness for instruction in a formal 29 setting; 30 (2) Mastery of the basic skills of reading, mathematics and 31 English language arts is the foundation for all further learning and, therefore, providing the instruction necessary for each child 32 33 to attain mastery in these basic skills must be the priority for 34 early childhood education programs; 35 (3) Deficiencies in the basic skills of reading, mathematics and English language arts that persist in children beyond the 36 early childhood years become more difficult to overcome as they 37 38 retard further progress in building the basics and lead to 39 significant gaps in the basic knowledge needed to comprehend more advanced content in other subject areas; and 40 41 (4) Intensive instruction, early detection and intervention to correct student deficiencies in the basic skills of reading, 42 43 mathematics and English language arts during early childhood education are more effective strategies for improving student 44 45 performance than the alternatives such as grade level retention, social promotion and referral for special services and can lessen the prevalence of low basic skills as a contributing factor in 47 48 student truancy, delinquency and dropout rates. (b) Intent and purpose. -- The intent and purpose of this 49 50 section is to establish the priority for early childhood education to provide intensive instruction in the basic skills of reading, 51 52 mathematics and English language arts, along with early detection 53 and intervention strategies to correct student deficiencies, to

(c) State board rule. -- On or before the first day of July,

address the findings of this section.

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- two thousand four, the state board shall adopt rules to effectuate the intent and purpose of this section, including, but not limited to, provisions that address the following:
- 4 (1) Reading, mathematics and English language arts are the only subjects that are required to be taught daily in kindergarten through grade two early childhood education programs;

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- (2) Instruction in other subject matter in kindergarten through grade two shall be oriented to reinforce instruction in reading, mathematics and English language arts;
- (3) Strategies for the early detection and intervention to correct student deficiencies in reading, mathematics and English language arts shall be employed throughout the instructional term in each of the early childhood grades to help students achieve mastery in these subjects, including allowing flexibility in student schedules to provide additional time and instruction for students who are below mastery in these subjects in grades three and four;
- 18 (4) Accountability for student performance on the statewide 19 assessment of student performance in the early childhood grades 20 shall only include the basic skills of reading, mathematics and 21 English language arts; and
- 22 <u>(5) Any other provisions considered necessary by the state</u> 23 board to achieve the intent and purpose of this section.

House Bill 4072

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and re-enacts §18-2E-7; amends by

adding new Sections §18-2J-1; §18-2J-2; §18-2J-3; §18-2J-4; §18-2J-5; §18-2J-6; and §18-

2J-7

<u>Title</u>: Providing for a unified approach to the long-

term planning and implementation of technology

in the public schools

Major Provisions:

- Creates an Education Technology Strategic Advisory Committee composed of sixteen members: five voting members representing public education, five voting members representing higher education and one member who is a business representative, all Governor appointed; ex officio non voting members being the CTO of Marshall University, the CTO of West Virginia University, the WV Library Commissioner and two persons designated by the State Superintendent
- Stipulates the business representative serves as chair of the advisory committee, the voting members serve staggered terms of three years, and members serve without compensation, but are entitled to expenses
- Requires the Education Technology Strategic Plan Advisory Committee to develop an Education Strategic which is a continuing plan covering 3-5 years
- Requires, on or before November 1 of each year, the advisory committee to submit the plan to the State Board and the HEPC for approval and adoption; establishes a process to reach approval and adoption
- Requires the State Board, RESA's, the HEPC and the state institutions of higher education to expend appropriations in accordance with the plan, and subjects the Basic Skills and SUCCESS programs to the plan
- Requires the State Board and the HEPC to report to LOCEA following the annual approval and adoption of the plan and to send copies of the report to the Joint Committee on Government and Finance

ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

H. B. 4072

(By Delegates Swartzmiller, Stemple, Shaver, Renner, Long, Perry and Tabb)
[Passed March 13, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-2E-7 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend said code by adding thereto a new article, designated §18-2J-1, §18-2J-2, §18-2J-3, §18-2J-4, §18-2J-5, §18-2J-6 and §18-2J-7, all relating to an education technology strategic plan for public education and higher including basic skills and education; SUCCESS in plan; findings; intent, purpose and goals; education technology strategic plan advisory committee; strategies to be included in plan; state board of education and higher education policy commission approval and adoption; expenditures in accordance with the plan; and the report to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability and joint committee on government and finance.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That $\S18-2E-7$ of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that said code be amended by adding thereto a new article, designated $\S18-2J-1$, $\S18-2J-2$, $\S18-2J-3$, $\S18-2J-4$, $\S18-2J-5$, $\S18-2J-6$ and $\S18-2J-7$, all to read as follows:

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 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 computers are an effective tool for the teacher in corrective, remedial and enrichment activities. Therefore, the state board shall develop a plan which specifies ensure that the resources to be used to provide services to students in the earliest grade level and moving upward higher grade levels as resources become available based on a are included in the education technology strategic plan developed required by each individual school team article two-j of this chapter.

This plan must provide for standardization The provision 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 services to 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 shall be based on a plan developed by each individual school team.

The state board shall determine the computer Computer

hardware and software specifications after input from practicing teachers at the appropriate grade levels and shall be purchased in accordance with the assistance of education computer experts and the curriculum technology resource center strategic plan adopted pursuant to article two-j of this chapter.

 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: Provided, That, with the approval of the 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: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require any shall develop and provide a program to ensure adequate teacher training, continuous teacher support and updates. specific level of funding by the Legislature.

The state board shall develop and provide through the state curriculum program shall be resource center a consistent with the education technology strategic plan ensure adequate teacher training, continuous teacher support and updates adopted pursuant to article two-j of this chapter.

To the extent practicable, such the technology shall be utilized used 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 use 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 the implementation should provide a technology infrastructure at the middle schools, junior high schools and high schools that has capable of supporting multiple technology based learning strategies designed to enable 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 <u>also</u> 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 <u>in the education technology strategic plan required by article two-j of this chapter</u>.

ARTICLE 2J. PUBLIC AND HIGHER EDUCATION TECHNOLOGY STRATEGIC PLAN.

§18-2J-1. Findings.

- (a) The Legislature finds that:
- (1) Technology is being used in public schools as an instructional tool that enables teachers to meet the individual instructional needs of students who differ in learning styles, learning rates and the motivation to learn;
- (2) Technology is being used in public schools as an effective resource for providing corrective, remedial and enrichment activities to help students achieve proficiency at grade level or above in the basic skills of reading, composition and arithmetic that are essential for advancement to more rigorous curriculum and success in higher education, occupational and avocational pursuits;
- (3) Technology is being used in public schools to ensure that all students have a basic level of computer literacy that will enable them to participate fully in a society in which computers are an ever more prevalent medium for social, economic, and informational interaction;
- (4) Technology is being used in public schools to provide greater access for students to advanced curricular offerings, virtual field trips, problem solving and team building exercises, reference information and source knowledge than could be provided efficiently through traditional on-site delivery formats;
- (5) Technology is being used in public schools to help students obtain information on post-secondary educational opportunities, financial aid, and the credentials and skills required in various occupations that will help them better prepare for a successful transition following high school;
- (6) Technology is being used in public schools to help students learn to think critically, apply academic knowledge in real life situations, make decisions, and gain an understanding of the modern workplace environment through simulated workplace programs;
- (7) Technology is being used in public schools as a resource for teachers by providing them with access to sample lesson plans, curriculum resources, on-line staff development, continuing education and college course-work;
- (8) Technology is being used in public schools as a tool for managing information, reporting on measures of accountability, analyzing student learning and helping to improve student, school and school system performance;

- (9) Technology is being used in state institutions of higher education for teaching, learning and research for all students across all disciplines and programs;
- (10) Technology is being used in state institutions of higher education by students, staff and faculty to discover, create, communicate and collaborate, as well as to enhance research and economic development activities;
- (11) Technology is being used in state institutions of higher education for digital age literacy, problem solving, creativity, effective communication, collaboration and high productivity skills essential for West Virginia citizens in a rapidly changing global economy;
- (12) Technology is being used by libraries in higher education to offer reference services in a virtual environment online;
- (13) Technology is being used by libraries in higher education to create and share cataloging records. It is possible to create a seamless resource for sharing these resources between public and higher education; and
- (14) Technology is being used in libraries in higher education to offer electronic document delivery services to distance education students and to a multitude of professionals throughout the state.
- (b) Each use of technology set forth in this section shall apply to public education, higher education or both, as appropriate. The determination of whether the use of technology applies to public education, higher education or both shall be made by the education technology strategic plan advisory committee, the state board and the higher education policy commission.

§18-2J-2. Intent and purpose; goals.

- (a) The intent and purpose of this article is to establish a unified approach to the administration and allocation of funds for technology that is used for public education and higher education purposes in this state which meets the following goals:
- (1) Maintaining a reasonable balance in the resources allocated among the customary diverse uses of technology in the public schools and the state institutions of higher education, while allowing flexibility to address unanticipated priority needs and unusual local circumstances;
- (2) Providing for uniformity in technological hardware and software standards and procedures to achieve interoperability between public schools and higher education to the extent that the uniformity is considered prudent for reducing acquisition cost, avoiding duplication, promoting expeditious repair and maintenance and facilitating user training, while allowing flexibility for local innovations and options when the objectives relating to uniformity are reasonably met;
- (3) Preserving the integrity of governance, administration, standards and accountability for technology in the public schools and institutions of higher education under the jurisdiction of the state board and the higher education policy commission, while encouraging collaborative service delivery and infrastructure investments with other entities that will reduce cost, avoid duplication or improve services, particularly with respect to other entities such as the educational broadcasting system, public

1 <u>libraries and other governmental agencies with compatible</u> 2 technology interests;

- (4) Improving the long-term ability of the state board and the higher education policy commission to efficiently manage and direct the resources available for technology in the public schools and the institutions of higher education concurrent with evolving technological capabilities and applications;
- _____(5) Fostering closer communication between faculty, students and administrators;
- (6) Providing for individualized instruction, accommodating a variety of learning styles of students or faculty members;
- (7) Advancing new and traditional ways of learning through alternative approaches in curriculum to integrate education, research and technology into life long learning strategies;
- (8) Offering new approaches to administration and accountability within the education system through technology application;
- (9) Promoting the collaboration of schools, libraries, researchers, community members, state agencies, organizations, business and industry, post-secondary institutions and public virtual learning environments to meet the needs of all learners;
- (10) Recognizing that information literacy is a fundamental competency for life-long learning and information literacy is incorporated into the curricula of higher education and the workplace;
- (11) Creating the appropriate infrastructure to ensure, as required, a sustainable, cost effective and transparent migration to new technology platforms;
- (12) Creating and maintaining compatible and secure technology systems that enhance the efficient operation of all educational systems;
- (13) Assessing, evaluating and publicizing the effects of technology use by educators and students toward student learning and achievement; and
 - (14) Increasing student access to high quality blended distance learning curriculum using real time interactive and online distance education tools.
 - (b) Each goal set forth in this section shall apply to public education, higher education or both, as appropriate. The determination of whether a goal applies to public education, higher education or both shall be made by the education technology strategic plan advisory committee, the state board and the higher education policy commission.
 - §18-2J-3. Education technology strategic plan advisory committee.
 - (a) On or before the first day of July, two thousand four, there is established an education technology strategic plan advisory committee to be composed of sixteen members. The Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the following eleven voting members to the advisory committee:
- 51 (1) Five voting members representing public education some or 52 all of which may be from a list of five recommended appointees 53 which shall be submitted by the state board;
- 54 (2) Five voting members representing higher education some or 55 all of which may be from a list of five recommended appointees 56 which shall be submitted by the higher education policy

commission; and

- (3) One voting member who is a business representative with knowledge of technology management practices of large corporations and has contributed and advanced technology in education in West Virginia.
- (b) The chief technology officer of Marshall university, or a designee, and the chief technology officer of West Virginia university, or a designee, shall be ex officio nonvoting members of the advisory committee. The state superintendent shall designate two positions within the department of education, and the persons employed in those position shall be ex officio nonvoting members of the advisory committee. Additionally, the West Virginia library commissioner shall be an ex officio nonvoting member.
- (c) The business representative shall serve as chair of the advisory committee. The advisory committee shall meet as necessary, but shall hold no less than four meetings annually. A majority of the voting members constitutes a quorum for conducting the business of the advisory committee.
- (d) Voting members of the advisory committee shall serve for terms of three years, except that of the original appointments, three members shall be appointed for one year; four members shall be appointed for two years; and four members shall be appointed for three years. No member may serve more than two consecutive full terms nor may any member be appointed to a term which results in the member serving more than six consecutive years.
- (e) Members of the advisory committee shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed by the Governor for all reasonable and necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their official duties under this article upon presentation of an itemized sworn statement of their expenses, except that any member of the advisory committee who is an employee of the state shall be reimbursed by the employing agency. §18-2J-4. Education technology strategic plan.
- (a) The education technology strategic plan advisory committee shall develop an education technology strategic plan that achieves the intent and purpose of this article. The plan shall be a continuing plan that covers a period of not less than three and not more than five years and is updated annually. In addition to other strategies considered necessary for achieving the intent and purpose of this section, the education technology strategic plan shall address the following:
- (1) The strategy for using technology in the public schools and in the institutions of higher education of the state consistent with the intent and purpose of this article for each of the purposes for which the Legislature finds that technology is used in public schools and institutions of higher education as described in section one of this article and for any other purposes considered necessary by the state board and the higher education policy commission for using technology in the public schools and institutions of higher education to improve performance and progress;
- (2) The strategy for allocating the resources available and developing the capacity necessary to achieve the purposes addressed in the plan. The strategy shall allow for reasonable flexibility for:

(A) County boards and regional education service agencies to receive assistance with the development and implementation of technological solutions designed to improve performance, enrich the curriculum and increase student access to high level courses;

- (B) County boards, regional education service agencies and institutional boards of governors to implement technological solutions that address local priorities consistent with achieving the major objectives set forth in the education technology strategic plan; and
- (C) Using the most cost effective alternative allowable pursuant to section six of this article for expending funds for technology acquisition and implementation consistent with the goals of the plan;
- (3) For public education, the strategy for using technology to maintain equity in the array and quality of educational offerings and professional qualifications among the counties notwithstanding circumstances of geography and population density;
- (4) For public education, the strategy for developing and using the capacity of the public school system to implement, support and maintain technology in the public schools through the allocation of funds either directly or through contractual agreements with county boards and regional education service agencies for labor, materials and other costs associated with the installation, set-up, internet hook-up, wiring, repair and maintenance of technology in the public schools and state institutions of higher education;
- (5) The strategy for ensuring that the capabilities and capacities of the technology infrastructure within the state and its various regions is adequate for acceptable performance of the technology being implemented in the public schools and the state institutions of higher education, for developing the necessary capabilities and capacities, or for pursuing alternative solutions;
- (6) The strategy for maximizing student access to learning tools and resources at all times including before and after school or class, in the evenings, on weekends and holidays, and for public education, non instructional days, and during vacations for student use for homework, remedial work, independent learning, career planning and adult basic education;
- (7) The strategy for providing access to individualized instruction through computer-based technology, video and other technology-based instruction;
- (8) The strategy for improving teaching and learning and the ability to meet individual students' needs to increase student achievement;
- (9) The strategy for improving curriculum delivery to help meet the needs for educational equity across the state;
- 48 <u>(10) The strategy for improving delivery of professional</u> 49 <u>development;</u>
- 50 (11) The strategy for improving the efficiency and 51 productivity of administrators;
 - (12) The strategy for encouraging development by the private sector and acquisition by districts of technologies and applications appropriate for education;
- 55 <u>(13) The strategy for ensuring efficient and equitable use of</u> 56 <u>technology at all levels from primary school through higher</u>

education, including vocational and adult education;

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- (14) The strategy for taking advantage of bulk purchasing 3 abilities to the maximum extent feasible. This may include, but is not limited to:
 - (A) A method of recording all technology purchases across both the public education system and the higher education system;
 - (B) Combining the purchasing power of the public education system and the higher education system with the purchasing power of other state entities or all state entities; or
 - (C) A method of allowing public education and higher education to purchase from competitively bid contracts initiated through the southern regional education board educational technology cooperative and the American TelEdCommunications Alliance;
 - (15) A strategy for seeking funding through grants, gifts, donations or any other source for uses related to education technology; and
 - (16) A strategy for allowing any other flexibility that is determined to be needed for the effective use of technology in public education and higher education.
 - (b) Each strategy to be included in the education technology strategic plan pursuant to this section shall apply to public education, higher education or both, as appropriate. determination of whether the strategy applies to public education, higher education or both shall be made by the education technology strategic plan advisory committee, the state board and the higher education policy commission.
 - (c) Nothing in this section may be construed to conflict with a state higher education institution's mission as set forth in its compact.

§18-2J-5. State board and higher education policy commission approval and adoption.

On or before the first day of November, two thousand four, and each year thereafter, the education technology strategic plan advisory committee shall submit the education technology strategic plan to the state board and the higher education policy commission for approval and adoption. This time line also shall be in accordance with the federal E-rate discount program. If the state board, the higher education policy commission or both do not approve and adopt the plan, the state board, the higher education policy commission and the education technology strategic plan advisory committee shall collaborate in addressing any objection, agree to a plan and then formally approve and adopt the plan agreed to. The procedure for collaboration shall be determined through agreement of the state board, the higher education policy commission and the education technology strategic plan advisory committee. The plan shall become effective the school year following the time of approval and adoption by both the state board and the higher education policy commission.

§18-2J-6. Allocation and expenditure of appropriations.

