# Summary of Budget Amendments Adopted by the Senate and by the House of Delegates to the 2020-2022 Biennial Budget as Introduced (HB/SB 30) Affecting the Direct Aid to Public Education and Department of Education Central Office Budgets

This document provides a summary of amendments to the introduced 2020-2022 biennial budget (House Bill (HB) 30/Senate Bill (SB) 30) that were adopted separately by the House of Delegates and by the Senate on February 20, 2020. The respective amendments proposed by the House of Delegates and by the Senate change the budget introduced by Governor Northam in HB 30/SB 30. The proposed changes affect fiscal years 2021 and 2022. FY 2021 will begin on July 1, 2020, and end on June 30, 2021. FY 2022 will begin on July 1, 2021, and end on June 30, 2022.

The budget actions proposed by Governor Northam in HB 30/SB 30 were communicated in Attachment A of [Superintendent’s Memo 287-19](http://www.doetest.virginia.gov/administrators/superintendents_memos/2019/287-19.docx), dated December 17, 2019. The original text of that attachment is repeated in this document for reference purposes. The subsequent budget actions proposed by the Senate and House of Delegates are summarized in this document and are reflected in italicized text.

Information related to the Governor’s, Senate’s, and House’s proposals for the Direct Aid to Public Education and the Virginia Department of Education (VDOE) Central Office budgets for 2020-2022 is organized in the following sections:

[**Section A: Amendments to the Direct Aid to Public Education Budget**](#bookmark=id.1fob9te)

[Technical Updates to Existing Direct Aid Programs Included in HB 30/SB 30](#bookmark=id.3znysh7)

[Direct Aid Budget Policy Changes Included in HB 30/SB 30](#bookmark=id.2et92p0)

[Direct Aid Budget Policy Changes Not Included in HB 30/SB 30](#_Direct_Aid_Budget)

[Direct Aid Budget Language Changes Included in HB 30/SB 30](#bookmark=id.tyjcwt)

[Direct Aid Budget Language Changes Not Included in HB 30/SB 30](#_Language-Only_Amendments_for)

[**Section B: Amendments to the VDOE Central Office Budget**](#bookmark=id.1t3h5sf)

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## A. 2020-2022 DIRECT AID TO PUBLIC EDUCATION BUDGET

### Technical Updates to Existing Direct Aid Programs Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Rebenchmark Direct Aid Costs for 2020-2022 (as presented to the Board of Education in September 2019)

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget includes the state’s share of routine rebenchmarking of costs for all Standards of Quality (SOQ) and other Direct Aid programs. These technical adjustments include updates for factors such as funded salaries, Annual School Report data used to calculate prevailing costs, inflation factors, Standards of Learning (SOL) test score updates, enrollment updates, and projected caseloads for Lottery, incentive, and categorical programs. The [2020-2022 Board of Education rebenchmarking presentation](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/boe/meetings/2019/work-session/09-sep/2020-2022-rebenchmarking.pptx), dated September 18, 2019, provides additional information used to make these technical updates. These adjustments reflect the cost of continuing current programs with the required biennial data updates used in the funding formulas, and do not reflect any changes in policy. For FY 2021, routine rebasing of costs for the SOQ and other Direct Aid programs results in an increase in state cost of $289.6 million. For FY 2022, the increase in state cost is $306.1 million.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Technical Updates to Direct Aid Accounts for 2020-2022 Subsequent to the Rebenchmarking Budget Presented to the Board of Education in September 2019

**Governor –** The introduced budget includes the state’s share of cost for additional technical updates related to the rebenchmarking process that occurred after the Board of Education presentation in September 2019. These technical adjustments include updates to factors such as enrollment projections, inflation factors, SOL test failure rate data, and caseloads for Lottery, incentive, and categorical programs. These adjustments reflect the cost of continuing current programs with the required data updates used in the funding formulas, and are not reflective of any changes in policy. These updates decrease the state’s share of cost by $29.0 million in FY 2021 and by $41.6 million in FY 2022.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget. The Senate proposal also includes a technical update to the Special Education – State Operated Program to recognize program growth in FY 2021. This proposal increases state costs by $900,000 in FY 2021 and by $1.0 million in FY 2022. The Senate also proposes a reduction in VPSA Educational Technology grant funding due to the expected closure of a regional center in FY 2021. This proposal would reduce bond proceeds by $26,000 in each year of the biennium.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Updates for the Recalculation of the Local Composite Index (LCI) for 2020-2022

**Governor** *–* The [2020-2022 Composite Index of Local Ability-to-Pay](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/school_finance/budget/compositeindex_local_abilitypay/2020-2022/composite-index-2022.xlsx) was recalculated using 2017 base-year data provided by the Department of Taxation for adjusted gross income, taxable retail sales, and the true value of real property. The estimates of local population for 2017 are provided by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia, and the March 31, 2018, Average Daily Membership (ADM) is based on data reported by school divisions to VDOE. Updating Direct Aid accounts based on the recalculated 2020-2022 LCI increases the state’s share of Direct Aid funding by $7.3 million in FY 2021 and $7.5 million in FY 2022. The funding impact on school divisions varies depending on whether a school division’s LCI increased or decreased compared to its 2018-2020 LCI.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget. The Senate also updates the composite index for Montgomery County based upon a data correction. The update changed the composite index value for Montgomery County only. Composite index values and state funding distributions for all other school divisions remain unchanged compared to the Governor’s introduced budget. This proposal increases state costs by $200,000 in both years.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Update Sales Tax Projections

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget reflects the most recent estimates of sales tax revenue dedicated to public education for FY 2021 and 2022, as computed by the Department of Taxation. The revised sales tax estimates include both the one percent portion and the one-eighth percent portion that are appropriated for distribution to school divisions based on school-age population. The projected sales tax entitlement contained in the Excel template reflects the revised estimates for these two sales tax sources combined as a single revenue line item.

