

**Survey of 2000 State School Finance Legislation:
Overview, Abstracts, and Trend Analysis**

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Survey of 2000 State School Finance Legislation

Introduction

This monograph represents the results of the seventh annual survey of state school finance legislation, the only comprehensive 50 state compilation and analysis. The monograph has three major purposes:

- ◆ To provide an annual snapshot of state legislative activity in school finance;
- ◆ To serve as a reference guide for legislative language for particular education funding areas;
- ◆ To contribute to the development of a longitudinal database of state school finance legislation that will serve as a basis for academic and policy research.

In addition to the results of the 2000 legislative session, this monograph offers a seven year analysis of trends in state school finance legislation.

The first section presents an overview of 2000 school finance legislation and a comparative analysis of legislative activity from 1994 through 2000. This is followed by a two-part trend analysis in the second section. The first part focuses on legislation reflective of trends established over the past seven years, while the second part which explores more recent or emergent trends. The monograph closes with conclusions and policy implications.

Overview of 2000 School Finance Legislation and Comparative Analysis

The 2000 legislative session closed with 448 bills passed and signed into law by the respective state governors.¹ The number of bills passed by a single state ranged from zero in

¹ Source: Lexis-Nexis searches of StateNet database by the author (January, 2001).

Arkansas, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas² to 54 in California, with an average of 10 bills per state. (See Table 1.) School finance legislation covers a broad spectrum of funding issues. While general or basic state aid, the single largest source of state school funding, is often the focus of education finance research and analysis, state legislation addresses a range of education finance concerns as varied as charter school funding and education employee compensation. Altogether, this body of law represents the many and varied goals legislatures seek to accomplish through education funding mechanisms, and, over time, reveals trends in funding and policy priorities.

For the purposes of this analysis, legislative bills were divided into 16 categories:

- State aid to elementary and secondary education
- Study committees of state education funding systems
- Lottery and gaming funds used for education
- School infrastructure funding
- School safety funding
- Special education funding
- Technology funding
- Transportation funding
- Charter school funding
- Tax bases and taxation for education funding
- Special purpose education program funding
- Budgeting and fiscal management
- Cross-district student enrollment funding
- Supplemental revenues for school districts
- School employee compensation and personnel funding issues
- Other education funding legislation

Tables 2.1 through 2.16 list abstracts of all bills by category, with the corresponding bill numbers.³

² The legislatures of Arkansas, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas meet on a biennial basis and were not in session during 2000.

³ In Table 2 and the text of this monograph, legislative bills are numbered and prefaced by the house of the state legislature in which they were passed before going to the respective state governor for signature. Abbreviations are as follows: A.B. (Assembly Bill); H.B. (House Bill);

Table 3 lists the number of bills by category followed by the number of states in which that category of legislation was passed. Twenty or more states passed legislation in each of the following five categories:

- Special purpose education program funding (36 states)
- School employee compensation and personnel funding issues (30 states)
- School infrastructure funding (29 states)
- Tax bases and taxation for education (23 states)
- Budgeting and fiscal management (25 states)

Special purpose education program funding is a broad category that covers both curricular and extracurricular programs, such as talented and gifted, vocational, and early childhood education.⁴

Although funding programs for special purpose education programs are often targeted or categorical in nature, they may also include weighting mechanisms and competitive grants.

Next, it is instructive to examine the volume of legislation passed by category. The following two categories were the largest, exceeding 100 bills:

- Special purpose education program funding (118 bills)
- School employee compensation and personnel issues (115 bills)

As mentioned above, special purpose education programs includes a wide range of funding bills, all of which relate directly to the education of students. School employee compensation and personnel issue includes relevant legislation for all education employees. For example, professional staff include teachers, administrators, librarians, counselors, and psychologists; and support staff include paraprofessionals, such as aides/assistants and bus drivers as well as clerical

S.B. (Senate Bill); and L.B. (Legislative Bill). L.B. is used only for the state of Nebraska whose legislature is unicameral.

⁴ Special purpose education funding does not include special education funding to serve students with disabilities because it has its own category.

and food service workers. Legislation in this category addresses not only with wages, salary, and benefits, such as retirement and health insurance; but also funding for staff development, training, and education.

The total number of bills passed during the 2000 legislative session was 448, a decrease of 115 bills from 1999, but a substantial increase over 1998 when only 394 bills were passed and signed into law. Overall, the trend line, beginning in 1994, represents one of increasing levels of legislative activity. (See Figure 1.) For example, in 1994, only 127 bills were passed. However, over the course of the 1995 through 1997 sessions, the total number of bills passed more than doubled, from 212 to 447. In the 1998 session, the number of bills passed dropped to 394 but increased dramatically in 1999 to 563.

In the year 2000, there were increases in the number of bills passed in five of the 16 categories as compared with the 1999 session, as follows:

- Study committees of state education funding systems (from 4 to 5 bills)
- Lottery and gaming funds used for education (from 7 to 8 bills)
- School safety funding (from 18 to 25 bills)
- Budgeting and fiscal management (from 36 to 42 bills)
- School employee compensation and personnel issues (from 90 to 115 bills)

Of the five categories, the greatest growth was found in school employee compensation and personnel issues, an increase of 25 bills passed over the previous year.