(a) The state board, regional education service agencies, the higher education policy commission and the state institutions of higher education shall allocate and expend appropriations for technology in the public schools or the state institutions of higher education, as appropriate, in accordance with the education technology strategic plan except that expenditures from grants which can only be used for certain purposes are not subject to this requirement. For public education, the expenditures shall be made directly, or through lease-purchase arrangements pursuant to the provisions of article three, chapter five-a of this code, or through contractual agreements or grants to county boards and regional education service agencies or any combination of the foregoing options as shall best implement the strategic plan in the most cost effective manner.

(b) Nothing in this section requires any specific level of appropriation by the Legislature.

§18-2J-7. Report to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability.

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The state board and the higher education policy commission shall report to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability annually as soon as practical following the annual adoption and approval of the education technology strategic plan. Additionally, as soon as practical following the annual adoption and approval of the education technology strategic plan, the state board and the higher education policy commission shall submit copies of the report to the joint committee on government and finance. The report shall summarize the expenditures and other related activities undertaken to achieve the objectives of the plan during the past fiscal year, all modifications made in the updated education technology strategic plan and any other matters considered important by the state board and the higher education policy commission to inform the Legislature on the state of education technology in the public schools and the institutions of higher education.

House Bill 4111

Effective Date: Passed January 23, 2004; in effect from

passage

Signed by Governor: January 29, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts 18-2E-5 and 18-5-7a

<u>Title</u>: Disposition of school property in flood

control projects

Major Provisions:

- Allows county boards to sell, dismantle, move or relocate any buildings in any federal flood control project

- Allows county boards to contract with the federal government for the sale or exchange, without auction, its interest in land and/or property
- Grants the State Board the aforementioned powers if the flood control project is proposed in a county where the State Board of Education has intervened in the operation of the county school system

ENROLLED

H. B. 4111

(By Delegates Mezzatesta and Williams)

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[Passed January 23, 2004; in effect from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-2E-5 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend and reenact §18-5-7a of said code, all relating to education; state board of education; county boards of education; modifying powers and authorities; legislative findings, purpose and intent; process for improving education; education standards and accountability measures; office of education performance audits; school accreditation school system approval; intervention to impairments; and disposition of school property in flood control projects.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §18-2E-5 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that §18-5-7a of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

ARTICLE 2E. HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.

§18-2E-5. Process for improving education; education standards and accountability measures; office of education performance audits; school accreditation and school system approval; intervention to correct impairments.

- (a) Legislative findings, purpose and intent. --
- (1) The Legislature finds that the process for improving education includes four primary elements, these being:
- (A) Standards which set forth the things that students should know and be able to do as the result of a thorough and efficient education including measurable criteria to evaluate student performance and progress;
- (B) Assessments of student performance and progress toward meeting the standards;
- system for holding schools and (C) A school accountable for student performance and progress toward obtaining a high quality education which is delivered in an efficient manner; and
- (D) A method for building the capacity and improving the efficiency of schools and school systems to improve student performance and progress.
- (2) The Legislature further finds that as the constitutional body charged with the general supervision of schools as provided by general law, the state board has the authority and the responsibility to establish the standards, assess the performance and progress of students against the standards, hold schools and school systems accountable, and assist schools and school systems to build capacity and improve efficiency so that the standards are met, including, when necessary, seeking additional resources in consultation with the Legislature and the governor.
- (3) The Legislature also finds that as the constitutional 55 body charged with providing for a thorough and efficient system of schools, the Legislature has the authority and the responsibility

to establish and be engaged constructively in the determination of the things that students should know and be able to do as the result of a thorough and efficient education. This determination is made by using the process for improving education to determine when school improvement is needed, by evaluating the results and the efficiency of the system of schools, by ensuring accountability, and by providing for the necessary capacity and its efficient use.

- (4) Therefore, the purpose of this section is to establish a process for improving education that includes the four primary elements as set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection to provide assurances that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided for all West Virginia public school students on an equal education opportunity basis and that the high quality standards are, at a minimum, being met.
- (5) The intent of the Legislature in enacting this section is to establish a process through which the Legislature, the governor and the state board can work in the spirit of cooperation and collaboration intended in the process for improving education to consult and examine, when necessary, the performance and progress of students, schools and school systems and consider alternative measures to ensure that all students continue to receive the thorough and efficient education to which they are entitled. However, nothing in this section requires any specific level of funding by the Legislature.
- (b) Unified county and school improvement plans. -- The state board shall promulgate rules in accordance with article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code establishing a unified county improvement plan for each county board and a unified school improvement plan for each public school in this state. The rules shall specify that the unified school improvement plan shall include all appropriate plans required by law including, but not limited to, the following:
- (1) The report required to be delivered to the county-wide council on productive and safe schools pursuant to subsection (f), section two, article five-a of this chapter;
- (2) Plans or applications required in the area of technology pursuant to 20 U.S.C. §6845, section seven, article two-e of this chapter, state board policy or rule or any other county, state or federal law;
- (3) The strategic plan to manage the integration of special needs students as required by section five, article five-a of this chapter; and
- (4) The school based improvement plan set forth in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act pursuant to 29 U.S.C. §6301, et seq.

The plans are required to be included only to the extent permitted by state and federal law.

- (c) High quality education standards and efficiency standards. -- In accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall adopt and periodically review and update high quality education standards for student, school and school system performance and processes in the following areas:
 - (1) Curriculum;

(2) Workplace readiness skills;

1 (3) Finance;

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- (4) Transportation;
- (5) Special education;
- (6) Facilities;
- (7) Administrative practices;
- (8) Training of county board members and administrators;
- (9) Personnel qualifications;
- (10) Professional development and evaluation;
- (11) Student performance and progress;
- (12) School and school system performance and progress;
- (13) A code of conduct for students and employees;
- (14) Indicators of efficiency; and
- (15) Any other areas determined by the state board.
- (d) Performance measures. -- The standards shall assure that 15 graduates are prepared for gainful employment or all continuing post-secondary education and training and that schools and school systems are making progress in achieving the education goals of the state.

The standards shall include measures of student performance and progress and measures of school and school system performance, 21 progress and processes that enable student performance. measures of student performance and progress and school and school system performance, progress and processes shall include, but are 24 not limited to, the following:

- (1) The acquisition of student proficiencies as indicated by 26 student performance and progress by grade level measured, where possible, by a uniform statewide assessment program;
 - (2) School attendance rates;
 - (3) The student dropout rate;
 - (4) The high school graduation rate;
- (5) The percentage of graduates who enrolled in college and 32 the percentage of graduates who enrolled in other post-secondary education within one year following high school graduation;
 - (6) The percentage of graduates who received additional certification of their skills, competence and readiness for college, other post-secondary education or employment above the level required for graduation; and
- (7) The percentage of students who enrolled in and the 39 percentage of students who successfully completed advanced 40 placement, dual credit and honors classes, respectively, by grade level.
 - (e) Indicators of efficiency. -- In accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall adopt and periodically review and update indicators of efficiency for student and school system performance and processes in the following areas:
- (1) Curriculum delivery including, but not limited to, the 48 use of distance learning;
 - (2) Transportation;
 - (3) Facilities;
 - (4) Administrative practices;
 - (5) Personnel;
- (6) Utilization of regional educational service agency 54 programs and services, including programs and services that may be 55 established by their assigned regional educational service agency, 56 or other regional services that may be initiated between and among

participating county boards; and

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- (7) Any other indicators as determined by the state board.
- (f) Assessment and accountability of school and school system performance and processes. -- In accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, the state board shall establish by rule a system of education performance audits which measures the quality of education and the preparation of students based on the standards and measures of student, school and school system performance, progress and processes, including, but not limited to, the standards and measures set forth in subsections (c) and (d) of this section. The system of education performance audits shall assist the state board, the Legislature and the governor in ensuring that the standards and measures established pursuant to this section are, at a minimum, being met and that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided.

The system of education performance audits shall include:

- (1) The assessment of student performance and progress, school and school system performance and progress, and the processes in place in schools and school systems which enable student performance and progress;
- (2) The review of school and school system unified improvement plans; and
- (3) The periodic on-site review of school and school system performance and progress and compliance with the standards.
- (g) Uses of school and school system assessment information. -- The state board and the process for improving education council established pursuant to section five-c of this article shall use information from the system of education performance audits to assist them in ensuring that a thorough and efficient system of schools is being provided and to improve student, school and school system performance and progress. Information from the system of education performance audits further shall be used by the state board for these purposes, including, but not limited to, the following: (1) Determining school accreditation and school system approval status; (2) holding schools and school systems accountable for the efficient use of existing resources to meet or exceed the standards; and (3) targeting additional resources when necessary to improve performance and progress. Primary emphasis in determining school accreditation and school system approval status is based on student performance and progress, school and school system performance and progress and such other measures as selected by the state board. The state board shall make accreditation information available to the Legislature, governor, the general public and to any individuals who request the information, subject to the provisions of any act or rule restricting the release of information.

Based on the assessment of student, school and school system performance and progress, the state board shall establish early detection and intervention programs using the available resources of the department of education, the regional educational service agencies, the center for professional development and the principals academy, as appropriate, to assist underachieving schools and school systems to improve performance before conditions become so grave as to warrant more substantive state intervention. Assistance shall include, but is not limited to,

providing additional technical assistance and programmatic, professional staff development, providing monetary, staffing and other resources where appropriate, and, if necessary, making appropriate recommendations to the process for improving education council.

(h) Office of education performance audits. --

- (1) To assist the state board and the process for improving education council in the operation of a system of education performance audits that will enable them to evaluate whether a thorough and efficient education is being provided, and to assist board in making determinations regarding accreditation status of schools and the approval status of school systems, the state board shall establish an office of education performance audits which shall be operated under the direction of the state board independently of the functions and supervision of the state department of education and state superintendent. office of education performance audits shall report directly to and be responsible to the state board in carrying out its duties under the provisions of this section.
- (2) The office shall be headed by a director who shall be appointed by the state board and who shall serve at the will and pleasure of the state board. The salary of the director shall not exceed the salary of the state superintendent of schools.
- (3) The state board shall organize and sufficiently staff the office to fulfill the duties assigned to it by law and by the state board. Employees of the state department of education who are transferred to the office of education performance audits retain their benefit and seniority status with the department of education.
- (4) Under the direction of the state board, the office of education performance audits shall receive from the West Virginia education information system staff research and analysis data on the performance and progress of students, schools and school systems, and shall receive assistance, as determined by the state board, from staff at the state department of education, the regional education service agencies, the center for professional development, the principals academy and the state school building authority to carry out the duties assigned to the office.
- (5) In addition to other duties which may be assigned to it by the state board or by statute, the office of education performance audits also shall:
- (A) Assure that all statewide assessments of student performance are secure as required in section one-a of this article;
- (B) Administer all accountability measures as assigned by the state board, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (i) Processes for the accreditation of schools and the approval of school systems. These processes shall focus on those measurable criteria related to student performance and progress and to the delivery of instruction which will enable student performance and progress; and
- (ii) Recommendations to the state board on appropriate action, including, but not limited to, accreditation and approval action;
- (C) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, what capacity may be needed by schools

and school systems to meet the standards established by the Legislature and the state board, and recommend to the school, the school system, the state board and the process for improving education council, plans to establish those needed capacities;

- (D) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, whether statewide system deficiencies exist in the capacity to establish and maintain a thorough and efficient system of schools, including the identification of trends and the need for continuing improvements in education, and report those deficiencies and trends to the state board and the process for improving education council;
- (E) Determine, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, staff development needs of schools and school systems to meet the standards established by the Legislature and the state board, and make recommendations to the state board, the process for improving education council, the center for professional development, the regional educational service agencies, the higher education policy commission, and the county boards;
- (F) Identify, in conjunction with the assessment and accountability processes, exemplary schools and school systems and best practices that improve student, school and school system performance, and make recommendations to the state board and the process for improving education council for recognizing and rewarding exemplary schools and school systems and promoting the use of best practices. The state board shall provide information on best practices to county school systems and shall use information identified through the assessment and accountability processes to select schools of excellence; and
- (G) Develop reporting formats, such as check lists, which shall be used by the appropriate administrative personnel in schools and school systems to document compliance with various of the applicable laws, policies and process standards as considered appropriate and approved by the state board, including, but not limited to, compliance with limitations on the number of pupils per teacher in a classroom and the number of split grade classrooms. Information contained in the reporting formats shall be examined during an on-site review to determine compliance with laws, policies and standards. Intentional and grossly negligent reporting of false information is ground for dismissal.
 - (i) On-site reviews. --

- (1) At the direction of the state board or by weighted selection by the office of education performance audits, an onsite review shall be conducted by the office of education performance audits of any school or school system for purposes, including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Verifying data reported by the school or county board;
 - (B) Documenting compliance with policies and laws;
- (C) Evaluating the effectiveness and implementation status of school and school system unified improvement plans;
- (D) Investigating official complaints submitted to the state board that allege serious impairments in the quality of education in schools or school systems;
- (E) Investigating official complaints submitted to the state board that allege that a school or county board is in violation of policies or laws under which schools and county boards operate;

and

- (F) Determining and reporting whether required reviews and inspections have been conducted by the appropriate agencies, including, but not limited to, the state fire marshal, the health department, the school building authority and the responsible divisions within the department of education, and whether noted deficiencies have been or are in the process of being corrected. The office of education performance audits may not conduct a duplicate review or inspection nor mandate more stringent compliance measures.
- (2) The selection of schools and school systems for an onsite review shall use a weighted sample so that those with lower performance and progress indicators and those that have not had a recent on-site review have a greater likelihood of being selected. The director of the office of education performance audits shall notify the county superintendent of schools five school days prior to commencing an on-site review of the county school system and shall notify both the county superintendent and the principal five school days prior to commencing an on-site review of an individual school: Provided, That the state board may direct the office of education performance audits to conduct an unannounced on-site review of a school or school system if the state board believes circumstances warrant an unannounced on-site review.
- (3) The office of education performance audits may conduct on-site reviews which are limited in scope to specific areas in addition to full reviews which cover all areas.
- (4) An on-site review of a school or school system shall include a person or persons who has expert knowledge and experience in the area or areas to be reviewed and who is designated by the state board from the department of education and the agencies responsible for assisting the office. If the size of the school or school system being reviewed necessitates the use of an on-site review team or teams, the person or persons designated by the state board shall advise and assist the director to appoint the team or teams. The person or persons designated by the state board shall be the team leaders.

The persons designated by the state board shall be responsible for completing the report on the findings and recommendations of the on-site review in their area of expertise. It is the intent of the Legislature that the persons designated by the state board participate in all on-site reviews that involve their area of expertise to the extent practicable so that the on-site review process will evaluate compliance with the standards in a uniform, consistent and expert manner.

- (5) The office of education performance audits shall reimburse a county board for the costs of substitutes required to replace county board employees while they are serving on a review team.
- (6) At the conclusion of an on-site review of a school the director and team leaders system, shall hold an exit superintendent and shall conference with the provide opportunity for principals to be present for at least the portion of the conference pertaining to their respective schools. case of an on-site review of a school, the exit conference shall be held with the principal and the superintendent shall be provided the opportunity to be present.

(7) The office of education performance audits shall report the findings of the on-site reviews to the state board for inclusion in the evaluation and determination of a school's or county board's accreditation or approval status as applicable. The report on the findings of an on-site review shall be submitted to the state board within thirty days following the conclusion of the on-site review and to the county superintendent and principals of schools within the reviewed school system within forty-five days following the conclusion of the on-site review. A copy of the report shall be provided to the process for improving education council.

- (j) School accreditation. -- The state board annually shall review the information from the system of education performance audits submitted for each school and shall issue to every school one of the following approval levels: Exemplary accreditation status, full accreditation status, temporary accreditation status, conditional accreditation status, or seriously impaired status.
- (1) Full accreditation status shall be given to a school when the school's performance and progress on the standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section are at a level which would be expected when all of the high quality education standards are being met. A school which meets or exceeds the measures of student performance and progress set forth in subsection (d) of this section, and which does not have any deficiencies which would endanger student health or safety or other extraordinary circumstances as defined by the state board, shall remain on full accreditation status for six months following an on-site review in which other deficiencies are noted. The school shall have an opportunity to correct those deficiencies, notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection.
- (2) Temporary accreditation status shall be given to a school when the measure of the school's performance and progress is below the level required for full accreditation status. Whenever a school is given temporary accreditation status, the county board shall ensure that the school's unified improvement plan is revised to increase the performance and progress of the school to a full accreditation status level. The revised unified improvement plan shall include objectives, a time line, a plan for evaluation of the success of the improvements, cost estimates, and a date certain for achieving full accreditation. The revised plan shall be submitted to the state board for approval.
- (3) Conditional accreditation status shall be given to a school when the school's performance and progress on the standards adopted by the state board are below the level required for full accreditation, but the school's unified improvement plan has been revised to achieve full accreditation status by a date certain, the plan has been approved by the state board and the school is meeting the objectives and time line specified in the revised plan.
- (4) Exemplary accreditation status shall be given to a school when the school's performance and progress on the standards adopted by the state board pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of this section substantially exceed the minimal level which would be expected when all of the high quality education standards are being met. The state board shall promulgate legislative rules in accordance with the provisions of article three-b, chapter

twenty-nine-a, designated to establish standards of performance and progress to identify exemplary schools.