The Department of Taxation’s latest estimate of the one percent and one-eighth percent sales tax revenue is $1,540,200,000 for FY 2021 and $1,566,200,000 for FY 2022. These revised sales tax estimates are approximately $53.9 million higher in FY 2021 and $79.9 million higher in FY 2022 than the FY 2020 estimate. As required by the Basic Aid funding formula, estimated payments have been adjusted to reflect the decrease in the state’s share of cost resulting from the projected increase in sales tax revenues.

The amount of the Basic Aid offset depends on each division’s LCI. The state’s share of Basic Aid decreases approximately $30.1 million in FY 2021 and $44.6 million in FY 2022 due to the revised sales tax estimates. The net change in state funding to school divisions (due to both the estimated sales tax revenue increase and the Basic Aid offset) is an increase of $23.8 million in FY 2021 and an increase of $35.3 million in FY 2022.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Update Driver’s Education Funding in Basic Aid

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget decreases non-general fund revenues received from the Department of Motor Vehicles for driver’s education costs by $630,000 in FY 2022. These non-general fund revenue decreases are replaced by like amounts of general fund increases within the Basic Aid formula. This change does not impact the funded per pupil amounts for Basic Aid or projected payments for Basic Aid in FY 2022, but is only a fund source change within the Basic Aid formula.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Update Lottery Revenue Estimate

**Governor** *–* Total Lottery proceeds are projected to decrease by $12.7 million to $616.2 million in FY 2021 and by $6.5 million to $622.3 million in FY 2022, compared to the FY 2020 Lottery estimate. The total projected Lottery amounts in FY 2021 and 2022 are being used to fund the state share of the cost of various programs, such as the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount, Early Reading Intervention, K-3 Primary Class Size Reduction, Special Education Regional Tuition, and SOL Algebra Readiness.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to increase Lottery Proceeds by $40.2 million in FY 2021 and by $34.0 million in FY 2022. The total Lottery Proceeds amounts would be increased to $656.3 million in both years. $27.5 million of the increase in each year would be directed towards the School Construction Grants program, which is described later in this document. The remainder of the Lottery increase is used to reverse the general fund offset that was included in the introduced budget for an unexpected decline in Lottery revenues.*

***House*** *– Proposes to increase Lottery Proceeds by $41.8 million in FY 2021 and by $43.8 million in FY 2022. The total Lottery Proceeds amounts would increase to $658.0 million in FY 2021 and to $666.1 million in FY 2022. The increase in Lottery Proceeds would be directed to the Supplemental Lottery PPA, which is described later in this document.*

### Direct Aid Budget Policy Changes Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Update Employer Contribution Rates for Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Fringe Benefits

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget proposes higher employer contribution rates for instructional retirement benefits in 2020-2022 (16.62 percent for FY 2021 and 2022) than was funded for FY 2020 (15.68 percent). The prevailing non-professional VRS rate has been updated and is funded at 6.52 percent for both years of the biennium. This prevailing rate is used for state funding purposes only; the actual non-professional rate charged to school divisions by VRS will vary by school division. For the retiree health care credit, the rates proposed for 2020-2022 reflect a rate change from FY 2020 for FY 2021 and 2022 (1.20 percent to 1.21 percent). These rate changes increase state funding by $31.9 million in FY 2021 and $32.0 million in FY 2022 compared to costs based on the FY 2020 rates used in the Chapter 854 budget.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FUNDED FRINGE BENEFIT RATES** | **FY 2020** | **Proposed FY 2021** | **Proposed FY 2022** |
| Instructional & Professional Support VRS (Employer Share) (Does not include RHCC - see below) | 15.68% | 16.62% | 16.62% |
| Instructional & Professional Support VRS (Employee Share) | 5.00% | 5.00% | 5.00% |
| **Total Instructional & Professional Support VRS Rate** | 20.68% | 21.62% | 21.62% |
| Group Life (Employer Share) | 0.52% | 0.54% | 0.54% |
| Retiree Health Care Credit (*Paid as part of the VRS Instructional retirement per pupil amount)* | 1.20% | 1.21% | 1.21% |
| Non-professional Support VRS | 6.28% | 6.52% | 6.52% |
| Social Security | 7.65% | 7.65% | 7.65% |
| Health Care Premium | $5,086 | $5,504 | $5,504 |
| Total Instructional Benefit Percent (Employer Share) | 25.05% | 26.02% | 26.02% |
| Total Non-professional Support Benefit Percent (Employer Share) | 14.45% | 14.71% | 14.71% |

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget. The House budget also proposes to increase the funded Retiree Health Care Credit rate from 1.21 percent to 1.36 percent in both years. This proposal increases state payments to school divisions by $5.0 million in FY 2021 and by $5.2 million in FY 2022. This proposal also produces a marginal increase to the K-3 Class Size Reduction program distributions in each year of the biennium.*

#### Fund the State Share of a Compensation Supplement for Funded SOQ Instructional and Support Positions in FY 2022

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget provides a 3.0 percent salary increase in FY 2022 with an effective date ofJuly 1, 2021, for funded SOQ instructional and support positions. The state funding is calculated with an effective date of July 1, 2021, for funded SOQ instructional and support positions, for Academic Year Governor’s Schools, and for Regional Alternative Education Programs. Funded SOQ instructional positions include teacher, school counselor, librarian, instructional aide, principal, and assistant principal positions funded through the SOQ staffing standards for each school division. The introduced budget provides $145.1 million for the state share of a 3.0 percent salary increase effective July 1, 2021, to school divisions which certify to VDOE that salary increases of a minimum average of 3.0 percent have been or will have been provided to instructional and support personnel during the 2020-2022 biennium, either in the first year or in the second year or through a combination of the two years. While the aforementioned minimum average 3.0 percent pay increase must be provided by school divisions in order to receive the state funds, a required local match based on the division LCI formerly required under the Compensation Supplement formula is not specifically required in FY 2022 under this action.