- (5) The state board shall establish and adopt standards of performance and progress to identify seriously impaired schools and the state board may declare a school seriously impaired whenever extraordinary circumstances exist as defined by the state board.
- (A) These circumstances shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
- (i) The failure of a school on temporary accreditation status to obtain approval of its revised unified school improvement plan within a reasonable time period as defined by the state board;
- (ii) The failure of a school on conditional accreditation status to meet the objectives and time line of its revised unified school improvement plan; or
- (iii) The failure of a school to achieve full accreditation by the date specified in the revised plan.
- (B) Whenever the state board determines that the quality of education in a school is seriously impaired, the state board shall appoint a team of improvement consultants to make recommendations within sixty days of appointment for correction of the impairment. When the state board approves the recommendations, they shall be communicated to the county board. If progress in correcting the impairment as determined by the state board is not made within six from county board months the time the receives recommendations, the state board shall place the county board on temporary approval status and provide consultation and assistance to the county board to assist it in the following areas:
 - (i) Improving personnel management;

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- (ii) Establishing more efficient financial management practices;
 - (iii) Improving instructional programs and rules; or
- (iv) Making any other improvements that are necessary to correct the impairment.
- (C) If the impairment is not corrected by a date certain as set by the state board:
- (i) The state board shall appoint a monitor who shall be paid at county expense to cause improvements to be made at the school to bring it to full accreditation status within a reasonable time period as determined by the state board. The monitor's work location shall be at the school and the monitor shall work collaboratively with the principal. The monitor shall, at a minimum, report monthly to the state board on the measures being taken to improve the school's performance and the progress being made. The reports may include requests for additional assistance and recommendations required in the judgment of the monitor to improve the school's performance, including, but not limited to, the need for targeting resources strategically to eliminate deficiencies;
- (ii) The state board may make a determination, in its sole judgment, that the improvements necessary to provide a thorough and efficient education to the students at the school cannot be made without additional targeted resources, in which case, it shall establish a plan in consultation with the county board that includes targeted resources from sources under the control of the state board and the county board to accomplish the needed

improvements. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow a change in personnel at the school to improve school performance and progress, except as provided by law;

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- (iii) If the impairment is not corrected within one year after the appointment of a monitor, the state board may make a determination, in its sole judgment, that continuing a monitor arrangement is not sufficient to correct the impairment and may intervene in the operation of the school to cause improvements to be made that will provide assurances that a thorough and efficient system of schools will be provided. This intervention may but is not limited to, establishing instructional programs, taking such direct action as may be necessary to correct the impairments, declaring the position of principal is vacant and assigning a principal for the school who shall serve at the will and pleasure of and, under the sole supervision of, the state board: Provided, That prior to declaring that the position of the principal is vacant, the state board must make a determination that all other resources needed to correct the impairment are present at the school. If the principal who was removed elects not to remain an employee of the county board, then the principal assigned by the state board shall be paid by the county board. If the principal who was removed elects to remain an employee of the county board, then the following procedure applies:
- (I) The principal assigned by the state board shall be paid by the state board until the next school term, at which time the principal assigned by the state board shall be paid by the county board;
- (II) The principal who was removed shall be placed on the preferred recall list for all positions in the county for which the principal is certified, as defined in section seven, article four of this chapter; and
- (III) The principal who was removed shall be paid by the county board and may be assigned to administrative duties, without the county board being required to post that position until the end of the school term;
- (6) The county board shall take no action nor refuse any action if the effect would be to impair further the school in which the state board has intervened.
- (7) The state board may appoint a monitor pursuant to the provisions of this subsection to assist the school principal after intervention in the operation of a school is completed.
- (k) Transfers from seriously impaired schools. -- Whenever a school is determined to be seriously impaired and fails to improve its status within one year, any student attending the school may transfer once to the nearest fully accredited school, subject to approval of the fully accredited school and at the expense of the school from which the student transferred.
- (1) School system approval. -- The state board annually shall review the information submitted for each school system from the system of education performance audits and issue one of the following approval levels to each county board: Full approval, temporary approval, conditional approval, or nonapproval.
- (1) Full approval shall be given to a county board whose education system meets or exceeds all of the high quality standards for student, school and school system performance, progress and processes adopted by the state board and whose

schools have all been given full, temporary or conditional accreditation status. A school system which meets or exceeds the measures of student performance and progress set forth in subsection (d) of this section, and which does not have any deficiencies which would endanger student health or safety or other extraordinary circumstances as defined by the state board, shall remain on full accreditation status for six months following an on-site review in which other deficiencies are noted. The school shall have an opportunity to correct those deficiencies, notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection.

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- (2) Temporary approval shall be given to a county board whose education system is below the level required for full approval. Whenever a county board is given temporary approval status, the county board shall revise its unified county improvement plan to increase the performance and progress of the school system to a full approval status level. The revised plan shall include objectives, a time line, a plan for evaluation of the success of the improvements, a cost estimate, and a date certain for achieving full approval. The revised plan shall be submitted to the state board for approval.
- (3) Conditional approval shall be given to a county board whose education system is below the level required for full approval, but whose unified county improvement plan meets the following criteria:
- (i) The plan has been revised to achieve full approval status by a date certain;
 - (ii) The plan has been approved by the state board; and
- (iii) The county board is meeting the objectives and time line specified in the revised plan.
- (4) Nonapproval status shall be given to a county board which fails to submit and gain approval for its unified county improvement plan or revised unified county improvement plan within a reasonable time period as defined by the state board or which fails to meet the objectives and time line of its revised unified county improvement plan or fails to achieve full approval by the date specified in the revised plan.
- (A) The state board shall establish and adopt additional standards to identify school systems in which the program may be nonapproved and the state board may issue nonapproval status whenever extraordinary circumstances exist as defined by the state board.
- (B) Whenever a county board has more than a casual deficit, as defined in section one, article one of this chapter, the county board shall submit a plan to the state board specifying the county board's strategy for eliminating the casual deficit. The state board either shall approve or reject the plan. If the plan is rejected, the state board shall communicate to the county board the reason or reasons for the rejection of the plan. The county board may resubmit the plan any number of times. However, any county board that fails to submit a plan and gain approval for the plan from the state board before the end of the fiscal year after a deficit greater than a casual deficit occurred or any county board which, in the opinion of the state board, fails to comply with an approved plan may be designated as having nonapproval status.
 - (C) Whenever nonapproval status is given to a school system,

the state board shall declare a state of emergency in the school system and shall appoint a team of improvement consultants to make recommendations within sixty days of appointment for correcting the emergency. When the state board approves the recommendations, they shall be communicated to the county board. If progress in correcting the emergency, as determined by the state board, is not made within six months from the time the county board receives the recommendations, the state board shall intervene in the operation of the school system to cause improvements to be made that will provide assurances that a thorough and efficient system of schools will be provided. This intervention may include, but is not limited to, the following:

- (i) Limiting the authority of the county superintendent and county board as to the expenditure of funds, the employment and dismissal of personnel, the establishment and operation of the school calendar, the establishment of instructional programs and rules and any other areas designated by the state board by rule, which may include delegating decision-making authority regarding these matters to the state superintendent;
- (ii) Declaring that the office of the county superintendent
 is vacant;
- (iii) Delegating to the state superintendent both the authority to conduct hearings on personnel matters and school closure or consolidation matters and, subsequently, to render the resulting decisions, and the authority to appoint a designee for the limited purpose of conducting hearings while reserving to the state superintendent the authority to render the resulting decisions;
- (iv) <u>Functioning in lieu of the county board of education in</u> a transfer, sale, purchase or other transaction regarding real <u>property;</u> and
- (v) Taking any direct action necessary to correct the emergency including, but not limited to, the following:
- (I) Delegating to the state superintendent the authority to replace administrators and principals in low performing schools and to transfer them into alternate professional positions within the county at his or her discretion; and
- (II) Delegating to the state superintendent the authority to fill positions of administrators and principals with individuals determined by the state superintendent to be the most qualified for the positions. Any authority related to intervention in the operation of a county board granted under this paragraph is not subject to the provisions of article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code;
- (m) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the state board may intervene immediately in the operation of the county school system with all the powers, duties and responsibilities contained in subsection (l) of this section, if the state board finds the following:
- (1) That the conditions precedent to intervention exist as provided in this section; and that delaying intervention for any period of time would not be in the best interests of the students of the county school system; or
- (2) That the conditions precedent to intervention exist as provided in this section and that the state board had previously intervened in the operation of the same school system and had

concluded that intervention within the preceding five years.

(n) Capacity. -- The process for improving education includes a process for targeting resources strategically to improve the teaching and learning process. Development of unified school and school system improvement plans, pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, is intended, in part, to provide mechanisms to target resources strategically to the teaching and learning process to improve student, school and school system performance. When deficiencies are detected through the assessment accountability processes, the revision and approval of school and school system unified improvement plans shall ensure that schools and school systems are efficiently using existing resources to correct the deficiencies. When the state board determines that schools and school systems do not have the capacity to correct deficiencies, the state board shall work with the county board to develop or secure the resources necessary to increase the capacity of schools and school systems to meet the standards and, when necessary, seek additional resources in consultation with the Legislature and the governor.

The state board shall recommend to the appropriate body including, but not limited to, the process for improving education council, the Legislature, county boards, schools and communities methods for targeting resources strategically to eliminate deficiencies identified in the assessment and accountability processes. When making determinations on recommendations, the state board shall include, but is not limited to, the following methods:

- (1) Examining reports and unified improvement plans regarding the performance and progress of students, schools and school systems relative to the standards and identifying the areas in which improvement is needed;
- (2) Determining the areas of weakness and of ineffectiveness that appear to have contributed to the substandard performance and progress of students or the deficiencies of the school or school system;
- (3) Determining the areas of strength that appear to have contributed to exceptional student, school and school system performance and progress and promoting their emulation throughout the system;
- (4) Requesting technical assistance from the school building authority in assessing or designing comprehensive educational facilities plans;
- (5) Recommending priority funding from the school building authority based on identified needs;
- (6) Requesting special staff development programs from the center for professional development, the principals academy, higher education, regional educational service agencies and county boards based on identified needs;
- (7) Submitting requests to the Legislature for appropriations to meet the identified needs for improving education;
- (8) Directing county boards to target their funds strategically toward alleviating deficiencies;
- (9) Ensuring that the need for facilities in counties with increased enrollment are appropriately reflected and recommended for funding;
 - (10) Ensuring that the appropriate person or entity is held

1 accountable for eliminating deficiencies; and

(11) Ensuring that the needed capacity is available from the 3 state and local level to assist the school or school system in achieving the standards and alleviating the deficiencies.

ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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§18-5-7a. Disposition of school property in flood control projects.

- (a) If at any time the board shall ascertains that any land or part thereof then being used for school purposes is to be included in any federal flood control project the board may:
- (a) (1) Ssell, dismantle, remove or relocate any buildings thereon;
- (b) (2) Contract with the United States of America, or any instrumentality, agency or political subdivision thereof, for the sale or exchange of its interest in the land or any part thereof; and
- (c) (3) Without auction sell or exchange its interest in such the land or any part thereof to the United States of America, or any instrumentality, agency or political subdivision thereof, in accordance with the terms and provisions of the contract.
- (b) If the flood control project is proposed in a county where the state board of education has intervened in the operation of the county school system pursuant to the provisions of section five, article two-e of this chapter or any other constitutional or statutory authority to intervene, the powers granted in this section are vested in the state board.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of section seven of this 28 article, neither the grantor of such the land or any part thereof nor his heirs or assigns shall have has the right to purchase said the land or any part thereof or have any other rights whatever under section seven of this article.

House Bill 4271

Effective Date: Passed March 12, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends by adding new Section 18-5-22b

Title: Providing for Self-administration of Asthma

Medication

Major Provisions:

Defines medication, physician, physician's assistant, advance practice registered nurse, selfadministration

- Applies to student enrolled in public, private, parochial or denominational schools located within the state
- Authorizes self-administration of asthma medication with written authorization from the parent/guardian, physician or advanced practice nurse (licensed prescriber)
- Defines roles and responsibilities for students, school nurses, licensed prescriber and parents
- Requires county boards of education or nonpublic schools to provide a notice of exemption from liability
- Provides schools, county school boards or nonpublic schools and their employees and agent exemption from any liability except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of any injury arising from the self-administration of asthma medication by the student
- Defines record keeping procedures, time limitations, and clause to revoke selfadministration permission when appropriate
- Defines "school" as it applies to the conditions of this rule
- Requires the state board to promulgate rules necessary to effectuate the provisions of this rule.

1 ENROLLED 2 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 3 FOR H. B. 4271 4 (By Delegates Foster, Palumbo, Hatfield and Iaquinta) 5 6 [Passed March 12, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004.] 7 8 AN ACT to amend the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by 9 10 adding thereto a new section, designated §18-5-22b, relating 11 permitting public and private school students to 12 self-administer asthma medication when certain conditions are 13 providing for revocation of permission; limiting 14 liability for injury; providing certain definitions; and 15 providing for state board rule. 16 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: That the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended 17 18 by adding thereto a new section, designated §18-5-22b, to read as 19 follows: 20 ARTICLE 5. COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION. 21 §18-5-22b. Providing for self-administration of asthma medication; 22 definitions; conditions; indemnity from liability; 23 rules. 2.4 (a) For the purposes of this section, the following words 25 have the meanings specified unless the context clearly indicates 26 a different meaning: 27 (1) "Medication" means asthma medicine, prescribed by: 28 (A) A physician licensed to practice medicine in all its 29 branches; or 30 (B) A physician assistant who has been delegated the 31 authority to prescribe asthma medications by a supervising physician; or (C) An advanced practice registered nurse who has a 32 written collaborative agreement with a collaborating physician. Such agreement shall delegate the authority to prescribe the 34 35 medications for a student that pertain to the student's asthma and 36 that have an individual prescription label. 37 (2) "Self-administration" or "self-administer" means a student's discretionary use of prescribed asthma medication. 38 39 (b) A student enrolled in a public, private, parochial 40 denominational school located within this state may possess and self-administer asthma medication subject to the following 41 42 conditions: 43 (1) The parents or quardians of the student have provided to 44 the school: 45 (A) A written authorization for the self-administration of 46 asthma medication; and (B) A written statement from the physician or advanced 47 48 practice registered nurse which contains the name, purpose, appropriate usage and dosage of the student's medication and the 49 50 time or times at which, or the special circumstances under which, 51 the medication is to be administered;

(2) The student has demonstrated the ability and understanding to self-administer asthma medication by:

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(A) Passing an assessment by the school nurse evaluating the student's technique of self-administration and level of

- understanding of the appropriate use of the asthma medication; or
- (B) In the case of nonpublic schools that do not have a school nurse, providing to the school from the student's physician or advanced practice registered nurse written verification that the student has passed such an assessment; and
- (3) The parents or quardians of the student have acknowledged in writing that they have read and understand a notice provided by the county board or nonpublic school that:
- (A) The school, county school board or nonpublic school and its employees and agents are exempt from any liability, except for willful and wanton conduct, as a result of any injury arising from the self-administration of asthma medication by the student; and
- (B) The parents or quardians indemnify and hold harmless the school, the county board of education or nonpublic school and its employees or quardians and agents against any claims arising out of the self-administration of the medication by the student.
- (c) The information provided to the school pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall be kept on file in the office of the school nurse or, in the absence of a school nurse, in the office of the school administrator.
- (d) Permission for a student to self-administer asthma medication is effective for the school year for which it is granted and shall be renewed each subsequent school year if the requirements of this section are met.
- (e) Permission to self-administer medication may be revoked if the administrative head of the school finds that the student's technique of self-administration and understanding of the use of the asthma medication is not appropriate or is willfully disregarded.
- (f) A student with asthma who has met the requirements of this section may possess and use asthma medication:
 - (1) In school;

- (2) At a school-sponsored activity;
- (3) Under the supervision of school personnel; or
- (4) Before or after normal school activities, such as before school or after school care on school operated property.
- 37 (g) The state board shall promulgate rules necessary to 38 effectuate the provisions of this section in accordance with the 39 provisions of article three-b, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code.

House Bill 4297

Effective Date: Passed March 12, 2004; in effect 90 days from

passage

Signed by Governor: April 7, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and re-enacts §18A-4-8e

<u>Title</u>: Service personnel competency testing

Major Provisions:

- Allows county boards of education and superintendents to designate sites for school service personnel competency testing

- Allows sites other than county vocational schools may be used

ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

H. B. 4297

(By Delegates Perry, Ennis, Cann, Tabb, Crosier and Williams)

[Passed March 12, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact §18A-4-8e of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to competency testing of service personnel; and clarifying that county board of education and superintendent may designate places for testing.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

15 That §18A-4-8e of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, 16 be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 4. SALARIES, WAGES AND OTHER BENEFITS.

§18A-4-8e. Competency testing for service personnel.

- (a) The state board of education shall develop and cause to be 19 20 made available competency tests for all of the classification titles defined in section eight and listed in section eight-a of 22 this article for service personnel. Each classification title 23 defined listed shall be <u>is</u> considered a and 24 classification category of employment for service personnel and 25 shall have has a separate competency test, except for those class 26 titles having Roman numeral designations, which shall be are 27 considered a single classification of employment and shall have a 28 single competency test. The cafeteria manager class title shall 29 be is included in the same classification category as cooks and 30 shall have has the same competency test. The executive secretary 31 class title shall be <u>is</u> included in the same classification 32 category as secretaries and shall have has the same competency 33 test. The classification titles of chief mechanic, mechanic and 34 assistant mechanic are included in one classification title and 35 have the same competency test.
- 36 (b) The purpose of these tests is to provide county boards of education a uniform means of determining whether school service personnel employees who do not hold a classification title in a particular category of employment can meet the definition of the classification title in another category of employment as defined in section eight of this article. Competency tests shall may not be used to evaluate employees who hold the classification title in the category of their employment.
- (c) The competency test shall consists of an objective written and/or or performance test, or both: Provided, That applicants 45 46 shall have the opportunity of taking to take the written test 47 orally if requested. Oral tests shall be are recorded 48 mechanically and kept on file. Persons administering the oral test shall not The oral test is administered by persons who do not 50 know the applicant personally. The performance test for all classifications and categories other than bus operator 52 administered by a vocational school which serves an employee of 53 the county board of education at a location designated by the 54 superintendent and approved by the board. The location may be a 55 vocational school that serves the county. A standard passing score

1 shall be is established by the state department of education for 2 each test and shall be is used by county boards of education. The 3 subject matter of each competency test shall be is commensurate 4 with the requirements of the definitions of the classification titles as provided in section eight of this article. The subject 6 matter of each competency test shall be is designed in such a manner that achieving a passing grade will does not require 8 knowledge and skill in excess of the requirements of the 9 definitions of the classification titles. Achieving a passing 10 score shall conclusively demonstrates the qualification of an 11 applicant for a classification title. Once an employee passes the competency test of a classification title, the applicant shall be 12 13 <u>is</u> fully qualified to fill vacancies in that classification 14 category of employment as provided in section eight-b of this 15 article and shall not be required to take the competency test 16 again.

- 17 (d) An applicant who fails to achieve a passing score $\frac{\text{shall be}}{\text{is}}$ 18 given other opportunities to pass the competency test when making 19 application for another vacancy within the classification 20 category.
- 21 (e) Competency tests are administered to applicants in a uniform 22 manner under uniform testing conditions. County boards of 23 education are responsible for scheduling competency tests, 24 notifying applicants of the date and time of the one day of 25 training prior to taking the test and the date and time of the 26 test. County boards of education shall may not utilize use a 27 competency test other than the test authorized by this section.
- 28 (f) When scheduling of the competency test conflicts with the work 29 schedule of a school employee who has applied for a vacancy, the 30 employee shall be is excused from work to take the competency test 31 without loss of pay.
- 32 (g) A minimum of one day of appropriate in—service training shall 33 be provided to employees to assist them in preparing to take the 34 competency tests.
- 35 (h) Competency tests shall be utilized are used to determine the qualification of new applicants seeking initial employment in a 37 particular classification title as either a regular or substitute 38 employee.
- 39 (i) Notwithstanding any provisions in this code to the contrary, 40 once an employee holds or has held a classification title in a 41 category of employment, that employee is considered qualified for 42 the classification title even though that employee no longer holds 43 that classification.
- 44 (j) The requirements of this section $\frac{\text{shall do}}{\text{do}}$ not $\frac{\text{be construed to}}{\text{45}}$ alter the definitions of class titles as provided in section eight of this article $\frac{\text{nor or}}{\text{or}}$ the procedure and requirements of section 47 eight-b of this article.

House Bill 4411

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days

from passage

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §5B-2B-2, §5B-2B-4, §5B-

2B-5 and §5B-2B-9

<u>Title</u>: Relating to the West Virginia Workforce

Investment Act; updating terms; outlining duties; and creating the workforce investment

interagency collaborative team

Major Provisions:

- Defines the function of the Workforce Investment Council to include the establishment of an overall workforce investment public agenda with goals and benchmarks of success for state, state agencies and for local workforce investment boards

- Requires a report to the Legislative Oversight Commission on Workforce Investment on or before January 15 of each year, including recommendations for the establishment of an overall workforce investment public agenda with goals and benchmarks of success for state, state agencies and local workforce investment boards
- Requires any state agency that receives state or federal funding used for workforce investment activities for the past fiscal year to submit a report to the Council by the first day of November each year
- Creates an interagency collaborative team to address issues or concerns related to building and maintaining the most effective implementation of the federal Workforce Investment Act and overall workforce development system in West Virginia
- Each state agency shall appoint two representatives to the team, consisting of the official responsible for overseeing the workforce investment program or activities at the state level

1 **ENROLLED** 2 H. B. 4411 3 4 (By Delegates Mezzatesta, Cann, Frederick, 5 Stalnaker and Walters) 6 7 [Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.] 8 9 10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §5B-2B-2, §5B-2B-4, §5B-2B-5 and §5B-11 2B-9 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, all 12 relating to the West Virginia workforce investment act; updating 13 terms; outlining duties; and creating the workforce investment 14 interagency collaborative team. 15 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 16 That §5B-2B-2, §5B-2B-4, §5B-2B-5 and §5B-2B-9 of the code of West 17 Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted, all to read 18 as follows: 19 ARTICLE 2B. WEST VIRGINIA WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT. 20 §5B-2B-2. Definitions. 21 As used in this article, the following terms have the following 22 meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise: (1) "Commission" or "legislative oversight commission" means 24 the legislative oversight commission on workforce investment for 25 economic development created pursuant to section seven of this 26 article. (2) "Council" means the West Virginia workforce investment 27 28 council. 29 (3) "Team" means the workforce investment interagency 30 collaborative team. 31 §5B-2B-4. Duties of the workforce investment council. 32 (a) The council shall assist the governor in the: 33 (1) Development and revision of a strategic five-year state plan, (2) Development and continuous 34 workforce investment 35 improvement, including the establishment of a statewide team of an 36 <u>overall</u> workforce investment activities including. 37 (A) Development public agenda with goals and benchmarks of 38 linkages in order to assure coordination <u>success for the state,</u> 39 state agencies and nonduplication of services and activities of 40 workforce investment programs conducted by various entities in the 41 state; and (B) The review of strategic plans created and submitted by for 43 local workforce investment boards; (2) Development and continuous improvement of a statewide 45 system of workforce investment activities including: (A) Development of linkages in order to assure coordination 46 47 <u>and</u> nonduplication of services and activities of workforce 48 investment programs conducted by various entities in the state; and (B) The review of strategic plans created and submitted by

50 <u>local workforce investment boards;</u>

- (3) Commenting at least annually on the measures taken by the 2 state pursuant to the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied 3 Technology Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §2323;
- (4) Designation and revision of local workforce investment
- (5) Development and revision of allocation formulas for the 7 distribution of funds for adult employment and training activities 8 and youth activities to local areas;
- (6) Development and continuous improvement of comprehensive 10 state performance measures, including state adjusted levels of 11 performance, to assess the effectiveness of the workforce 12 investment activities in the state;
- (7) Preparation of the annual report to the secretary of labor 14 as required by the Workforce Investment Act, 29 U.S.C. §2871;
- (8) Development and continued improvement of a statewide 16 employment statistics system; and
- (9) Development and revision of an application for workforce 18 investment incentive grants.
- (b) The council shall make a report to the legislative 20 oversight commission on or before the <u>first fifteenth</u> day of 21 <u>September January</u> of each year detailing: (1) All the publicly 22 funded workforce investment programs operating in the state, 23 including the amount of federal and state funds expended by each 24 program, how the funds are spent and the resulting improvement to 25 the workforce; (2) its the council's recommendations concerning 26 future use of funds for workforce investment programs; (3) its the 27 <u>council's</u> analysis of operations of local workforce investment 28 programs; (4) the council's recommendations for the establishment 29 of an overall workforce investment public agenda with goals and 30 benchmarks of success for the state, state agencies and for local 31 workforce investment boards; and (5) any other information the 32 commission may require.

33 §5B-2B-5. State agencies.

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34 On or before the first day of August November any state agency that 35 receives federal or state funding that may be has been used for 36 workforce investment activities for the past fiscal year shall 37 provide to the council a report, detailing the source and amount of 38 federal, state or other funds received; the purposes for which the 39 funds were provided; the services provided in each regional 40 workforce investment area; the measures used to evaluate program 41 performance, including current and baseline performance data; and 42 any other information requested by the council. All reports 43 submitted pursuant to this section are to be in a form approved by 44 the council.

- 45 **§5B-2B-9**. Coordination between agencies providing workforce $46\ \mbox{investment}$ programs, local workforce investment boards and the 47 executive director of the West Virginia development office.
- (a) Beginning the first day of January, two thousand three, in 49 order to lawfully continue any workforce investment activities, any 50 agency subject to the reporting provisions of section five of this 51 article shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the 52 executive director of the West Virginia development office and any

1 local workforce investment board representing an area of this state 2 in which the agency is engaged in workforce investment activities. 3 To the extent permitted by federal law, the agreements are to 4 maximize coordination of workforce investment activities and 5 eliminate duplication of services on both state and local levels. 6 To provide on-going attention to addressing issues that will build 7 and continually improve the overall workforce investment system, 8 the workforce investment interagency collaborative team is hereby 9 created. The team shall be the single state interagency source for 10 addressing issues or concerns related to building and maintaining 11 the most effective and efficient implementation of the federal 12 workforce investment act and the overall workforce development 13 system in West Virginia. The team shall focus on how best to 14 collaborate between and among the state agencies directly involved 15 <u>in workforce investment activities and shall develop a s</u>trategic 16 plan to that end. The team shall serve as a forum for the council 17 to seek information or recommendations in furtherance of its 18 responsibilities under this article. The West Virginia development 19 office is the entity which shall convene the team at least monthly 20 and shall provide administrative and other services to the team as 21 the team requires.

(b) No memorandum of understanding may be effective for more 23 than one year without annual reaffirmation by the parties. The 24 team shall consist of members from each agency subject to the 25 reporting provisions of section five of this article. Each agency 26 shall appoint two representatives to the team consisting of the 27 chief official of the department or division and the official 28 <u>within that department or division who is directly responsible for</u> 29 overseeing the workforce investment program or activities at the 30 state level. A designee may be selected to represent a member 31 appointed to the team: Provided, That the designee has policy-32 <u>making decision authority regarding workforce investment activities</u> 33 <u>including program and fiscal issues. The team members have</u> 34 authority to make decisions on behalf of the agency at the level 35 required for the team to address issues and advance system 36 improvements.

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- (c) Any state agency entering a memorandum of understanding 38 shall deliver a copy thereof to both the West Virginia workforce 39 investment council and the legislative oversight commission. The 40 team shall coordinate the development of a self-sufficiency 41 standard study for the State of West Virginia. The self-42 sufficiency standard is to measure how much income is needed for a 43 household of a given composition in a given place to adequately 44 meet its basic needs without public or private assistance. 45 Beginning on the first day of November, two thousand four, and 46 every two years thereafter, this study is to be reported to the 47 speaker of the House of Delegates, the president of the Senate, the 48 workforce investment council and the legislative oversight 49 <u>commission on workforce investment for economic development.</u>
- (d) Beginning the first day of January, two thousand three, in 51 order to lawfully continue any workforce investment activities, any 52 agency subject to the reporting provisions of section five of this

article shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the
executive director of the West Virginia development office and any
local workforce investment board representing an area of this state
in which the agency is engaged in workforce investment activities.

To the extent permitted by federal law, the agreements are to
maximize coordination of workforce investment activities and
eliminate duplication of services on both state and local levels.

(e) No memorandum of understanding may be effective for more
than one year without annual reaffirmation by the parties.

(f) Any state agency entering a memorandum of understanding

10 <u>(f) Any state agency entering a memorandum of understanding</u> 11 <u>shall deliver a copy thereof to both the West Virginia workforce</u> 12 <u>investment council and the legislative oversight commission.</u>

House Bill 4478

Effective Date: Passed March 11, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18-9-3a

<u>Title</u>: Preparation and Publication of Annual

Financial Statements

Major Provisions:

- Extends the time in which county boards of education have to prepare and publish their annual financial statements from sixty (60) days to ninety (90) days after the beginning of each fiscal year

- Increases the threshold from fifty dollars (\$50) to two-hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for the supplemental list that must be published of the names of each firm, corporation and person to whom more than \$250 was paid during the year by the school board
- Increases the threshold from fifty dollars (\$50) to five hundred dollars (\$500) for the supplemental list that must be provided upon request of the names of each firm, corporation and person to whom less than \$500 was paid during the year by the school board

ENROLLED H. B. 4478

(By Delegates Kuhn, Renner, Canterbury, Beach, Tabb, Poling and Hamilton)

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[Passed March 11, 2004; in effect July 1, 2004.]

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10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-9-3a of the code of West Virginia, 11 1931, as amended, relating to lengthening the time period within 12 which county boards are required to publish a year-end financial 13 statement; and increasing the threshold dollar amount paid to 14 persons, firms and corporations that must be revealed in the 15 statement.

16 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

17 That §18-9-3a of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be 18 amended and reenacted to read as follows:

19 ARTICLE 9. SCHOOL FINANCES.

20 §18-9-3a. Preparation, publication and disposition of financial statements by county boards of education.

22 The county board of every county, within sixty ninety days after 23 the beginning of each fiscal year, shall prepare on a form to be the state tax commissioner and 24 prescribed by 25 superintendent of free schools, and cause to be published a 26 statement revealing: (a) the The receipts and expenditures of the 27 board during the previous fiscal year arranged under descriptive 28 headings; (b) the name of each firm, corporation, and person who 29 received more than two hundred fifty dollars in the aggregate from 30 all funds during the previous fiscal year, together with the 31 aggregate amount received from all funds and the purpose for which 32 paid: Provided, That such statement shall not include the name of 33 any person who has entered into a contract with this board pursuant 34 to the provisions of sections two, three, four and five, article 35 two, chapter eighteen-a of this code; and (c) all debts of the 36 board, the purpose for which each debt was contracted, its due 37 date, and to what date the interest thereon has been paid. 38 statement shall be published as a Class I-0 legal advertisement in 39 compliance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine 40 of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall 41 be the county. The county board shall pay the cost of publishing 42 such statement from the maintenance fund of the board.

43 As soon as is practicable following the close of the fiscal year, 44 a copy of the published statement herein required shall be filed by 45 the county board with the state tax commissioner and with the state 46 superintendent of free schools.

47 The county board shall transmit to any resident of the county 48 requesting the same a copy of the published statement for the 49 fiscal year designated, supplemented by a list of the names of all 50 school personnel employed by the board during such fiscal year 51 showing the amount paid to each, and a list of the names of each 52 firm, corporation, and person who received less than firm, corporation, and person who received less than fifty-five 53 hundred dollars from any fund during such fiscal year showing the 54 amount paid to each and the purpose for which paid.

House Bill 4552

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days

from passage

Signed by Governor: April 2, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18A-3-6

Title: Grounds for revocation of certificates;

recalling certificates for correction

Major Provisions:

- Changes the "causes" for certification revocation to: intemperance; untruthfulness; cruelty; immorality; the conviction of a felony or a guilty plea or a plea of no contest to a felony charge; the conviction, guilty plea or plea of no contest to any charge involving sexual misconduct with a minor or a student; or for using fraudulent, unapproved or insufficient credit to obtain the certificates

- Requires a "rational nexus" between the conduct of the teacher and the performance of his/her job for conduct involving: intemperance; cruelty; immorality; or using fraudulent, unapproved or insufficient credit to obtain the certificates
- Increases the burden of proving the "cause" that the teacher is "unfit to teach" to "clear and convincing evidence" for revocations initiated regarding the teacher after the employing county disciplined him/her, less than dismissal, or for which the teacher is meeting or has met an improvement plan

ENROLLED H. B. 4552

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(By Delegates Tabb, Williams, Renner, Shelton, Crosier, Long and Canterbury)

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[Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18A-3-6 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to grounds for the revocation of 11 12 teacher certificates; providing additional specification of 13 grounds; and limitations.

14 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

15 That §18A-3-6 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be 16 amended and reenacted to read as follows:

17 ARTICLE 3. TRAINING, CERTIFICATION, LICENSING, PROFESSIONAL 18 DEVELOPMENT.

19 **§18A-3-6.** Grounds for revocation of certificates; recalling certificates for correction.

21 The state superintendent may, after ten days' notice and upon 22 proper evidence, revoke the certificates of any teacher for 23 drunkenness, any of the following causes: Intemperance; 24 untruthfulness; cruelty; immorality, or for any physical, mental 25 or moral defect which would render him unfit for the proper 26 performance of his duties as; the conviction of a felony or a 27 <u>quilty plea or a teacher, or for any neglect of duty plea of no</u> 28 contest to a felony charge; the conviction, guilty plea or refusal 29 to perform the same, plea of no contest to any charge involving 30 <u>sexual misconduct with a minor or a student;</u> or for using 31 fraudulent, unapproved, or insufficient credit, or for any other 32 cause which would have justified to obtain the certificates: 33 <u>Provided</u>, That the withholding certificates of a certificate when 34 <u>teacher may not be revoked for any matter for which</u> the same 35 <u>teacher</u> was issued. <u>disciplined</u>, <u>less than dismissal</u>, <u>by the county</u> 36 board that employs the teacher, nor for which the teacher is 37 meeting or has met an improvement plan determined by the county 38 board, unless it can be proven by clear and convincing evidence 39 that the teacher has committed one of the offenses listed in this 40 <u>subsection and his or her actions render him or her unfit to teach:</u> 41 Provided, however, That in order for any conduct of a teacher 42 involving intemperance; cruelty; immorality; or using fraudulent, 43 unapproved or insufficient credit to obtain the certificates to 44 constitute grounds for the revocation of the certificates of the 45 <u>teacher</u>, <u>there must be a rational nexus between the conduct of the</u> 46 <u>teacher and the performance of his or her job.</u> The state 47 superintendent may designate the West Virginia commission for 48 professional teaching standards or members thereof to conduct 49 hearings on revocations or license certificate denials and make 50 recommendations for action by the state superintendent.

It shall be the duty of any county superintendent who knows of 52 any immorality or neglect of duty acts on the part of any teacher 53 for which a certificate may be revoked in accordance with this 54 <u>section</u> to report the same, together with all the facts and 1 evidence, to the state superintendent for such action as in his the 2 state superintendent's judgment may be proper.

If a certificate has been granted through an error, oversight, or misinformation, the state superintendent has authority to recall the certificate and make such corrections as will conform to the requirements of law and the state board. If a certificate has been granted through an error, oversight, or misinformation, the state superintendent of schools shall have authority to recall the certificate and make such corrections as will conform to the requirements of law and the state board of education.