***Senate*** *– Proposes an increase in the Compensation Supplement in the Governor’s introduced budget from 3.0 to 4.0 percent in FY 2022 for SOQ funded instructional and support personnel. This proposal increases state costs by $48.2 million in FY 2022. The Senate proposal also requires school divisions to provide a local match based on the local composite index.*

***House*** *– Proposes to replace the Compensation Supplement in the Governor’s introduced budget with a 2.0 percent Compensation Supplement effective July 1, 2020, and another 2.0 percent Compensation Supplement effective July 1, 2021. School divisions would be required to provide a minimum 2.0 percent increase in each year of the biennium to be eligible for the state funding. This proposal increases state costs by $95.5 million in FY 2021 and $50.0 million in FY 2022.*

#### Increase Funding in the SOQ for School Counselors

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget increases state funding in the SOQ for school counselors in FY 2021 and FY 2022. The funded staffing standards for school counselors in FY 2020 are 455-to-1 in elementary schools, 370-to-1 in middle schools, and 325-to-1 in high schools. This action reduces the staffing ratios to 375-to-1 in elementary schools, 325-to-1 in middle schools, and 300-to-1 in high schools in FY 2021, consistent with Section 22.1-253.13:2, H.4.a., Code of Virginia. Then in FY 2022, there will be additional reductions of all funded staffing ratios to 250-to-1. This amendment provides an additional $21.2 million in state funding to school divisions in FY 2021 and $78.1 million in FY 2022.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to amend the staffing standard for school counselors to 300-to-1 in all schools in FY 2022. This would decrease state payments to school divisions by $38.5 million in FY 2022.*

***House*** *– Proposes to amend the staffing standard for school counselors to 325-to-1 in all schools in FY 2022. This would decrease state payments to school divisions by $53.2 million in FY 2022.*

#### Increase Staffing Ratios for English as a Second Language Program

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget increases the staffing ratio for the English as a Second Language program in FY 2021 and 2022. This action increases the number of funded positions from 17 per 1,000 students in FY 2020 to 20 per 1,000 students in FY 2021 and 2022. This change increases state funding for the English as a Second Language program by $13.3 million in FY 2021 and by $14.3 million in FY 2022.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Proposes to reduce the staffing standard for English as a Second Language teachers to 18.5 per 1,000 students in FY 2021. This proposal would reduce state payments to school divisions by $6.7 million in FY 2021. The proposal does not make any changes to the staffing standard in the Governor’s introduced budget for FY 2022.*

#### Update Literary Fund Transfer for VRS Retirement

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget updates the transfer from the Literary Fund to support the state’s share of cost for teacher retirement. These updates decrease general fund support for teacher retirement by $25.7 million in FY 2021 and increase general fund support by $53.3 million in FY 2022. This action does not affect division per pupil amounts or projected entitlements for VRS retirement in FY 2021 or 2022, but is only a change in the source of funding.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Provide Additional Funding for At-Risk Add-on

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget proposes an additional $61.1 million in FY 2021 and $79.3 million in FY 2022. This action is based on increasing the Basic Aid per pupil add-on range from a maximum of the range of 16.0 percent in FY 2020 to 23.0 percent in FY 2021 and to 25.0 percent in FY 2022. A portion of the increases in funding are offset by a corresponding decrease in the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Proposes to increase the maximum Per Pupil At-Risk Add-on to 24.0 percent in FY 2021 and to 26.0 percent in FY 2022. This proposal increases state payments to school divisions by $8.7 million in each year of the biennium.*

#### Decrease State Funding for the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget proposes a decrease to the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount in FY 2021 and 2022, from the state’s share of $366.01 per pupil in FY 2020 to $314.62 per pupil in FY 2021 and the state’s share of $287.96 per pupil in FY 2022. This action decreases state funding to school divisions by $34.9 million in FY 2021 and by $52.8 million in FY 2022. The decrease in the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount program will be used to fund increases to the At-Risk Add-on in FY 2021 and 2022. School divisions continue to be permitted to spend these funds on both recurring and non-recurring expenditures with no local match required.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Proposes to increase the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount from the state’s share of $314.62 in FY 2021 to $374.23 and from the state’s share of $287.96 in FY 2022 to $350.16. This proposal increases state payments to school divisions by $41.8 million in FY 2021 and $43.8 million in FY 2022.*

#### School Meals Expansion

**Governor** – The introduced budget provides state funding of $5.3 million in FY 2021 and $5.3 million in FY 2022 to local school divisions to reduce or eliminate the cost of school breakfast and lunch for students eligible for reduced price meals under the National School Lunch Program and School Breakfast Program. VDOE is authorized to reduce payments proportionately so the state appropriation is not exceeded.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Proposes to eliminate state funding for this initiative. This proposal would reduce state payments to school divisions by $5.3 million in each year of the biennium. However, this funding is redirected to the increased Per Pupil At Risk Add-on proposal discussed on the previous page.*

#### Games of Skill Per Pupil Amount

**Governor** – The introduced budget provides state funding of $50.0 million in FY 2021, or the state’s share of $71.29 per pupil, and $75.0 million in FY 2022, or the state’s share of $106.55 per pupil, for the Games of Skill Per Pupil Amount. The fund source for this proposal is contingent upon the passage of legislation by the 2020 General Assembly. School divisions are permitted to spend these funds on both recurring and non-recurring expenditures. These funds do not require a local match. VDOE is authorized to reduce payments proportionately to account for shortfalls in Games of Skill revenues. These funds are distributed using a formula that is similar to that used for Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount distribution.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to eliminate funding for the Games of Skill program. This proposal would reduce state payments to school divisions by $50.0 million in FY 2021 and $75.0 million in FY 2022.*

***House*** *– Proposes to eliminate funding for the Games of Skill program in FY 2021 and FY 2022. This funding is replaced with $10.0 million in FY 2021 and $35.0 million in FY 2022 in supplemental per pupil payments from the general fund, which are distributed based on the state’s share of $14.25 per pupil in FY 2021 and the state’s share of $49.72 per pupil in FY 2022.*

#### No Loss Funding

**Governor –** The introduced budget provides No Loss funding for school divisions that experience a decrease in state formula entitlements in FY 2021 and 2022 as compared to FY 2020. This action increases state payments by $2.6 million in FY 2021 and $2.3 million in FY 2022 to the affected school divisions.