House Bill 4553

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and re-enacts §18A-3-1

<u>Title</u>: Relating to standards for awarding

certificates to teach in the public schools; and establishing condition on award of certificates to teachers certified by another

state

Major Provisions:

 Grants any teacher who holds a valid teaching certificate issued by another state a WV teaching certificate

- Requires the teacher with a valid out-of-state teaching certificate to have graduated from a regionally accredited institution of higher education and to make application for the WV teaching certificate
- Awards certification for the same grade level (s) and subject area (s) that are valid in West Virginia
- Requires an applicant for WV licensure who holds a valid out-of-state certificate to comply with W.Va.
 Code §18A-3-10 that requires a criminal history check through the WV State Police and the FBI

1 **ENROLLED** 2 H. B. 4553

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(By Delegates Tabb, Swartzmiller, Crosier, Hartman, Poling, Renner and Long)

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[Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage.]

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10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18A-3-1 of the code of West Virginia, 11 amended, relating to standards for 12 certificates to teach in the public schools; and establishing 13 condition on award of certificates to teachers certified by 14 another state.

15 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

16 That §18A-3-1 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be 17 amended and reenacted to read as follows:

18 ARTICLE 3. TRAINING, CERTIFICATION, LICENSING, PROFESSIONAL 19 **DEVELOPMENT.**

20 **§18A-3-1.** Teacher preparation programs; program approval and standards; authority to issue certificates.

(a) The education of professional educators in the state shall 24 be under the general direction and control of the state board of 25 education after consultation with the secretary of education and 26 the arts and the chancellor of the <u>for</u> higher education policy 27 commission, who shall represent the interests of 28 preparation programs within the institutions of higher education in 29 this state as those institutions are defined in section two, 30 article one, chapter eighteen-b of this code.

The education of professional educators in the state includes 32 all programs leading to certification to teach or serve in the 33 public schools including: (1) Those programs in all institutions 34 of higher education, including student teaching in the public 35 schools; (2) beginning teacher internship programs; (3) the 36 granting of West Virginia certification to persons who received 37 their preparation to teach outside the boundaries of this state, 38 (4) any alternative preparation programs, except as provided in 39 <u>subsection (b) of this section; (4) any alternative preparation</u> 40 programs in this state leading to certification, including programs 41 established pursuant to the provisions of section one-a of this 42 article and programs which are in effect on the effective date of 43 this section; and (5) any continuing professional education, 44 professional development and in-service training programs for 45 professional educators employed in the public schools in the state.

- (b) The state board of education, after consultation with the 47 secretary of education and the arts and the chancellor of the for 48 higher education policy commission, who shall represent the 49 interests of teacher preparation programs within the institutions 50 of higher education in this state as those institutions are defined 51 in section two, article one, chapter eighteen-b of this code, shall 52 adopt standards for the education of professional educators in the 53 state and for the awarding of certificates valid in the public 54 schools of this state subject to the following conditions:
 - (1) The standards approved by the board for

shall include 1 preparation a provision for the study 2 multicultural education. As used in this section, multicultural 3 education means the study of the pluralistic nature of American society including its values, institutions, organizations, groups, 5 status positions and social roles;

(2) Effective the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, the standards approved by the board shall also include a provision for the study of classroom management 9 techniques and shall include methods of effective management of 10 disruptive behavior which shall include societal factors and their 11 impact on student behavior; and

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- (3) Effective on the effective date of this section, any 13 teacher who has graduated from a teacher preparation program at a 14 regionally accredited institution of higher education and who holds 15 a valid teaching certificate or certificates issued by another 16 state shall be, upon application, awarded a teaching certificate or 17 certificates for the same grade level or levels and subject area or 18 areas valid in the public schools of this state, subject only to 19 the provisions of section ten of this article. As used in this 20 section, multicultural education means the study of the pluralistic 21 nature of American society including its values, institutions, 22 organizations, groups, status positions and social roles.
- (2) Effective the first day of January, one thousand nine 24 hundred ninety-three, the standards approved by the board shall 25 also include a provision for the study of classroom management 26 techniques and shall include methods of effective management of 27 disruptive behavior which shall include societal factors and their 28 impact on student behavior.
- (c) To give prospective teachers the teaching experience as 30 needed demonstrate competence а prerequisite to 31 certification, the state board of education may enter into an 32 agreement with county boards for the use of the public schools. 33 Such agreement shall recognize student teaching as a joint 34 responsibility of the teacher preparation institution and the 35 cooperating public schools and shall include: (1) The minimum 36 qualifications for the employment of public school teachers 37 selected as supervising teachers; (2) the remuneration to be paid 38 public school teachers by the state board, in addition to their 39 contractual salaries, for supervising student teachers; and (3) 40 minimum standards to guarantee the adequacy of the facilities and 41 program of the public school selected for student teaching. 42 student teacher, under the direction and supervision of 43 supervising teacher, shall exercise the authority of a substitute 44 teacher.
- (d) The state superintendent of schools may issue certificates 46 to graduates of teacher education programs and alternative teacher 47 education programs approved by the state board of education and in 48 accordance with this section and rules adopted by the state board 49 after consultation with the secretary of education and the arts and 50 the chancellor of the <u>for</u> higher education policy commission. 51 certificate to teach shall not be granted to any person who is not 52 a citizen of the United States, is not of good moral character and 53 physically, mentally and emotionally qualified to perform the 54 duties of a teacher and who has not attained the age of eighteen 55 years on or before the first day of October of the year in which

1 his or her certificate is issued; except that an exchange teacher 2 from a foreign country, or an alien person who meets the 3 requirements to teach, may be granted a permit to teach within the 4 public schools of the state.

(e) In consultation with the secretary of education and the 6 arts and the chancellor of the for higher education policy 7 commission, institutions of higher education approved for teacher 8 preparation may cooperate with each other, with the center for 9 professional development and with one or more county boards in the 10 organization and operation of centers to provide selected phases of 11 the teacher preparation program such as student teaching, beginning 12 teacher internship programs, instruction in methodology and seminar for college students, teachers with provisional 14 certification, professional support team members and supervising 15 teachers.

institutions of higher education, the center The 17 professional development and county boards may by mutual agreement 18 budget and expend funds for the operation of the centers through 19 payments to the appropriate fiscal office of the participating 20 institutions, the center for professional development and the 21 county boards.

(f) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to 23 require the discontinuation of an existing student teacher training 24 center or school which meets the standards of the state board of 25 education.

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(g) All institutions of higher education approved for teacher 27 preparation in the school year of one thousand nine hundred 28 sixty-two--sixty-three shall continue to hold that distinction so 29 long as they meet the minimum standards for teacher preparation. 30 Nothing contained herein shall infringe upon the rights granted to 31 any institution by charter given according to law previous to the 32 adoption of this code.

House Bill 4554

Effective Date:
Passed March 10, 2004; in effect from passage

Signed by Governor: March 25, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and re-enacts §18A-4-15

<u>Title</u>: Relating to the rights, privileges and

benefits of substitute service personnel employed to fill vacancies created by leaves of absence, workers' compensation and suspensions for more than thirty working days; and considering certain bus operators to be employed in the same building or working

station

Major Provisions:

- Gives full-time school service personnel employees have priority over substitute employees who may be filling vacancies caused by leaves of absences, employee leaves due to Workers' Compensation, and employee leaves due to suspensions

- Requires the county board is to post the position and fill the position according to §18A-4-8b (seniority basis) if the leave extends for more than 30 working days
- Requires a substitute employed to fill the position for more than 20 working days regular employment status "until the regular employee returns to the position or ceases to be employed by the county board"
- Requires a regular or substitute employee to fill the position until the regular employee returns for leave due to receiving Workers' Compensation to return to his/her original position
- Allows county boards of education and superintendents to designate sites for school service personnel competency testing
- Allows sites other than county vocational schools

(By Delegates Shaver, Beach, Howard, Paxton, Long, Canterbury and Mezzatesta)

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[Passed March 10, 2004; in effect from passage.]

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§18A-4-15.

AN ACT to amend and reenact §18A-4-15 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to the rights, privileges and benefits of substitute service personnel employed to fill vacancies created by leaves of absence, workers' compensation and suspensions for more than thirty working days; and considering certain bus operators to be employed in the same building or working station.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That Enacting Section§18A-4-15 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 4. SALARIES, WAGES AND OTHER BENEFITS. Employment of service personnel substitutes.

- (a) The county board shall employ and the county superintendent, subject to the approval of the county board, shall assign substitute service personnel on the basis of seniority to perform any of the following duties:
- (1) To fill the temporary absence of another service employee;
- (2) To fill the position of a regular service employee who requests a leave of absence from the county board in writing and who is granted the leave in writing by the county board, and to fill the position of a regular service employee who is on workers' compensation and absent: Provided, That if the absence is to extend beyond thirty working days, the county board, within twenty working days from the commencement of the leave of absence, shall give regular employee status to a person hired to fill the position. The person employed on a regular basis shall be selected shall post the position of the absent employee under the procedures set forth in section eight-b of this article. The substitute shall hold the position and regular employee status only until the regular employee returns to the position and the substitute shall have and shall be accorded all rights, privileges and benefits pertaining to the position: If a substitute service employee is employed to fill the position of the absent employee and is employed in the position for twenty or more working days, the substitute service personnel shall have regular employment status and be accorded all rights, privileges and benefits pertaining to the position until the regular employee returns to the position or ceases to be employed by the county board: Provided, however, That if a regular or substitute employee fills a vacancy that is related to a leave of absence in any manner or the absence of an employee on workers' compensation in any manner as provided in this section, upon termination of the leave of absence the employee shall be returned to his or her original position: Provided further, That no service person may be required to request or to take a leave of absence: And provided further,

That no service person shall be deprived of any right or privilege of regular employment status for refusal to request or failure to take a leave of absence;

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- (3) To perform the service of a service employee who is authorized to be absent from duties without loss of pay;
- (4) To temporarily fill a vacancy in a permanent position caused by severance of employment by the resignation, transfer, retirement, permanent disability, dismissal pursuant to section eight, article two of this chapter, or death of the regular service employee who had been assigned to fill the position: Provided, That within twenty working days from the commencement of the vacancy, the board shall fill the vacancy under the procedures set out in section eight-b of this article and section five, article two of this chapter and the person hired to fill the vacancy shall have and shall be accorded all rights, privileges and benefits pertaining to the position;
- (5) To fill the vacancy created by a regular employee's Provided, That if the suspension is for more than suspension: thirty working days the substitute service employee shall be assigned to fill the vacancy on a regular basis and shall have and be accorded all rights, privileges and benefits pertaining to the position until the termination by the county board becomes final., the county board shall post the position of the suspended employee under the procedures set forth in section eight-b of this article. If a substitute service employee is employed to fill the suspended employee's position, the substitute service personnel shall have regular employment status and be accorded all rights, privileges and benefits pertaining to the position until the termination by the county board becomes final or the suspended employee is returned to employment. If the suspended employee is not returned to his or her job, the board shall fill the vacancy under the procedures set out in section eight-b of this article and section five, article two of this chapter; and
- (6) To temporarily fill a vacancy in a newly created position prior to employment of a service personnel on a regular basis under the procedure set forth in section eight-b of this article.
- (b) Substitutes shall be assigned in the following manner: A substitute with the greatest length of service time, that is, from the date he or she began his or her assigned duties as a substitute in that particular category of employment, shall be given priority in accepting the assignment throughout the period of the regular employee's absence or until the vacancy is filled on a regular basis under the procedures set out in section eight-b of this article. All substitutes shall be employed on a rotating basis according to the length of their service time until each substitute has had an opportunity to perform similar assignments: Provided, That if there are regular service employees employed in the same building or working station as the absent employee and employed the same classification in category employment, the regular employees shall be first offered the opportunity to fill the position of the absent employee on a rotating and seniority basis with the substitute then filling the regular employee's position. A regular employee assigned to fill the position of an absent employee shall be given the opportunity to hold that position throughout the absence. For the purpose of

this section only, all regularly employed school bus operators are considered to be employed within the same building or working station.

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- (c) Regular school service personnel shall be returned by the county board of education to the same position held prior to any approved leave of absence or period of recovery from injury or The school service personnel shall retain all rights, privileges and benefits which had accrued at the time of the absence or accrued under any other provision of law during the 10 absence and shall have all rights, privileges and benefits generally accorded school service employees at the time of return to work.
- (d) The salary of a substitute service employee shall be 14 based upon his or her years of employment as defined in section eight of this article and as provided in the state minimum pay scale set forth in section eight-a of this article and shall be in accordance with the salary schedule of persons regularly employed in the same position in the county in which he or she is employed.
 - (e) Before any substitute service employee enters upon his or her duties, he or she shall execute with the county board a written contract as provided in section five, article two of this chapter.
 - (f) To establish a uniform system of providing a fair and equitable opportunity for substitutes to enter upon their duties for the first time, the following method shall be used: initial order of assigning newly employed substitutes shall be determined by a random selection system established by the affected substitute employees and approved by the county board. This initial priority order shall be in effect only until the substitute service personnel have entered upon their duties for the first time.
- (q) Substitute service employees who have worked thirty days a school system shall have all rights pertaining to 34 suspension, dismissal and contract renewal as is granted to regular service personnel in sections six, seven, eight and eighta, article two of this chapter.

House Bill 4601

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage.

Signed by Governor: April 7, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18-9A-7, §18-9D-2, §18-

9D-6, §18-9D-8, §18-9D-15, and §18-9D-16

<u>Title</u>: Relating to public education generally

Major Provisions:

- For the 2004-05 school year only, removes the amount provided through the school aid formula for the replacement of school buses

- For the 2004-05 school year only, requires the transportation allowance of each county to include an allocation for the purpose of trips related to academic classroom curriculum in an equal amount that was provided during the current school year
- Redefines "facilities plan" and "school major improvement plan" to include in the definitions various requirements that were previously spread through other sections
- For the school year beginning July 1, 2004 only, provides that funds that in other years would be made available from excess lottery funds to the school construction fund may not be transferred to the school construction fund, and in lieu thereof, are to be made available for legislative appropriation
- For the school year beginning July 1, 2004 only, up to \$5 million dollars of the amounts in the fund may be appropriated by the Legislature for budget shortfalls
- Allows the SBA to use part of the 3% of certain revenues to fund vocational programs at comprehensive high schools and vocational schools cooperating with community and technical college programs; encourages county boards to cooperate with community and technical colleges in the use of existing or the development of new vocational technical facilities; and requires all projects eligible for funds from the 3% to be submitted directly to the SBA and makes the SBA solely responsible for evaluating the project
- Prohibits the expenditure of 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 10-year facilities plan

- Requires the SBA to provide a county with an explanation of the factors for the decision to fund or not fund a project
- Throughout the bill, clarifies that the SBA can only expend certain moneys on projects authorized in accordance with §18-9D-16; authorizes the SBA to establish guidelines and procedures for project evaluation, etc.

ENROLLED H. B. 4601

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(By Delegates Mezzatesta, Williams, Tabb, Renner, Swartzmiller, Kuhn and Hartman)

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[Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage.]

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AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-9A-7 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend and reenact §18-9D-2, §18-9D-6, §18-9D-8, §18-9D-15 and §18-9D-16 of said code, all relating to public education; suspending basic foundation allocation for bus replacement and providing allocation for academic trips for one school year; school building authority; redefining certain terms; correcting references; allowing expenditure of certain moneys for vocational programs at comprehensive high schools and vocational schools cooperating with community and technical programs; encouraging cooperation relating vocational technical facilities; authorizing appropriation of up to certain amount of school construction funds for budget purposes for next school year only; providing that excess lottery revenues not be transferred to school construction fund for the next school year only, with funds made available for legislative appropriation; project submission and evaluation; requiring facilities plan as condition of receiving providing for certain guidelines and procedures by authority plans, plan modifications and evaluating projects; clarifying that certain revenues can only be expended projects authorized in accordance with the guidelines and procedures section; and providing for certified list projects to joint committee.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §18-9A-7 of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that §18-9D-2, §18-9D-6, §18-9D-8, §18-9D-15 and §18-9D-16 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

40 ARTICLE 9A. PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPORT.

§18-9A-7. Foundation allowance for transportation cost.

The allowance in the foundation school program for each county for transportation shall be the sum of the following computations:

(1) Eighty-five percent of the transportation cost within each high_density county and ninety percent of the transportation cost within each low_density county for maintenance, operation and related costs, exclusive of all salaries: Provided, That for the school year beginning the first day of July, one thousand ninetyeight, and thereafter, in the event a any county that uses an alternative fuel such as compressed natural gas or acceptable alternative fuel for the operation of all or any portion of its school bus system, the allowance in the foundation 53 school program for each such the county for that portion of its 54 school bus system shall be ninety-five percent 55 transportation cost for maintenance, operation and related costs,

exclusive of all salaries, incurred by the use of the alternatively fueled school buses: *Provided*, *however*, That any county using an alternative fuel and qualifying for the additional allowance shall submit a plan regarding the intended future use of alternatively fueled school buses;

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- (2) The total cost, within each county, of insurance premiums on buses, buildings and equipment used in transportation: *Provided*, That such the premiums were procured through competitive bidding;
- (3) For the school year beginning the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-nine, and thereafter, aAn amount equal to eight and one-third percent of the current replacement value of the bus fleet within each county as determined by the state board , such amount to be used only for the replacement of buses. The amount shall only be used for the replacement of buses. Buses purchased after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-nine, that are driven one hundred eighty thousand regardless of year model, will be subject replacement value of eight and one-third percent as determined by the state board: Provided, That for the school year beginning on the first day of July, two thousand four, only, the allowance in the foundation school program for each county for transportation shall not include an amount for the replacement of buses. addition, in any school year in which its net enrollment increases when compared to the net enrollment the year immediately preceding, a school district may apply to the state superintendent for funding for an additional bus. The state superintendent shall make a decision regarding each application based upon an analysis of the individual school district's net enrollment history and transportation needs: Provided, <u>however</u>, That the superintendent shall not consider any application which fails to document that the county has applied for federal funding for additional buses. If the state superintendent finds that a need exists, a request for funding shall be included in the budget request submitted by the state board for the upcoming fiscal year;
- (4)Eighty-five of percent the cost οf contracted transportation services and public utility transportation within each high-density county and ninety percent of the cost of contracted transportation services and public utility transportation within each low-density county;
- (5) Aid in lieu of transportation equal to the state average amount per pupil for each pupil receiving the aid within each county; and
- (6) Ninety-five percent of the transportation cost for maintenance, operation and related costs, exclusive of all salaries, for transporting students to and from classes at a multicounty vocational center.