***Senate*** *– Based upon other Senate budget actions, state distributions to school divisions are updated for the No Loss funding originally included in the Governor’s introduced budget. Senate proposals have reduced the No Loss payments to school divisions by $1.1 million in FY 2021 and $300,000 in FY 2022.*

***House*** *– Based upon other House budget actions, state distributions to school divisions are updated for the No Loss funding originally included in the Governor’s introduced budget. House proposals have reduced the No Loss payments to school divisions by $800,000 in FY 2021 and by $300,000 in FY 2022.*

#### Funding Actions Related to the Virginia Preschool Initiative

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget includes several proposed initiatives related to the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI). These actions are listed below.

##### VPI Non-participation Rate

In addition to the technical updates to the VPI funding formula, the introduced budget also assumes a projected VPI non-participation rate in FY 2021 and 2022 at 20.0 percent, which is a decrease from the 25.69 percent rate for FY 2020. As a result, state funding for VPI decreases by $21.6 million in FY 2021 and $21.7 million in FY 2022 by applying the projected non-participation factor to the total funding. This estimate of VPI non-participation impacts the total state appropriation for the program, but does not change the division-level allocation of student slots or projected entitlement amounts.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Increase VPI Per Pupil Amount in FY21 and FY22

In addition to technical updates to the VPI funding formula, the introduced budget increases the per pupil amount in FY 2021 and 2022 by 10.0 percent each year. This change increases the per pupil amount from $6,326 in FY 2020 to $6,959 in FY 2021 and to $7,655 in FY 2022. This action increases state payments to school divisions by $8.6 million in FY 2021 and by $18.2 million in FY 2022.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Increase Virginia Preschool Initiative Plus Per Pupil Amount in FY21 and FY22

The introduced budget increases the per pupil amount for the Virginia Preschool Initiative Plus (VPI+) program in FY 2021 and FY 2022 by 10.0 percent each year. This action increases the per pupil amount from $6,326 in FY 2020 to $6,959 in FY 2021 and to $7,655 in FY 2022. This action increases state payments to school divisions by $600.00 in FY 2021 and by $1.2 million in FY 2022. This action maintains consistency with the funded per pupil amounts in the VPI program.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Mixed-Delivery Add-on Grant

**Please note that this grant is the only new pre-kindergarten initiative that is distributed to school divisions in the Excel file.**

The introduced budget provides state funding of $5.0 million in FY 2021 and $5.0 million in FY 2022 for an add-on grant to incentivize mixed-delivery services through private providers. The grant will be $2,500 per child with the intent to provide services for up to 2,000 children. These grants are intended to reduce the variance between the cost of VPI and the cost to serve a child in a community-based or private setting. Grant recipients are encouraged to support inclusive practices of children with special needs in their classrooms. Localities that wish to participate in the program will be required to indicate the number of slots that will be used in community-based or private provider settings in their May 15 VPI applications. State funds for this initiative are distributed based upon budgeted VPI slots in FY 2021.

***Senate*** *–**Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *–Proposes a transfer $4.4 million in FY 2021 and $4.9 million in FY 2022 from VPI Plus to the Mixed Delivery Grant program. However, amended budget language stipulates that these amounts are flexible funding to supplement any of the new VPI initiatives.*

##### Pilot Program to Serve At-Risk Three-Year Olds

The introduced budget provides state funding of $2.8 million in FY 2021 and $6.1 million in FY 2022 for a pilot program that serves at-risk three-year olds who are Virginia residents and unserved by Head Start. Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis. School divisions will apply for grants as a part of the May 15 VPI application. Requirements for pilot program participants include: (i) broad stakeholder support, (ii) tracking outcomes of participating children, (iii) demonstration of how federal and state support will be maximized to preserve existing birth to five slots, (iv) inclusive practices for children with special needs, and (v) collaboration with social services, program accepting child care subsidy payments, Head Start providers, private child care providers, and early childhood special education and early intervention programs. Grant awards will be based on: (i) communities with limited child care options, (ii) programs that provide a mixed-delivery setting, or (iii) communities that demonstrate full support of public and private providers. Grant awards will be equivalent to the funded per pupil amount in the VPI program.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Additional Funding for Children on VPI Waitlists

The introduced budget provides state funding of $4.0 million in FY 2021 and $3.3 million in FY 2022 to serve children on VPI waitlists. Guidelines for the distribution of funds will be established by VDOE. The distribution of slots to the VPI waitlists will be completed by July 1 each year.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Expansion of Public-Private Delivery of Preschool Programs

The introduced budget provides additional state funding of $8.5 million for both FY 2021 and 2022 to expand a pilot initiative to support public-private delivery of pre-kindergarten services for at least 1,000 at-risk three- and four-year-olds each year. This action increases state support to $10.0 million for both FY 2021 and 2022. These programs must provide at least school-year services.

VDOE will establish measurable academic standards for student achievement and success so that students will be ready to enter kindergarten. Students will be required to be evaluated in the fall and spring by each participating provider and grantees must certify that the VPI program follows established standards, which must align with the Virginia Kindergarten Readiness Program, in order to receive the funding for quality preschool education and criteria for the service components. VDOE will ensure quality teacher-child interactions through a research-based observation instrument at least once every two years.

In FY 2021, the Virginia Early Childhood Foundation will begin receiving applications. All applications must be submitted by August 15, 2020. Beginning with FY 2022, applications must be submitted by May 15, 2021. The application shall identify the lead agency for the proposal who is responsible for developing a local plan for the delivery of preschool services in private settings. Each application should outline the coordination of resources and the combination of funding streams in order to serve the greatest number of at-risk three- and four-year-olds. Each proposal must also exhibit coordination of comprehensive services, including schools, child care providers, social services, Head Start, the local health department, and other groups as identified in the proposal. Additionally, the proposal must denote a plan for inclusive services for children with special needs. Local plans must indicate the number of at-risk three- and four-year-olds to be served. Grant recipients will be provided maximum flexibility to fully implement the associated goals and objectives of the pilot.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to reduce state funding for the public-private delivery pilot by $2.0 million in each year of the biennium.*

***House*** *– Proposes to reduce state funding for the public-private delivery pilot by $7.0 million in each year of the biennium.*

##### Increase VPI Class Sizes

The introduced budget provides state funding of $6.4 million in FY 2021 and $7.1 million in FY 2022 to increase staffing ratios in VPI classrooms. This will facilitate the use of allocated slots. For VPI classrooms that exceed the benchmarks set by the Board of Education, classrooms may be staffed at one teacher per ten students or less, or at one teacher and one full-time teacher’s aide per 20 students or less, with a maximum class size of 20 students.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Language Directing Rebenchmarking of the VPI Per Pupil Amount

VDOE is required to develop a plan to biennially rebenchmark the funded per pupil amount for the VPI program. In developing the plan, VDOE must (i) identify the needs to implement the plan, (ii) include relevant stakeholders, such as local VPI administrators and local finance staff, (iii) identify necessary legislative or appropriation act amendments, and (iv) implement the plan effective with the introduced 2022-2024 biennial budget to the 2022 General Assembly.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Local Match for VPI

The introduced budget amends language related to the local match for the VPI program. Chapter 854, 2019 Acts of Assembly, requires that at least 75.0 percent of local match will be cash and no more than 25.0 percent of local match will be in-kind. The Governor’s budget reduces the cash local match to at least 50.0 percent and the in-kind local match can be no greater than 50.0 percent.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Supplemental Education Assistance Programs

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget includes new Supplemental Education Assistance Programs in FY 2021 and 2022 and amendments to existing programs.

##### American Civil War Museum

The introduced budget provides $1.0 million in both FY 2021 and 2022 to support high-quality, off-site learning experiences for students to engage in educational content, aligned to the SOL, and related to the history of the American Civil War.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to remove funding for this initiative. This proposal would reduce state payments by $1.0 million in each year of the biennium.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### African American History Museum and Cultural Center of Virginia

The introduced budget provides $1.2 million in FY 2021 and $1.3 million in FY 2022 to support high-quality, off-site learning experiences and traveling exhibitions for students to engage in educational content, aligned to the SOL, related to African American History.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to remove funding for this initiative. This proposal would reduce state payments by $1.2 million in FY 2021 and $1.3 million in FY 2022.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Western Virginia Public Education Consortium

The introduced budget provides $50,000 in both FY 2021 and 2022 to support an annual job fair and professional development conference for teachers and administrators from the consortium’s 23-member school divisions.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Early Childhood Educator Incentive

The introduced budget provides $3.0 million in FY 2021 and $5.0 million in FY 2022 to strengthen quality and reduce turnover in hard-to-serve preschool classrooms. VDOE is responsible for the development of program guidelines and the distribution of state funds.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Increase Funding for Communities in Schools

The introduced budget provides additional state funding for the Communities in Schools (CIS) program of $800,000 in both FY 2021 and 2022. The additional funding is intended to strengthen and sustain existing programming in Hampton Roads, Northern Virginia, Petersburg, Richmond, and Southwest Virginia, and expand programming to new schools.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Proposes to reduce funding for this initiative by $800,000 in both years of the biennium.*

##### Increase Funding for Greater Richmond Area Scholarship Program

The introduced budget provides additional state funding of $500,000 in both FY 2021 and 2022 for the Greater Richmond Area Scholarship Program (GRASP). GRASP provides financial aid, scholarships, and counseling to students and families in need.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Proposes to reduce funding for this initiative by $500,000 in both years of the biennium.*

##### Increase Funding for Jobs for Virginia Graduates

The introduced budget provides additional state funding of $1.7 million in both FY 2021 and 2022 for Jobs for Virginia Graduates.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Eliminate Funding for Robots for Autism

Elimination of the Robots for Autism program generates a state savings of $0.2 million in both years of the biennium.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

##### Eliminate Funding for Charter School Supplement

Elimination of the Charter School Supplement generates a state savings of $0.1 million in both years of the biennium.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

### Direct Aid Budget Policy Changes Not Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Add One-Time Bonus for SOQ-funded Instructional and Support Personnel and Academic Year Governor’s Schools

### *Senate – Proposes funding for the state share of a 3.0 percent bonus for funded SOQ instructional and support personnel and Academic Year Governor’s Schools instructional and support personnel in FY 2021. The payment would be made on December 1, 2020. This proposal would increase state payments by $122.8 million in FY 2021. The Senate proposal requires school divisions to provide a local match based on the local composite index.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### School Construction Grants Program

***Senate*** *– Proposes $27.5 million in state funding in each year of the biennium for nonrecurring expenditures. Nonrecurring costs shall include school construction, additions, infrastructure, site acquisition, renovations, technology, and other expenditures related to modernizing classroom equipment, school safety equipment, or school safety renovations, and debt service payments on school projects completed during the last ten years. State distributions include a floor funding level of $100,000 per school division. School divisions also receive state payments based on the previous year’s March 31 ADM, adjusted by the local composite index. School divisions are encouraged to utilize value engineering in school construction projects funded with these grant proceeds.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### Increase Support Cost of Competing Adjustment (COCA) to 16.0 Percent