The total state share for this purpose shall be the sum of the county shares: Provided, That no county shall receive an allowance which is greater than one—third above the computed state average allowance per transportation mile multiplied by the total transportation mileage in the county: Provided, however, That one half of one percent of the transportation allowance distributed to each county shall be for the purpose of trips related to academic classroom curriculum and not related to any extracurricular

activity: Provided further, That for the school year beginning on 1 the first day of July, two thousand four, only the transportation allowance of each county shall include an allocation for the purpose of trips related to academic classroom curriculum and not related to any extracurricular activity. The allocation shall equal the amount distributed to the county for this purpose in the 7 school year beginning on the first day of July, two thousand 8 three: And provided further, That any remaining funds credited to 9 a county for the purpose of trips related to academic classroom curriculum during the fiscal year shall be carried over for use in 10 the same manner the next fiscal year and shall be separate and 11 12 apart from, and in addition to, the appropriation for the next fiscal year: And provided further, That the state board may request a county to document the use of funds for trips related to 14 15 academic classroom curriculum if the board determines that it is 16

The state department of education shall cause a comprehensive study to be made relating to student transportation. The study shall examine, but is not limited to, the issues of funding, timeliness of data used for formula distribution, service personnel needed, inter-county service, regionalization of services, bus routes, amount of time students spend on buses, maintenance, safety training, and alternative transportation systems. The state department of education shall submit a report of the study to the legislative oversight commission on education accountability by the fifteenth day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-nine.

SCHOOL BUILDING AUTHORITY. ARTICLE 9D.

§18-9D-2. Definitions.

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The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this article, have the following meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

- (1) "Authority" means the school building authority of West Virginia or, if the authority shall be is abolished, any board or officer succeeding to the principal functions thereof, or the school building authority or to whom the powers given to the authority are given by law;
- (2) "Bonds" means bonds issued by the authority pursuant to this article;
- (3) "Construction project" means a project in the furtherance of a facilities plan with a cost of the project greater than five hundred thousand dollars for the new construction, expansion or major renovation of facilities, buildings and structures for school purposes, including the acquisition of land for current or future use in connection therewith, with the construction project, as well as new or substantial upgrading of existing equipment, machinery, furnishings, installation of utilities and other convenient placing similar items in connection with construction project into operation: Provided, That construction project may not include such items as books, computers or equipment used for instructional purposes, fuel, supplies, routine utility services fees, routine maintenance costs, ordinary course of business improvements and other items 54 which are customarily deemed considered to result in a current or ordinary course of business operating charge: Provided, however,

That a construction project may not include a major improvement project;

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- (4) "Cost of project" means the cost of construction, expansion, renovation, repair and safety upgrading of facilities, buildings and structures for school purposes; the cost of land, equipment, machinery, furnishings, installation of utilities and other similar items convenient in connection with placing the foregoing project into operation; and the cost of financing, interest during construction, professional service fees and all other charges or expenses necessary, appurtenant or incidental to the foregoing, including the cost of administration of this article;
- (5) "Facilities plan" means <u>a ten-year</u> countywide comprehensive educational facilities plan for school facilities required prior to the distribution of state funds to any county board pursuant to subsection (s), section sixteen of this article; established by the county board in accordance with guidelines adopted by the authority to meet the goals and objectives of this article that: (i) Addresses the existing school facilities and facility needs of the county to provide a thorough and efficient education in accordance with the provisions of this code and policies of the state board; (ii) best serves the needs of the individual student, the general school population and the communities served by the facilities; (iii) includes a school major improvement plan as defined in this section; (iv) is updated annually to reflect projects completed, current enrollment projections and new or continuing needs; and (v) is approved by the state board and the authority prior to the distribution of state funds pursuant to this article to any county board or other entity applying for funds;
- (6) "Project" means a construction project or a major improvement project;
- (7) "Region" means the area encompassed within and serviced by a regional educational service agency established pursuant to section twenty-six, article two of this chapter;
- (8) "Revenue" or "revenues" means moneys deposited in the fund pursuant building capital improvements to operation of section ten, article nine-a of this chapter; moneys deposited in the school construction fund pursuant to operation of section thirty, article fifteen, chapter eleven of this code and pursuant to the operation of section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code; moneys deposited in the school building debt service fund pursuant to section eighteen, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code; moneys deposited in the school major improvement fund pursuant to the operation of section thirty, article fifteen, chapter eleven of this code; any moneys received, directly or indirectly, from any source for use in any project completed pursuant to this article; and any other moneys received by the authority for the purposes of this article;
- (9) "School major improvement plan" means a ten-year school maintenance plan <a href="that:(i) Is prepared by a county board of education in accordance with the guidelines established by the authority and incorporated in its countywide comprehensive educational facilities plan or is to be prepared by each county

board of education and by the state board of education or the administrative council of an area vocational educational center if in accordance with the quidelines if such entity the entities seeks funding from the authority for a major improvement project; which school major improvement plan is required prior to the distribution of state funds for a major improvement project pursuant to subsection (b), section sixteen of this article; and (ii) addresses the regularly scheduled maintenance for all school facilities of the county or under the jurisdiction of the entity seeking funding; (iii) includes a projected repair and replacement schedule for all school facilities of the county or of entity seeking funding; (iv) addresses the major improvement needs of each school within the county or under the jurisdiction of the entity seeking funding; and (v) is required prior to the distribution of state funds for a major improvement project pursuant to this article to the county board, state board or administrative council; and

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(10) "School major improvement project" means a project with a cost greater than fifty thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars for the renovation, expansion, the repair and safety upgrading of existing school facilities, buildings and structures, including the substantial repair or upgrading of equipment, machinery, building systems, utilities and other similar items convenient in connection with such renovation, upgrading in the furtherance of a school major or improvement plan: Provided, That a major improvement project may not include such items as books, computers or equipment used for instructional purposes, fuel, supplies, routine utility services fees, routine maintenance costs, ordinary course of business improvements and other items which are customarily considered to result in a current or ordinary course of business operating charge.

\$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 the 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 may pledge all or any part of the revenues paid into the school building capital improvements fund 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 any additional protective pledge of revenues 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 provide in the resolution and in the trust agreement for priorities on the revenues paid into the school building capital improvements fund 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.

 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 authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article 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.

There is continued in the state treasury a special revenue fund named the school building debt service fund into which shall be deposited, 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 ninety-four. Additionally, the authority may provide in the resolution and in the trust agreement for priorities on the revenues paid into the school building debt service fund 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, 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.

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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: Provided, That after the authority 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 authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article on a cash basis.

(c) There is continued in the state treasury a special revenue fund named the school construction fund into which shall be deposited the amounts specified in section thirty, article fifteen, chapter eleven of this code and section eighteen-a, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code, together with any moneys appropriated to the fund by the Legislature: Provided, That for the school year beginning the first day of July, two thousand and four, only, funds from the excess lottery allocated in section eighteen-a, article twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code shall not be transferred to the school construction fund and, in lieu thereof, made available for legislative appropriation: Provided however, That for the school year beginning the first day of July, two thousand and four, only, up to five million dollars of the amounts in the fund may be appropriated by the Legislature for budget <u>shortfalls</u>. 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 (k), section fifteen of this article.

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- (d) There is continued in the state treasury a special revenue fund named the school major improvement fund into which shall be deposited 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 redesignated for other purposes bу appropriation The school major improvement fund shall be an Legislature. 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.
- (e) The Legislature finds and declares that the supreme court 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. Legislature further finds and declares that the financial capacity of a county to construct, lease and improve school facilities depends upon the county's bonding capacity (local property wealth), voter 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 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 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. Legislature 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 7 8 9 twenty-two, chapter twenty-nine of this code, to appropriate 10 revenues to two special revenue funds for the purposes of construction and improvement of school building facilities. 11 12 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 14 15 generate additional county funds for those purposes through bonds 16 and special levies whenever possible. The Legislature further encourages the school building authority, the state board and 17 18 of education propose boards to uniform 19 specifications for comparable projects whenever possible to meet 20 county needs at the lowest possible cost.

The Legislature 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 four and six, article X of the constitution of West Virginia; and section one, article XII of said constitution.

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§18-9D-8. Use of proceeds of bonds; bonds exempt from taxation.

(a) The maximum aggregate face value of bonds that may be issued by the authority, for which the moneys in the school building debt service fund are to be pledged, is four hundred million dollars. The issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this article shall be authorized, from time to time, by resolution or resolutions of the school building authoritywhich shall set forth the proposed projects authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article and provide for the issuance of bonds in amounts sufficient, when sold as hereinafter as provided in this section, to provide moneys considered sufficient by the authority to pay the costs, less the amounts of any other funds available for the costs or from any appropriation, grant or gift for the costs: Provided, That bond issues from which bond revenues are to be distributed in accordance with section fifteen of this article for projects authorized pursuant to the provisions of section sixteen of this article are shall be not required to set forth the proposed The resolution shall prescribe the projects in the resolution. rights and duties of the bondholders and the school building authority, and, for that purpose, may prescribe the form of the trust agreement hereinafter referred to in this section. bonds may be issued, from time to time, in such amounts; shall be of such series; bear such date or dates; mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their respective dates; bear interest at such rate or rates; be in such denominations; be in either coupon or registered, carrying registration, exchangeability and interchangeability privileges; be payable in such medium of payment and at such place or places

within or without the state; be subject to such terms of redemption at such prices not exceeding one hundred five percent of the principal amount of the bonds; and be entitled to such priorities on the revenues paid into the fund pledged for repayment of the bonds as may be provided in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in any trust agreement made in connection with the bonds: *Provided*, *however*, That revenue bonds issued on or after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four, which are secured by lottery proceeds shall mature at such time or times not exceeding ten years from their respective dates.

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- (b) The bonds shall be signed by the governor, and by the president or vice president of the authority, under the great seal of the state, attested by the secretary of state, and the coupons attached to the bonds shall bear the facsimile signature of the president or vice president of the authority. In case any of the officers whose signatures appear on the bonds or coupons cease to be officers before the delivery of the bonds, the signatures shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if the officers had remained in office until the delivery. The revenue bonds shall be sold in the manner determined by the authority to be for the best interests of the state.
- (c) Any pledge of revenues made by the school building authority for revenue bonds issued prior to the twentieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, pursuant to this article is valid and binding between the parties from the time the pledge is made; and the revenues pledged shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without any further physical delivery thereof of the revenues pledged or further act. The lien of the pledge is valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise, irrespective of whether the parties have notice of the lien of the pledge, and the pledge shall be a prior and superior charge over any other use of the revenues pledged.
- (d) The proceeds of any bonds shall be used solely for the purpose or purposes as may be generally or specifically set forth in the resolution authorizing those bonds and shall be disbursed the manner and with the restrictions, if any, that the authority provides in the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in the trust agreement referred to in this section securing the same bonds. If the proceeds of the bonds, by error in calculations or otherwise, are less than the cost of any projects specifically set forth in the resolution, additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of the deficiency; and unless otherwise provided for in the resolution or trust agreement hereinafter mentioned, the additional bonds shall be considered to be of the same issue, and are entitled to payment from the same fund, without preference or priority, as the bonds before issued for the projects. If the proceeds of bonds issued for the projects specifically set forth in the resolution authorizing the bonds issued by the authority exceed the cost of the bonds, the surplus may be used for any other projects determined by the school building authority authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article or in any other manner that the resolution authorizing the bonds

Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the 1 provides. 2 authority may, under like restrictions, issue temporary bonds with 3 or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds upon the 4 issuance of the definitive bonds.

(e) After the issuance of any of revenue bonds, the revenues pledged for the revenue bonds shall not be reduced as long as any of the revenue bonds are outstanding and unpaid except under the terms, provisions and conditions that are contained in the 9 resolution, trust agreement or other proceedings under which the 10 revenue bonds were issued.

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- (f) The revenue bonds and the revenue refunding bonds, and 12 bonds issued for combined purposes shall, together with the interest on the bonds, are exempt from all taxation by the state of West Virginia, or by any county, school district, municipality or political subdivision thereof.
- (g) To meet the operational costs of the school building 17 authority, the school building authority may transfer to a special 18 revenue account in the state treasury interest on any debt service 19 reserve funds created within any resolution authorizing the issue 20 of bonds or any trust agreement made in connection with the bonds, 21 for expenditure in accordance with legislative appropriation or allocation of appropriation.
- 23 (h) Any school construction bonds issued under this section 24 shall be issued on parity with any existing school building 25 authority bonds previously issued under this article.

\$18-9D-15. Legislative intent; allocation of money among categories of projects; lease purchase options; limitation on time period for expenditure of project allocation; county maintenance budget requirements; project disbursements over period of years; preference for multicounty arrangements; submission of project designs; set-aside to encourage local participation; etc.

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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 improvement of school facilities so as to meet educational needs of the people of this state in an efficient and The authority economical manner. shall make 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 projects <u>authorized</u> in <u>accordance</u> with the for provisions of section sixteen of this article 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 authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article proposed by the state board or an administrative council for school facilities the direct supervision of the state board council, respectively. Furthermore, upon administrative application by a county board, the authority may allocate and expend under this subsection moneys for school major improvement projects for vocational programs at comprehensive high schools, vocational schools cooperating with community and technical college programs, or both. Each county board is encouraged to cooperate with community and technical colleges in the use of existing or development of new vocational technical facilities. All projects eligible for funds from this subsection shall be submitted directly to the authority which shall be solely responsible for the project's evaluation: 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 facilities 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.

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- (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.
- (d) An amount that is no more than five percent of the moneys 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) other moneys received by the authority, except deposited into the school major improvement fund, may be reserved by the authority for multiuse vocational-technical education facilities projects 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 projects, including and for equipment and equipment updates at the facilities, authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article. 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, board, an administrative council or 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
- (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 with for projects funded in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen of this article.

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- (f) If a county board of education proposes to finance a project that is approved pursuant to authorized in accordance with 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:
- (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 any terms and conditions as that 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 investment contract, and annual renewals of the 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 is 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: 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

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- (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.
- (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 section, any county board or other entity to whom moneys are allocated by the authority that fails failing to expend the money within three years of the allocation shall forfeit the allocation and thereafter is ineligible for further allocations pursuant to this section until the county board it 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. amount forfeited shall be added to the total funds available in construction fund of the authority for future Funds may not be distributed to any allocation and distribution. county board that does not have a comprehensive educational facility plan approved by the state board and the for any project under this article unless the responsible entity has a facilities plan approved by the state board and the school building authority and is prepared to commence expenditure of the funds during the fiscal year in which the moneys are distributed.
- (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 for projects authorized 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 for any project under this section unless the responsible entity has a facilities plan approved by the state board and the authority and is to commence expenditures of the funds during the fiscal year in which the moneys are distributed: however, That any moneys allocated to a county board project and not distributed to that county board for that project shall be deposited in an account to the credit of that county board the project, the principal amount to remain to the credit of and available to the county board project 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 improvement fund in that fiscal year.
- (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. To be eligible to receive an allocation of school major improvement funds from the

authority, a county board must have expended in the previous fiscal year an amount of county moneys equal to or exceeding the lowest average amount of money included in the county 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 shall promulgate rules relating to county boards' maintenance budgets, including items which shall be included in the budgets.

- (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.
- (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 for projects authorized in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen 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.