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes to increase the full support COCA rate from 10.6 percent to 16.0 percent in both years of the biennium. Partial COCA, which is funded at one-fourth of the full COCA rate, would increase from 2.65 percent to 4.0 percent. This proposal would increase state payments to eligible school divisions by $9.6 million in FY 2021 and $10.0 million in FY 2022.*

#### State Funding for Enrollment Loss

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes state funding for school divisions that experience a decrease in actual fall membership compared to the previous year. The percentage of enrollment loss funded by the initiative is dependent on the local composite index and ranges from 30.8 percent to 85.0 percent. Funding is based on the state share of a school division’s Basic Aid per pupil amount. This proposal would increase state payments to eligible school divisions by $6.3 million in FY 2021 and $5.9 million in FY 2022.*

#### Provide State Funding for Retiree Health Care Credit for School Board Employees in the VRS Non-Professional Group

#### *Senate – No action.*

#### *House – Proposes state funding for school board employees in the non-professional group meeting criteria of HB 1513 for the Retiree Health Care Credit. This proposal increases state funding to school divisions by $1.0 million in FY 2021 and $1.1 million in FY 2022.*

#### Supplemental Education Initiatives

##### Emil and Grace Shihadeh Innovation Center

***Senate*** *– Proposes $250,000 in state funding in FY 2021 for the Emil and Grace Shihadeh Innovation Center in Winchester for innovative, flexible furniture, and equipment to support personalized learning in this new career and technical education center under construction.*

***House*** *– No action.*

##### Soundscapes – Newport News

***Senate*** *– Proposes $90,000 in each year of the biennium for social intervention programs that provide a rigorous, daily after-school curriculum to socio-economically disadvantaged students.*

***House*** *– No action.*

##### Literacy Lab

***Senate*** *– Proposes $300,000 in FY 2021 for a fellowship program administered by the Literacy Lab to place recent high school graduates of a minority background in VPI classrooms. Literacy Lab will partner with school divisions or community-based early childhood centers in Richmond and Portsmouth.*

***House*** *– No action.*

##### Power Scholars Academy

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes increasing state funds for this initiative to $1.0 million in each year of the biennium. This initiative is currently funded at $550,000 per year within the Remedial Summer School program. This proposal would increase state funding for the program by $450,000 in each year of the biennium.*

##### Blue Ridge Public Broadcast System (PBS)

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $500,000 in each year of the biennium to restore the education department for Blue Ridge PBS. This funding was eliminated in 2012.*

##### Brooks Crossing Innovation and Opportunity Center

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $250,000 in each year of the biennium for the Brooks Crossing Innovation and Opportunity Center to purchase industry-related equipment, training simulators, and software to support career training, wealth building, and individual casework.*

##### Active Learning Grants

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $250,000 in each year of the biennium to provide grants for students in pre-kindergarten through second grade. Grants would be awarded on a competitive basis. School divisions may use funds to purchase a platform featuring on-demand adventures that transform math and English SOL content into movement-rich activities.*

##### Bonder and Amanda Johnson Community Development Corporation

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** – *Proposes $100,000 in FY 2021 for the Bonder and Amanda Johnson Community Development Corporation to sponsor a pre-kindergarten program serving low-income and immigrant families, a child care co-op, and a community outreach center.*

##### Alleghany-Covington Consolidation Incentive

***Senate*** *– Proposes $588,242 in state funding in FY 2022 as an incentive payment for the consolidation of the Alleghany County and Covington City public school systems. Funding is contingent upon a successful consolidation. This incentive payment would be made for five years.*

***House*** *– Proposes $400,000 in state funding in FY 2022 to facilitate the consolidation of the Alleghany County and Covington City school divisions. Funding is contingent upon a successful consolidation. This incentive payment would be made for five years.*

##### Chesterfield Recovery High School

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $250,000 in each year of the biennium to assist with establishing a recovery high school for students in Region 1 in the early stages of recovery from substance use or disorder or dependency. Students in the high school will be provided academic, emotional, and social support needed to progress toward earning a high school diploma and reintegrating into a traditional high school setting.*

##### Vision Screening Grants

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes a $191,000 reduction in FY 2022. This proposal would reduce the program to $200,000 in FY 2022.*

##### Newport News Aviation Academy Programs

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes to eliminate state funding for two grant programs for the Newport News Aviation Academy in FY 2022. This proposal would generate a state savings of $275,000 in FY 2022.*

### Language-Only Amendments for Direct Aid Programs Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Elimination of Temporary Flexibility Language

**Governor** – The introduced budget eliminates temporary flexibility, contained in the Chapter 854 budget, for school divisions to increase staffing ratios by an additional student in grades kindergarten through seventh and for English classes in grades six through twelve. The temporary waiver of pupil staffing ratio requirements for Elementary Resource teachers, Prevention, Intervention, and Remediation, English as a Second Language, Gifted and Talented, and certain Career and Technical funded programs has also been eliminated. Temporary flexibility related to the staffing standards for instructional and support technology positions, librarians, and school counselors is also eliminated.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Diversity of Academic Year Governor’s Schools

**Governor** – The introduced budget adds language that requires Academic Year Governor’s Schools to set diversity goals for its student body and faculty and to develop a plan to meet its goals in collaboration with community partners at public meetings. Each school is required to report on the status of its goals and plan to the Governor on or before October 1 of each year. The report must include (i) utilization of universal screenings in feeder divisions, (ii) admission processes that promote access for historically underserved students, (iii) outreach to recruit historically underserved students, and (iv) racial/ethnic make-up and socioeconomic diversity of its students, faculty, and applicants.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount

**Governor** – The introduced budget adds language that allows VDOE to temporarily suspend payments out of the Supplemental Lottery Per Pupil Amount to account for any shortfalls in Lottery revenue.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Virginia Teaching Scholarship Loan Program

**Governor** – The introduced budget adds language related to the Virginia Teaching Scholarship Loan Program (VTSLP) that is intended to increase the applicant pool. The language (i) expands the designated critical shortage areas from the top five to the top ten, (ii) allows recipients to fulfill the loan obligation upon completion of the program and becoming eligible for a renewable license in the assigned endorsement, (iii) allows recipients to teach in a school where 50.0 percent of students eligible for free and reduced price lunch or a school division designated critical shortage subject area, as defined by the Board of Education’s *Regulations Governing the Determination of Critical Teacher Shortage Areas*.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### STEM Recruitment Grants

**Governor** – The introduced budget adds language that is intended to increase the amount of STEM recruitment grants awarded to school divisions. VDOE will award grants based on new hires instead of vacancies. Eligibility for teachers will be based on the following: (i) full-time employment in a Virginia school division or school where more than 40 percent of the students eligible for free and reduced price lunch, (ii) one, two, or three years of teaching experience, and (iii) hold a five- or ten-year valid Virginia teaching license with an endorsement in Middle Education 6-8: Mathematics, Mathematics-Algebra-I, Mathematics, Middle Education 6-8: Science, Biology, Chemistry, Earth and Space Science, Physics, Engineering, or Technology Education and be assigned to a teaching position in a corresponding STEM subject area. Eligibility for the incentive has changed from a signed contract to a written commitment to return in the same school division for the following school year.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Wolf Trap STEM Model

**Governor** – The introduced budget expands the Wolf Trap STEM Model program to first grade students. It also requires the model to support the skills identified by the [Profile of a Virginia Graduate](http://www.doe.virginia.gov/instruction/graduation/profile-grad/). The appropriation may also be used to expand the program to Regions 3, 6, and 8.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### School Program Innovation

**Governor** – The introduced budget expands the existing High School Program Innovation to elementary and middle schools.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

### Language-Only Amendments for Direct Aid Programs Not Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Report Uses of At-Risk Related Funding

***Senate*** *– Proposes that each school division report the anticipated individual uses of Early Reading Intervention funds to VDOE by August 1 each year, as well as, to the General Assembly by the first day of each session.*

***House*** *– Proposes that school divisions report prior year usage of Prevention, Intervention, and Remediation, At-Risk Add-on, and Early Reading Intervention funds in a manner prescribed by VDOE. Reporting would begin in FY 2022 for use of funds in FY 2021. The proposal replaces the existing report of planned uses of At-Risk Add-on funds in FY 2022. The data would be reported to the General Assembly by the first day of each General Assembly Session.*

#### Maximize Use of Head Start Slots

***Senate*** *– Proposes clarifying language that requires communities to maximize Head Start funds prior to accessing state funds for the Virginia Preschool Initiative.*

***House*** *– Same intent as the Senate amendment, but uses different language.*

#### Regional Alternative Education

***Senate*** *– Proposes that VDOE determine a methodology to rebenchmark existing slots for the Regional Alternative Education program during each biennial rebenchmarking based on the number of students in participating divisions requiring regional alternative education. VDOE would be required to report its recommendation to the Secretary of Education and the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by August 1, 2021.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### Consolidate VPI Plus into VPI

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes to consolidate the VPI Plus program into the regular VPI program in both years of the biennium. The 609 VPI Plus slots used by divisions in FY 2020 would be merged into the existing VPI program and held harmless. The state funds of $4.4 million in FY 2021 and $4.9 million in FY 2022 would be transferred to the Virginia Preschool Initiative as flexible funding to supplement any new VPI initiatives.*

#### Mixed Delivery Grant – Variation by Region

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes the $2,500 Mixed Delivery grant in the Governor’s introduced budget vary by region based on prevailing market rates for preschool. The amount of the add-on grant plus the VPI per pupil amount cannot exceed prevailing child care market rates in a particular region.*

## B. 2020-2022 VDOE CENTRAL OFFICE BUDGET

### Amendments to VDOE Central Office Budget Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Virtual Virginia

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget proposes moving Virtual Virginia from under Direct Aid to the Public Education budget. This action is intended to improve program administration. School divisions will not be affected by this change.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Virginia Learner Equitable Access Platform

**Governor** – The introduced budget provides state funding to create the Virginia Learner Equitable Access Platform (VA LEAP), a statewide learning management system. This platform will provide teachers and learners throughout Virginia equitable access to high-quality, standards-aligned, digital media content, and virtual and blended learning opportunities. The introduced budget provides $7.1 million in FY 2021 and $6.1 million in FY 2022.

***Senate*** *– Proposes to reduce funding for this initiative by $7.1 million in FY 2021 and increases funding by $1.0 million in FY 2022. The total proposed funding in FY 2022 is $7.1 million. VDOE would also be required to develop a plan for development and implementation of VA LEAP. VDOE would be required to submit the plan to the Governor and the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by October 1, 2020.*

***House*** *– Same fiscal impact as the Senate amendment. Also proposes a requirement that VDOE convene a workgroup to develop a plan for the implementation of VA LEAP. VDOE would be required to submit the plan to the Governor and the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by December 1, 2020.*

#### Replace Online Management of Education Grant Awards (OMEGA) System

**Governor** – The introduced budget proposes $600,000 in FY 2021 and $200,000 in FY 2022 to support a new grants management system in VDOE to replace the current OMEGA system, which is at end-of-life. This new application is necessary to take advantage of recent technological enhancements while continuing to provide an efficient web-based portal for school divisions, higher education institutions, and non-profit organizations to submit grant applications and reimbursement claims for timely payment.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Education Equity Summer Institute