- (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.
- (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.
- (n) 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 over a period of for more than three years;
- (2) The authority may not approve the use of more than fifty percent of the revenue available for distribution in any given

fiscal year for projects that are to be funded over more a period
of 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. Authority to establish guidelines and procedures for facilities and major improvement plans generally; need-based eligibility; guidelines for modifications and updates, etc.; guidelines for project evaluation; submission of certified list of projects to be funded; department on-site inspection of facilities; enforcement of required changes or additions to project plans.
- (a) The authority shall establish quidelines and procedures to promote the intent and purposes of this article and assure the prudent and resourceful expenditure of state funds for projects under this article including, but not limited to, the following: 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 and includes up-to-date projections of student enrollments 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) <u>Guidelines</u> and <u>procedures</u> for the facilities plans, school major improvement plans and projects submitted in the furtherance of the plans that address, but are not limited to, the following: 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.
 - (A) All of the elements of the respective plans as defined in

section two of this article;

- (B) The procedures for a county to submit a preliminary plan, a plan outline or a proposal for a plan to the authority prior to the submission of the facilities plan. The preliminary plan, plan outline or proposal for a plan shall be the basis for a consultation meeting between representatives of the county and members of the authority, including at least one citizen member, which shall be held promptly following submission of the preliminary plan, plan outline or proposal for a plan to assure understanding of the general goals of this article and the objective criteria by which projects will be evaluated, to discuss ways the plan may be structured to meet those goals, and to assure efficiency and productivity in the project approval process:
- (C) The manner, time line and process for the submission of each plan and annual plan updates to the authority;
- (D) The requirements for public hearings, comments or other means of providing broad-based input on plans and projects under this article within a reasonable time period as the authority may consider appropriate. The submission of each plan 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;
- (E) Any project specifications and maintenance specifications considered appropriate by the authority including, but not limited to, such matters as energy efficiency, preferred siting, construction materials, maintenance plan and any other matter related to how the project is to proceed;
- (F) A prioritization by the county board, the state board or the administrative council submitting the plan of each project contained in the plan. In prioritizing the projects, the county board, the state board or the administrative council submitting the plan shall make determinations in accordance with the objective criteria formulated by the school building authority in accordance with this section. The priority list is one of the criteria that shall be considered by the authority deciding how the available funds should be expended;
- (G) The objective means to be set forth in the plan and used in evaluating implementation of the overall plan and each project included in the plan. The evaluation must measure how the plan addresses the goals of this article and any guidelines adopted under this article, and how each project is in furtherance of the facilities plan and school major improvement plan, as applicable, as well as the importance of the project to the overall success of the facilities plan or school major improvement plan and the overall goals of the authority; and
- (H) Any other matters considered by the authority to be important reflections of how a construction project or a major improvement project or projects will further the overall goals of this article.
- _____(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; project specifications considered appropriate by the authority, and those matters which are considered by the authority to be important reflections of how the

project will further the overall goals of the authority and procedures which may be adopted by the authority 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 5 administrative council of an area vocational educational center 6 modify, update, supplement or otherwise submit changes or additions to an approved school major improvement plan. The 7 8 9 authority shall provide reasonable notification and sufficient time for the change or addition as delineated in guidelines 10 developed by the authority. 11

- (3) Guidelines and procedures for evaluating project proposals that are submitted to the authority that address, but are not limited to, the following:
- (A) Any project funded by the authority must be in furtherance of the facilities plan or school major improvement plan and in compliance with the quidelines established by the authority;
- (B) If a 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;
- (C) If a county board proposes to finance a construction project through a lease with an option to purchase pursuant to an investment contract as described in subsection (f), 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; and
- (D) The objective criteria for the evaluation of projects which shall include, but are not limited to, the following: 32
 - (i) How the current facilities do not meet and how the plan and any project under the plan meets the following:
 - (I) Student health and safety including, but not limited to, critical health and safety needs;
 - (II) Economies of scale, including compatibility with similar schools that have achieved the most economical organization, <u>facility use and pupil-teacher ratios;</u>
 - (III) Reasonable travel time and practical means of addressing other demographic considerations;
 - (IV) Multicounty and regional planning to achieve the most effective and efficient instructional delivery system;
- (V) Curriculum improvement and diversification, including the 44 use of instructional technology, distance learning and access to 45 46 advanced courses in science, mathematics, language arts and social 47 studies;
 - (VI) Innovations in education;

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- (VII) Adequate space for projected student enrollments;
- 50 (VIII) The history of efforts taken by the county board to propose or adopt local school bond issues or special levies to the 51 52 extent constitutionally permissible; and
 - (IX) Regularly scheduled preventive maintenance; and
- (ii) How the project will assure the prudent and resourceful 54 expenditure of state funds and achieve the purposes of this 55

article for constructing, expanding, renovating or otherwise improving and maintaining school facilities for a thorough and efficient education.

- (4) Guidelines and procedures for evaluating projects for funding that address, but are not limited to, the following:
- (A) Requiring each county board's facilities plan and school major improvement plan to 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 prioritize all the school improvement projects contained in the plan. The priority list shall be one of the criteria to be considered by the authority in determining how available funds shall 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;
- (B) The return to each county submitting a project proposal an explanation of the evaluative factors underlying the decision of the authority to fund or not to fund the project; and
- (C) The allocation and expenditure of funds in accordance with this article, subject to the availability of funds.
- (b) Prior to final action on approving projects for funding under this article, the authority shall submit a certified list of the projects to the joint committee on government and finance 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. Each ten-year school major improvement plan must be prepared pursuant to guidelines adopted by the authority in accordance with this section and must 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 must state the manner, timeline and process for submission of any plan, including a repair and replacement schedule for school facilities, to the authority; the maintenance specifications considered appropriate by the authority; and those matters which are 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 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 proposed rules for legislative review no later than the first day of December, one thousand nine hundred ninety-four. The quidelines regarding submission of the facilities plans and school major improvement plans 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 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) 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. The guidelines pertaining to quality educational facilities must 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;

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- (7) Adequate space for projected student enrollments; and
- 4 (8) To the extent constitutionally permissible, each 5 facilities plan must address the history of efforts taken by the county board to propose or adopt local school bond issues or 7 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. 10
 - (e) The guidelines pertaining to quality educational facilities must 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 must address regularly scheduled maintenance for all facilities within the county.
 - (f) Each county board's facilities plan and school major improvement plan 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 must prioritize all the school improvement projects contained in the plan. The priority list 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 must include the objective means to be used in evaluating implementation of the overall plan and each project included therein. The evaluation 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 52 regarding the on-site inspections and matters relating thereto, in consultation with the authority, as soon as practical and shall 54 submit 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 2 county board modify, update, supplement or otherwise submit 3 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 the change or addition as 10 delineated in quidelines developed by the authority.

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(j) Based on its on-site inspection or notification by the 12 authority to the state board that the changes or additions to a county's board facilities plan or school major improvement plan 14 required by the authority have not been implemented within the 15 time period prescribed by the authority, the state board shall 16 restrict the use of the necessary funds or otherwise allocate 17 funds from moneys appropriated by the Legislature for those 18 purposes set forth in section nine, article nine-a of this 19 chapter.

HOUSE BILL 4669

Effective Date:
Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage

Signed by Governor: March 31, 2004

<u>Code Reference</u>: Amends code by adding a new section designated

§18-2E-3f

<u>Title</u>: Relating to providing for special five-year

demonstration professional development schools

project

Major Provisions:

- Establishes a special five-year demonstration professional development school project to improve the academic achievement of all children

- Places the program under the direction of the state superintendent beginning with the 2004-05 school year
- Intends to provide an environment within which the public schools included in the project may collaborate with higher education, community organizations and the state board to develop replicable strategies to improve academic achievement for disadvantaged, minority and underachieving students.
- Gives the state superintendent the following powers and duties:
 - a) To select three public elementary or middle schools with significant enrollments of disadvantaged, minority and under-achieving students in each county containing five percent or more African-American students based on second month enrollment
 - b) To require county board cooperation to facilitate program implementation and resource coordination and allocation
 - c) To require professional development of staff in participating schools that is related to improving the performance of disadvantaged, minority and under-achieving students
 - d To craft job descriptions regarding training and experience and specify job duties as related to job performance in order to accomplish the mission of the demonstration project

- e) To provide specifications and direct county boards to post positions for school personnel that encompass the special qualifications and duties required of personnel; disallows any assertion that job descriptions and postings are narrowly defined to be the basis for a grievance relative to an employment decision
- f) To direct the West Virginia Department of Education, Center for Professional Development and RESAs to provide essential technical assistance and professional development relative to the successful implementation of programs
- g) To collaborate with higher education in developing professional development school program models with funds appropriated for this purpose subject to state board approval
- h) To require collaboration with local community organizations to improve student achievement and to increase parent/guardian involvement
- i) To provide for an independent evaluation of the demonstration school project
- j) To recommend to the state board and county boards the waiver of any policy that impedes implementation of programs
- Requires the state superintendent to provide status reports to LOCEA and to the state board annually; such reports may included improvement recommendations

Requires the state superintendent to recommend continuation or termination of the project prior to the regular session of the 2010 Legislature

1 **ENROLLED** H. B. 4669 3 (By Delegate Tabb, Williams, Paxton, Beach, 4 Crosier, Swartzmiller and Long) 5 6 7 [Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage.] 8 9 10 AN ACT to amend the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by 11 adding thereto a new section, designated §18-2E-3f, related to 12 requiring establishment of special five-year demonstration 13 professional development school project; making certain findings; 14 providing certain powers and duties of state superintendent with 15 respect to project; requiring reports; and excluding requirement 16 of specific appropriations. 17 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: 18 That the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by 19 adding thereto a new section, designated §18-2E-3f, to read as 20 follows: 21 ARTICLE 2E. HIGH QUALITY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. 22 §18-2E-3f. Special demonstration professional development school 23 project for improving academic achievement. 24 (a) The Legislature makes the following findings: (1) Well-educated children and families are essential 26 maintaining safe and economically sound communities; 27 (2) Low student achievement is associated with increased 28 delinquent behavior, higher drug use and pregnancy rates, and 29 higher unemployment and adult incarceration rates; (3) Each year, more students enter school with circumstances 30 31 in their lives that schools are ill-prepared to accommodate; (4) Ensuring access for all students to the rigorous curriculum they deserve requires effective teaching strategies that 34 include, but are not limited to, using a variety of instructional 35 approaches, using varied curriculum materials, engaging parent and 36 community involvement and support in the educational process, and 37 providing the professional development, support and leadership

38 <u>necessary for an effective school; and</u>
39 <u>(5) The achievement of all students can be dramatically</u>
40 <u>improved when schools focus on factors within their control, such</u>
41 <u>as the instructional day, curriculum and teaching practices.</u>

(b) The purpose of this section is to provide for the establishment of a special five-year demonstration professional development school project to improve the academic achievement of all children. The program shall be under the direction of the state superintendent and shall be for a period of five years beginning with the two thousand four - two thousand five school year. The intent of this section is to provide a special demonstration environment wherein the public schools included in the demonstration project may work in collaboration with higher education, community organizations and the state board to develop and implement strategies that may be replicated in other public schools with significant enrollments of disadvantaged, minority and under-achieving students to improve academic achievement. For this purpose, the state superintendent has the following powers and

1 duties with respect to the demonstration project:

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- (1) To select for participation in the demonstration project 3 three public elementary or middle schools with significant enrollments of disadvantaged, minority and under-achieving students 5 in each county in which the number of the African American students 6 is five percent or more of the total second month enrollment;
- (2) To require cooperation from the county board of the county wherein a demonstration project school is located to facilitate 9 program implementation and avoid any reallocation of resources for 10 the schools that are disproportionate with those for other schools of the county of similar classification, accreditation status and 12 <u>federal Title I identification;</u>
- (3) To require specialized training and knowledge of the 14 needs, learning styles and strategies that will most effectively 15 improve the performance of disadvantaged, minority and under-16 achieving students in demonstration project schools. These powers 17 include, but not limited to, the authority to craft job 18 descriptions with requirements regarding training and experience 19 and the right to specify job duties which are related to job 20 performance that reflect the mission of the demonstration project 21 school;
- (4) To provide specifications and direct the county board to 23 post the positions for school personnel employed at the 24 demonstration project school that encompass the special 25 gualifications and any additional duties that will be required of 26 the personnel as established in the job descriptions authorized 27 pursuant to subdivision (3) of this section. The assertion that 28 the job descriptions and postings are narrowly defined may not be 29 <u>used as the basis for the grievance of an employment decision for</u> 30 <u>positions at a demonstration project school;</u>
- (5) To direct the department of education, the center for 31 32 <u>professional development and the regional educational service</u> 33 agency to provide any technical assistance and professional 34 <u>development necessary for successful implementation of the</u> 35 demonstration school programs, including, but not limited to, any 36 <u>early intervention or other programs of the department to assist</u> 37 <u>low performing schools;</u>
- (6) To collaborate and enter into agreements with colleges and 38 39 universities willing to assist with efforts at a demonstration 40 <u>school to improve student achievement, including, but not limited</u>
 41 <u>to, the operation of a professional development school program</u> 42 model: Provided, That the expenditure of any funds appropriated for 43 the state board or department for this purpose shall be subject to approval of the state board;
- (7) To require collaboration with local community 45 46 organizations to improve student achievement and increase the 47 <u>involvement of parents and guardians in improving student</u> 48 <u>achievement;</u>
- (8) To provide for an independent evaluation of the 49 50 <u>demonstration school project, its various programs and their</u> 51 effectiveness on improving student academic achievement; and
- (9) To recommend to the state board and the county board the 53 waiver of any of their respective policies that impede the 54 <u>implementation of demonstration school programs</u>.
- 55 (c) The state superintendent shall make status reports to the

legislative oversight commission on education accountability and to the state board annually and may include in those reports any recommendations based on the progress of the demonstration project that he or she considers either necessary for improving the operations of the demonstration project or prudent for improving student achievement in other public schools through replication of successful demonstration school programs. The state superintendent shall make a recommendation to the Legislature not later than its regular session, two thousand ten, for continuation or termination of the program, which recommendation shall be accompanied by the findings and recommendations of the independent evaluation and these findings and recommendations shall be a major factor considered by the superintendent in making his or her recommendation.

15 <u>(d) Nothing in this section shall require any specific level</u> 16 of appropriation by the Legislature.

House Bill 4737

Effective Date: Passed March 12, 2004; in effect ninety days

from passage

Signed by Governor: April 5, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §18-7A-14b

<u>Title</u>: State Teachers Retirement System

<u>Major Provisions</u>:

- Revises the statute to enable any member of the State Teachers' Defined Benefit Retirement System who is absent from work while receiving temporary total disability benefits from the Workers' Compensation Division to purchase credited service for the time period that the member was absent from work as a result of a compensable injury

- Changes the time period that a member who desires to purchase credited service towards retirement from the one year period July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2004 to within two years of the disability period for which credit is sought
- Reduces the maximum number of years that may be purchased from five (5) years to two (2) years

ENROLLED H. B. 4737

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(By Delegates Romine, Poling, Stemple, Williams, Renner, Fragale and Paxton)

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[Passed March 12, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.]

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10 AN ACT to amend and reenact §18-7A-14b of the code of West 11 Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to providing options for 12 members of teachers retirement to make contributions for periods 13 of temporary total disability.

14 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

15 That §18-7A-14b of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be 16 amended and reenacted to read as follows:

17 ARTICLE 7A. STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM.

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

20 Any member who was absent from work while receiving temporary 21 total disability benefits pursuant to the provisions of chapter 22 twenty-three of this code as a result of a compensable injury 23 received in the course of and as a result of his or her employment 24 with the covered employer during the time period beginning the 25 first day of January, one thousand nine hundred eighty-eight and 26 the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred ninety-27 eight, may purchase credited service for that time period or those 28 time periods the member was absent from work as a result of a 29 compensable injury and receiving temporary total disability 30 benefits: *Provided*, That the member returned to work with his or 31 her covered employer within one year following the cessation of 32 temporary total disability benefits. The member desiring to 33 purchase such credited service may do so only by lump sum payment 34 from personal funds within two years of the end of the disability 35 period for which credit is sought to be purchased: 36 however, That <u>in order to the purchase of such service credit</u> 37 pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be completed 38 between the time period beginning the first day of July, two 39 thousand three and ending the thirtieth day of June, two thousand 40 four: Provided further, That in order to purchase such service 41 credit, the member shall pay to the board his or her regular 42 contribution and an equal amount that represents the employer's 43 contribution, based on the salary the member was receiving 44 immediately prior to having sustained such compensable injury: the 45 member shall pay to the board his or her regular contribution and 46 an equal amount that represents the employer's contribution, based 47 on the salary the member was receiving immediately prior to having 48 sustained such compensable injury: Provided further, That the 49 member purchasing service credit under the provisions of this 50 section may not be charged interest. The maximum number of years 51 of service credit that may be purchased under this section shall And provided further, That each year 52 not exceed five two: 53 purchased under this section shall count as a year of experience 54 for purposes of the increment set forth in section two or section 55 eight-a, article four, chapter eighteen-a of this code,

1 applicable.

Senate Bill 296

Effective Date: Passed March 5, 2004; in effect ninety days

from passage

Signed by Governor: March 18, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and adds new sections §18A-3A-4

<u>Title</u>: Relating to Continuation of the Center for

Professional Development Board

Major Provisions:

 Authorizes continuation of the Center for Professional Development Board until July 1, 2010, unless sooner terminated, continued, or

reestablished

1 **ENROLLED** 2 Senate Bill No. 296 3 (BY SENATORS BOWMAN, BAILEY, CALDWELL, JENKINS, KESSLER, MCCABE, MINARD, 4 ROWE, SNYDER, WHITE, BOLEY, MINEAR AND WEEKS) 5 6 [Passed March 5, 2004; in effect ninety days from passage.] 7 8 9 AN ACT to amend the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new section, designated §18A-3A-4, relating 10 11 to continuation of the center for professional development 12 13 Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia: That the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended 14 15 by adding thereto a new section, designated §18A-3A-4, to read as 16 follows: 17 ARTICLE 3A. CENTER FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT. §18A-3A-4. Continuation of center for professional development 18 19 board. The center for professional development board shall continue 20 to exist until the first day of July, two thousand ten, unless 21 22 sooner terminated, continued or reestablished pursuant to the 23 provisions of article ten, chapter four of this code.

Senate Bill 408

Effective Date:
Passed March 13, 2004; in effect from passage

Signed by Governor: April 6, 2004

Code Reference: Amends and reenacts §11-8-6f and §18-9A-11

<u>Title</u>: Growth County School Facility Act

Major Provisions:

- Creates the Growth County School Facility Act

- Defines a growth county as any county that has experienced an increase in second month net enrollment of fifty or more during any three of the last five years
- Requires any county board that qualifies to pass a resolution to confirm that it has chosen to participate
- Allows any county board that qualifies and has chosen to participate to place in a separate account, designated as the Growth Counties Facilities Act Fund, the tax collections received from the regular property tax levy on the assessed values of new construction or improvements to existing real property, or newly acquired personal property
- Specifies that the estimated tax collections from application of the regular school board levy rate to these new property values shall be excluded from the local share calculation

ENROLLED

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

Senate Bill No. 408

(BY SENATORS SNYDER, HELMICK, ROSS AND UNGER)

[Passed march 13, 2004; in effect from passage.]

A BILL to amend and reenact §11-8-6f of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; and to amend and reenact §18-9A-11 of said code, all relating generally to levies by county boards of education and expenditure of property taxes collected from the levies; allowing growth counties to use provisions of growth county school facilities act; providing that high-growth counties may place certain property tax revenues in a growth county school facilities act fund to be used for the benefit of school facilities in the high-growth county; allowing moneys in the fund to be carried over from year to year; and providing that revenues deposit in a growth county school facilities act fund are not considered local share for purposes of the state aid formula.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §11-8-6f of the code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; and that §18-9A-11 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 11. TAXATION.

ARTICLE 8. LEVIES.

§11-8-6f. Effect on regular school board levy rate when appraisal results in tax increase; creation and implementation of growth county school facilities act; creation of growth county school facilities act fund.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where any annual appraisal, triennial appraisal or general valuation of property would produce a statewide aggregate assessment that would cause an increase of one percent or more in the total property tax revenues that would be realized were the then current regular levy rates of the county boards of education to be imposed, such the rate of levy for county boards of education shall be reduced uniformly statewide and proportionately for all classes of property for the forthcoming tax year so as to cause the rate of levy to produce no more than one hundred one percent of the previous year's projected statewide aggregate property tax revenues from extending the county board of education levy rate, unless subsection (b) of this section is complied with. The reduced rates of levy shall be calculated in the following manner: (1) The total assessed value of each class of property as it is defined by section five, article eight of this chapter for the assessment period just concluded shall be reduced by deducting the total assessed value of newly created properties not assessed in the previous year's tax book for each class of property; (2) the resulting net assessed value of Class I property

shall be multiplied by .01; the value of Class II by .02; and the values of Class III and IV, each by .04; (3) total the current year's property tax revenue resulting from regular levies for the boards of education throughout this state and multiply theresulting the resulting sum by one hundred one percent: Provided, That the one hundred one percent figure shall be increased by the amount the boards of educations' increased levy provided for in subsection (b), section eight, article one-c of this chapter; (4) divide the total regular levy tax revenues, thus increased in subdivision (3), above of this subsection, by the total weighted net assessed value as calculated in paragraph two subdivision (2) of this subsection and multiply the resulting product by one hundred; the resulting number is the Class I regular levy rate, stated as cents-per-one hundred dollars of assessed value; and (5) the Class II rate is two times the Class I rate; Classes III and IV, four times the Class I rate as calculated in the preceding subdivision: Provided, however, That the rate of levy for county boards of education for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three shall be equal to the rate of levy calculated for the fiscal year beginning on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-two, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. An additional appraisal or valuation due to new construction or improvements, including beginning recovery of natural resources, to existing real property or newly acquired personal property shall not be an annual appraisal or general valuation within the meaning of this section, nor shall the assessed value of such the improvements be included in calculating the new tax levy for purposes of this section. Special levies shall not be included in any calculations under this section.

- (b) After conducting a public hearing, the Legislature may, by act, increase the rate above the reduced rate required in subsection (a) of this section if any such an increase is deemed determined to be necessary.
- (c) This section shall be effective as to any regular levy rate imposed for the <u>Growth</u> county boards of education for taxes due and payable on or after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-one <u>school facilities act</u>. If any provision of this section is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or its application and to this end the provisions of this section are declared to be severable.—Legislative Findings. —

The Legislature finds and declares that there has been, overall, a statewide decline in enrollment in the public schools of this state; due to this decline, most public schools have ample space for students, teachers and administrators; however, some counties of this state have experienced significant increases in enrollment due to significant growth in those counties; that those counties experiencing significant increases do not have adequate facilities to accommodate students, teachers and administrators. Therefore, the Legislature finds that county commissions in those high-growth counties should have the authority to designate revenues generated from the application of the regular school board levy due to new

- construction or improvements placed in a growth county school facilities act fund to be used to for school facilities in those counties to promote the best interests of this state's students.

 (1) For the purposes of this subsection, "growth county" means any county that has experienced an increase in second month net enrollment, excluding kindergarten students less than five years of age without an individualized education program, of fifty or more during any three of the last five years, as determined by the
- (2) The provisions of this subsection shall only apply to any growth county, as defined in subdivision (1) of this subsection, that, by resolution of its county board of education, chooses to use the provisions of this subsection.
- (3) For any growth county, as defined in subdivision (1) of this subsection, that adopts a resolution choosing to use the provisions of this subsection, pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, assessed values resulting from additional appraisal or valuation due to new construction or improvements, including beginning recovery of natural resources, to existing real property or newly acquired personal property, shall be designated as new property values and identified by the county assessor. The statewide regular school board levy rate as established by the Legislature shall be applied to the assessed value designated as new property values and the resulting property tax revenues collected from application of the regular school board levy rate shall be placed in a separate account, designated as the growth counties school facilities act fund. Revenues deposited in the growth counties school facilities act fund shall be appropriated by the county board of education for construction, maintenance or repair of school facilities. Revenues in the fund may be carried over for an indefinite length of time and may be used as matching funds for the purpose of obtaining funds from the school building authority or for the payment of bonded indebtedness incurred for school facilities. Estimated school board revenues generated from application of the regular school board levy rate to new property values are not to be considered as local funds for purposes of the computation of local share under the provisions of section eleven, article nine-a, chapter eighteen of this code.
- (d) This section, as amended during the legislative session in the year two thousand four, shall be effective as to any regular levy rate imposed for the county boards of education for taxes due and payable on or after the first day of July, two thousand four. If any provision of this section is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or its application and to this end the provisions of this section are declared to be severable.

CHAPTER 18. EDUCATION.

ARTICLE 9A. PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPPORT.

department of education.

- §18-9A-11. Computation of local share; appraisal and assessment of property.
- (a) For the fiscal year beginning on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred ninety-three, and thereafter, on On the

basis of each county's certificates of valuation as to all classes of property as determined and published by the assessors pursuant to section six, article three, chapter eleven of this code for the next ensuing fiscal year in reliance upon the assessed values annually developed by each county assessor pursuant to the provisions of articles one-c and three, chapter eleven of this code said chapter, the state board shall for each county compute by application of the levies for general current expense purposes, as defined in section two of this article, the amount of revenue which such the levies would produce if levied upon one hundred percent of the assessed value of each of the several classes of property contained in the report or revised report of the value, made to it by the tax commissioner as follows:

- (1) The state board shall first take ninety-five percent of the amount ascertained by applying these rates to the total assessed public utility valuation in each classification of property in the county.
- (2) The state board shall then apply these rates to the assessed taxable value of other property in each classification in the county as determined by the tax commissioner and shall deduct therefrom five percent as an allowance for the usual losses in collections due to discounts, exonerations, delinquencies and the like. All of the amount so determined shall be added to the ninety-five percent of public utility taxes computed as provided above, in subdivision (1) of this subsection and this total shall be further reduced by the amount due each county assessor's office pursuant to the provisions of section eight, article one-c, chapter eleven of this code and this amount shall be the local share of the particular county.

As to any estimations or preliminary computations of local share that may be required prior to the report to the Legislature by the tax commissioner, the state board of education shall use the most recent projections or estimations that may be available from the tax department for such that purpose.

- (b) Whenever in any year a county assessor or a county commission shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section in setting the valuations of property for assessment purposes in any class or classes of property in the county, the state tax commissioner shall review the valuations for assessment purposes made by the county assessor and the county commission and shall direct the county assessor and the county commission to make such corrections in the valuations as may be necessary so that they shall comply with the requirements of chapter eleven of this code and this section, and the tax commissioner shall enter the county and fix the assessments at the required ratios. Refusal of the assessor or the county commission to make the corrections shall constitute ground constitutes grounds for removal from office.
- (c) For the purposes of any computation made in accordance with the provisions of this section, in any taxing unit in which tax increment financing is in effect pursuant to the provisions of article eleven-b, chapter seven of this code, the assessed value of a related private project shall be the base assessed value as defined in section two of said article.

(d) For purposes of any computation made in accordance with the provisions of this section, in any county where the county board of education has adopted a resolution choosing to use the provisions of the growth county school facilities act set forth in section six-f, article eight, chapter eleven of this code, estimated school board revenues generated from application of the regular school board levy rate to new property values, as that term is designated in said section, may not be considered local share funds and shall be subtracted before the computations in subdivisions (1) and (2), subsection (a) of this section are made.

SB 448

Effective Date: Passed March 13, 2004; in effect ninety days

from passage

Signed by Governor: April 7, 2004

Code Reference: Repeals §18

§18B-1A-B, §18B-3C-7, §18B-6-2a, §18B-6-3a, §18B-6-4, §18B-6-4b and §18B-113-7; amends and reenacts §18-2-1, §18B-1-1a, §18B-1-2, §18B-1-3, §18B-1-6, §18B-1A-2, §18B-1B-4, §18B-1B-5, §18B-1B-6, §18B-2A-1, §18B-2A-4, §18B-2B-1, §18B-2B-2, §18B-2B-3, §18B-2B-4, §18B-2A-6, §18B-2B-1, §18B-2B-2, §18B-2B-3, §18B-2B-4, §18B-2B-5, §18B-2B-6, §18B-2B-7, §18B-2B-8, §18B-2C-3, §18B-2C-4, §18B-3C-2, §18B-3C-3, §18B-3C-4, §18B-3C-5, §18B-3C-6, §18B-3C-8, §18B-3C-9, §18B-3C-10, §18B-3C-12, §18B-4-1, §18B-4-2, §18B-4-7, §18B-5-4, §18B-6-1, §18B-6-1a, §18B-7-1, §18B-9-1, §18B-9-2, §18B-10-2; and to add new sections designated §18B-1B-11, §18B-2A-6, §18B-2B-6a, §18B-6-2, \$18B-6-3, \$18B-6-4, \$18B-6-6, \$18B-7-12, and §18B-10-16

Title:

education Relating to generally; higher education; community and technical college education; post-secondary education; state board membership; powers and duties of higher education policy commission and council for community and technical college education; post-secondary education; for qoals definitions; transferring certain rules and clarifying expanding and rule-making authority; developing and approving institutional compacts and master plans; establishing benchmarks indicators; and authorizing emergency rule; selecting peer institutions; legislative financing goals; budget authority of commission and council; graduate provision of baccalaureate and reducing duration of education; certain grants; higher education personnel; developing public policy agenda; commission membership; consistency and cooperation among commission, and certain boards and establishing priorities and distributing funds for capital projects; employment of staff; appointments to boards and commissions; transfer of certain course credits; approval of new institutions, programs and courses; employment of chancellor for higher education;

powers and duties; evaluations and contracts; appointment of institutional presidents; evaluations; role of governing and advisory commission and boards, council appointments; requiring study of certain institutions providing post-secondary education; requiring reports to legislative oversight commission on education accountability; powers and duties of governing boards and institutional boards of advisors; authority of governing board in determining institutional status; changing status certain baccalaureate institutions; establishing or continuing governing and advisory boards for certain institutions; membership; terms of office; legislative findings; employment of chancellor community and technical college education; evaluations and contracts; maintenance of employee benefits; council membership and terms of office; qualifications; jurisdiction and authority of council; employment of staff; tuition and fees; certain fee transfer; standards developing for remedial developmental courses; higher education report card; authorization to withdraw certain powers from a governing board; transfer and expansion of certain administrative, programmatic and control; establishing budgetary certain deadlines for commission and council; transferring certain fund and authorizing expenditures; employee transfer; powers and duties chancellor; establishing οf conforming structure of certain advisory groups; membership and terms of office; exceptions; meetings; development of search and screening quidelines; establishing certain advisory groups; clarifying certain expenses; modifying deadline for attaining independent accreditation; exceptions; council options; district consortia elimination; community and consortia districts technical college established; consortia powers, duties, responsibilities and operation; modifying title of certain employees; continuation in office; council authority over certain degree service and fee programs; requirement modification and limitation; employee reorganization; supervision of certain employees; essential services; employment of vice chancellor for administration; deadline for employment; modifying certain purchasing and competitive bidding requirements; certain employee seniority and displacement authority modification; duty of council regarding personnel classification system; creation, collection and use of certain fees; and eliminating certain obsolete provisions

Major Provisions:

(Impacting Public Education)

- Removes the WV Community and Technical College Council (CTCC) from the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Policy Commission (HEPC) and designates it as the governing board for community/technical colleges
- Requires both the CTCC and HEPC to participate in developing and articulating the state Public Policy Agenda for Higher Education
- Requires the CTCC and HEPC to employ a chancellor who serves as its will and pleasure
- Deletes language that allows the State
 Superintendent of Schools to designate someone to serve on the HEPC in his place
- Defines CEO of CTCC as "Chancellor for Community and Technical College Education" (ChCTC)
- Requires the CTC Chancellor to work closely with members of the State Board of Education and with the State Superintendent of Schools to assure that the following goals are met:
 - * Development and implementation of a seamless kindergarten-through-college system of education; and
 - * Appropriate coordination of missions and programs
- Requires the ChCTC to serve as an ex officio, nonvoting member of the State Board of Education thereby furthering the goals of cooperation and coordination between the CTCC and the State Board of Education
- Adds the following members to the CTCC:
 - * Chairperson of the West Virginia Work Force Investment Council;
 - * Director of the West Virginia Development Office, or designee;
 - * President or designee of state AFL-CIO; and

- * Chair of the HEPC, who serves as an ex officio, nonvoting member
- Establishes policies to ensure that students can transfer and apply toward the requirements for a degree the maximum number of credits earned at any regionally accredited in-state or out-of-state higher education institution with as few requirements to repeat courses or to incur additional costs as is consistent with sound academic policy
- Establishes policies in cooperation with the CTCs, for students who have gained knowledge and skills through employment, participation in education and training at career-technical schools, etc., to receive academic credit or advanced placement standing toward a college degree
- Establishes a President as CEO at each CTC, including those administratively linked
- Requires the development of state plans for Secondary and Postsecondary Vocational-Technical-Occupational and Adult Basic Education in conjunction with the State Board of Education
- Requires that CTC service offerings in each region will include implementation of Seamless Curricula and the EDGE program
- Establishes "CTC Consortia Districts" in lieu of District Consortia
- Maintains a unified effort between CTCs and public career technical centers to meet the documented workforce training needs of the district
- Integrates secondary and postsecondary curriculum and programs that are targeted to meet regional labor market needs
- Increases integration of Adult Literacy, Adult Basic Education, Federal WIAs, and CTC programs and services to expedite the transition of adults from welfare to gainful employment
- Designates a CTC in each Consortia District to serve as the Facilitating Institution
- Facilitates development of Statements of Commitment signed by all participating institutions in the region, as to how community and technical college education will be delivered
- Provides that participating institutions are not subordinate to the facilitating institution
- Establishes CTC Consortia Planning Districts as

follows:

* Northern Panhandle CTC District

Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel Facilitating institution is West Virginia Northern CTC

Participating institutions:

WVNCTC

John Marshall High School

John D. Rockefeller Center and

Other public career-technical education

schools offering postsecondary programs

* North Central WV CTC District

Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Doddridge, Harrison, Braxton, Lewis, Calhoun, Gilmer and Upshur Facilitating institution is Fairmont State CTC

* Participating institutions:

Fairmont State CTC

Glenville State College

Randolph County Vocational-Technical Center Monongalia County Technical Education Center United Technical Center

Marion County Technical Center

Fred W. Eberle Technical Center and

Other public career- technical schools offering postsecondary programs

* Mid-Ohio Valley CTC District

Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Jackson and Roane

Facilitating institution is WVU at Parkersburg Participating institutions:

WVU at Parkersburg

WV Northern CTC

Roane-Jackson Technical Center

Gaston Caperton Center

Wood County Technical Center and

Other public career- technical schools

offering postsecondary program

* Potomac Highlands CTC District

Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral and Hampshire

Facilitating institution is Eastern WV CTC Participating institutions:

Eastern WV CTC

South Branch Career and Technical Center Mineral County Technical Center and Other public career-technical schools offering postsecondary programs

Shenandoah Valley CTC District

Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Facilitating institution is Shepherd CTC Participating institutions:

Shepherd CTC

James Rumsey Technical Institute and Other public career- technical schools offering postsecondary programs

* Advantage Valley CTC District

Fayette, Kanawha, Clay, Putnam, Cabell, Mason and Wayne

Facilitating institution is Marshall CTC Participating institutions:

WVU Tech CTC

WV State CTC

Marshall CTC

Carver Career Center

Garnet Career Center

Ben Franklin Career Center

Putnam County Technical Center

Cabell County Career-Technical Center and

Other public career- technical schools offering postsecondary programs

* Southern Mountains CTC District

Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Mingo, Wyoming and McDowell

Facilitating institution is Southern WV CTC Participating institutions:

Southern WV CTC

New River CTC

Boone County Career and Technical Center Wyoming County Technical Center

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center

McDowell County Career and Technology Center

Mingo County Vocational-Technical Center Charles Yeager Technical Center; and Other public career- technical schools offering postsecondary programs

* Southern CTC District

Raleigh, Summers, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe and Mercer Facilitating institution is New River CTC Participating institutions:

New River CTC

Southern WV CTC

Bluefield State College

Academy of Careers and Technology

Fayette Plateau Vocational-Technical Center

Summers County High School

Monroe County Technical Center

Mercer county Technical Center and

Other public career-technical schools offering postsecondary programs

* Concord College, Fairmont State College, Shepherd College and West Virginia State College become universities on the effective date of the bill This lengthy bill is related to higher education. To either read or download this bill, go to $\frac{\text{ftp:}//129.71.164.29/2004/RS/senate/SB400-499/}{448} \text{ to open the bill.}$