**Governor** – The introduced budget provides $135,000 in both years of the 2020-2022 biennium to support the statewide annual education equity conference. This two-day conference focuses on the public policies that influence and prepare Virginia educators to advance equitable outcomes for all students. The aim of the conference is to connect practitioners and proven strategies to decrease disproportionately in student outcomes, close achievement gaps, and ensure that all Virginia schools are welcoming learning environments for every Virginia student.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Virginia Preschool Initiative Classroom Observations

**Governor** - The introduced budget provides an additional $350,000 in both years of the 2020-2022 biennium to ensure that all VPI and public school-based preschool classroom programs have the quality of teacher-child interactions observed through a rigorous and research-based classroom observation instrument at least once every two years.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Professional Development for Virginia Preschool Initiative Teachers

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget provides an additional $300,000 in both years of the biennium to ensure that professional development is provided to all VPI classroom programs and public school-based preschool teachers to support quality teacher-child interactions and effective research-based curriculum implementation.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

#### Consolidate Oversight and Administration of Early Childhood Care and Education Programs

**Governor** *–* The introduced budget transfers, in response to Executive Directive Four, the federal Child Care Development Fund (CCDF) grant from the Department of Social Services (DSS) to VDOE to support the consolidation for early childhood care and education programs. This transfer also requires DSS and VDOE to develop a plan to transfer the CCDF grant from DSS to VDOE no later than July 1, 2021. The plan must be submitted to the Governor and Chairman of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance no later than August 15, 2020.

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget.*

***House*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget. The House budget also proposes that the Superintendent of Public Instruction convene a workgroup comprised of various stakeholders to develop and establish a plan to transfer the Child Care Development Fund grant from the Department of Social Services to VDOE. The plan would be submitted to the Governor and the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by August 15, 2020. The plan would include funding amounts and positions to be transferred as well as other identified impacts of the transfer.*

#### Modify Criteria to Earn a Verified Credit in History and Social Science

**Governor** *–* Language in the current Chapter 854 budget for 2018-2020 requires students to earn one verified credit in high school history and social science only by (i) the successful completion of a Board developed end-of-course SOL assessment; (ii) achievement of a passing score on a Board-approved standardized test administered on a statewide, multistate, or international basis that measures content that incorporates or exceeds the SOL content in the course for which the verified credit is given; or (iii) achievement of criteria for the receipt of a locally awarded verified credit from the local school board in accordance with criteria established in Board guidelines when the student has not passed a corresponding SOL assessment. Chapter 854 further specifies that “such end-of-course SOL assessment shall not be a performance-based assessment.” The introduced budget eliminates the quoted language in the aforementioned sentence and permits students to also earn a verified credit in history and social science by “demonstrating mastery of the content of the associated course on a Board-developed authentic performance assessment in accordance with Board guidelines establishing rubrics and criteria for division scoring.”

***Senate*** *– Same as the Governor’s introduced budget. The Senate proposal also prohibits the end-of-course SOL assessment from being performance-based.*

***House*** *–* *Includes several technical changes to the introduced language. Changes also strike the following language, “(iv) demonstrate mastery of the content of the associated course on a Board-developed authentic performance assessment in accordance with Board guidelines establishing rubrics and criteria for division scoring,” replacing it with, “(iv) successful completion of the assessments that include state-developed performance tasks scored locally in accordance with Board guidelines using state-developed rubrics.”*

### Amendments to VDOE Central Office Budget Not Included in HB 30/SB 30

#### Teacher Licensure Study

***Senate*** *– Proposes $100,000 in FY 2021 for VDOE to study the teacher licensure process and any required assessments in the licensure process for any inherent biases that may prevent minority teacher candidates from entering the profession. The funding is contingent upon the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 15.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### Mental Health Awareness Training

***Senate*** *– Proposes $75,000 in each year of the biennium for VDOE to make mental health awareness training available to local school divisions. The funding is contingent upon the passage of Senate Bill 619.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### Elementary Teacher Planning Time

***Senate*** *– Proposes that VDOE develop and administer a one-time data collection from school divisions to determine the prevailing practice of planning time for elementary school teachers. This data would be reported to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriation Committees no later than the first day of the 2021 General Assembly session.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### Window into a Green Virginia

***Senate*** *– Proposes that VDOE coordinate with the Department of Environmental Quality to update the “Window into a Green Virginia” curriculum for sixth grade science.*

***House*** *– No action.*

#### Reading Diagnostic Tests

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $350,000 in FY 2021 and $6,000 in FY 2022 for a reading diagnostic pilot program that includes rapid automatized naming components, and professional development on structured literacy for teachers in participating schools. The funding is contingent upon the passage of House Bill 332.*

#### Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) Financial Information

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes UVA provide to VDOE the last five years of financial information from the* *Phonological Awareness Literacy Screening (PALS) program, with VDOE submitting the information to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriation Committees no later than December 1, 2020.*

#### Community Schools

#### *Senate – No action.*

#### *House – Proposes $15,000 in FY 2021 and $5,000 in FY 2022 to support the community schools initiative. The funding is contingent upon the passage of House Bill 1355.*

#### School Division Vacancy and Teacher Preparation Program Data Collection

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $18,000 in each year of the biennium for support costs necessary to collect and report information related to school division vacancies and the number of individuals graduating from education preparation programs, by endorsement area.*

#### Virtual Virginia Expansion

***Senate*** *– No action.*

***House*** *– Proposes $933,750 in each year of the biennium to provide an additional 2,250 free seats in the Virtual Virginia program to expand the program into middle schools. The budget amendment also proposes that VDOE revise its fee structure and to prioritize the distribution of free slots to school divisions with fewer than 2,500 students in ADM and a local composite index of less than 0.3000. The funding is contingent upon the passage of House Bill 1711.*

#### School Resource Officer

#### *Senate – No action.*

#### *House – Proposes $123,300 and one position in each year of the biennium to support the collection and reporting of data related to incidents involving students and school resource officers. The funding is contingent upon the passage of House Bill 271.*