In the remaining 11 categories, there was a decrease in the number of bills passed between the 1999 and 2000 legislative sessions:

- State aid to elementary and secondary education (63 to 27 bills)
- School infrastructure funding (93 to 63 bills)
- Special education funding (36 to 29 bills)
- Technology funding (26 to 23 bills)
- Transportation funding (18 to 11 bills)
- Charter school funding (41 to 34 bills)

- Tax bases and taxation for education funding (70 to 64 bills)
- Special purpose education program funding (139 to 118 bills)
- Cross-district student enrollment funding (6 to 4 bills)
- Supplemental revenues for school districts (24 to 16 bills)
- Other education funding legislation (24 to 20 bills)

In at least two categories, the decrease was dramatic. The number of bills passed for state aid to elementary and secondary education, often referred to as basic or general aid, fell from 63 to 27 bills, a decrease of 36 bills and more than a 50% decline in legislative activity. In the category of school infrastructure, funding bills decreased from 93 to 63, a decrease of 30 bills, approximately a one-third decline.

Because the classification scheme has been expanded and refined over time, seven year comparisons were possible only for the following ten categories of legislation and are presented in Table 4:

- State aid to elementary and secondary education
- Study committees of state education funding systems
- Lottery and gaming funds used for education
- School infrastructure funding
- School safety funding
- Special education funding
- Technology funding
- Transportation funding
- Charter school funding
- Tax bases and taxation for education funding

In comparing the number of bills passed in 1994 and 2000, tax bases and taxation for education saw the greatest total growth, from 13 bills passed in 1994 to 64 in 2000, and increase of 51 bills. School infrastructure funding followed closely with 18 bills passed in 1994 and 63 in 2000, a difference of 45 bills. Several categories of legislation had fewer bills passed, but the rate of growth in activity was notable. For example, in 1994 legislatures passed only three bills for charter school funding while in 2000, thirty-four bills were passed, nearly a twelvefold increase. For technology funding, legislatures passed only four bills in 1994 while in 2000, twenty-three

bills were passed, a sixfold increase. Also, while legislatures passed only four bills for school safety funding in 1994, twenty-five bills were passed in 2000, a fivefold increase.

Four year comparisons of these more recently created categories are presented in

Table 5:

- Special purpose education program funding
- Budgeting and fiscal management
- Cross-district student enrollment funding
- Supplemental revenues for school district
- School employee compensation and personnel funding issues
- Other education funding legislation

School employee compensation and personnel funding issues, as a category, experienced the greatest growth in number of bills passed, from 22 bills in 1996 to 115 in 2000, a difference of 93 bills. However, part of the growth between 1998 and 2000 was due to including funding bills for fringe benefits. Special purposes education programs followed with dramatic growth in activity over the same time period, from 35 to 118 bills, an increase of 83 bills. In this category are many programs traditionally thought of as categorical grants-in-aid, such as bilingual, gifted, and vocational education. In more recent years, this category of legislation has been utilized to target funding for education reforms designed to improve student achievement. Only cross-district enrollment programs, popularly referred to as public school choice programs, had a net decrease in legislative activity, declining from eight bills passed in 1994 to four in 2000.

Trends in State School Finance Legislation: Established and Emergent

Established Trends

Over the past seven years, state legislatures have passed laws in several critical areas of education funding. While it is sometime thought that state lawmakers are parochial, looking solely to legislative trends in neighboring states, they are frequently cognizant of national trends.

For example, the increase in funding measures for student achievement may be due to state-to-state influence surrounding state-imposed educational standards and testing, while, at the national level, a number of reports as well as federal bills, both proposed and passed, may have influenced the level of state legislative activity around the financing of educational technology, school infrastructure, and charter schools. This section briefly examines trends in each of the four areas mentioned above.

Educational Technology Funding. During the 2000 legislative session, sixteen states passed 23 educational technology funding measures, with the state of Oklahoma passing three measures and the states of Connecticut, Idaho, Utah, and Virginia each passing two measures. (See Table 2.7.) Between 1994 and 1999, the number of bills passed per session has grown from four to 26, although the 1999 total declined slightly to 23. At the same time, the range of the legislation has expanded from the purchase of computer hardware, software, and peripherals to funding of professional development and technical support for educators, with the goal of utilizing technology more effectively to enhance student achievement. For example, in Idaho, the legislature approved block grant funding for information technology specialists for onsite assistance to support teachers implementing technology in their classrooms (S.B. 2238). Oklahoma (S.B. 1178) and Virginia (H.B. 866) expanded funding for technology training beyond teachers to school administrators; Virginia included school librarians as well.

A number of states have made funding of technology an integral part of their education finance system. In Delaware, the legislature approved the issuance of bonds to raise state revenues to provide aid for education technology (S.B. 412). Other states, like California (A.B. 2882) and Connecticut (H.B. 5231), use one-time competitive grants in addition to or instead of direct aid. Where states do make technology funding an integral part of their aid system, for example, through

categorical aid, there is a growing awareness of the importance of equalizing such aid, as found in a bill passed by the state of New Mexico (S.B. 214).

Increasingly, legislatures want to see improvements in student achievement as a result of funding initiatives, including investments in educational technology. States like Virginia (S.B. 203) have incorporated proficiency in the use of technology as part of student achievement standards. West Virginia has long been on the leading edge of funding educational technology, and it continued this trend in 2000 by passing legislation to create a state-funded virtual school (S.B. 584). Perhaps more controversial was the New Jersey bill (A.B. 1762), which expanded its financial support for educational technology to private schools through funding of electronic textbooks (A.B. 1762).

School Infrastructure Funding. In recent legislative sessions, the number of school infrastructure funding bills has increased substantially. Aging school facilities, backlogs of deferred maintenance, increasing enrollments, and, in some cases, litigation, have placed pressure on legislatures to pass funding measures. However, during the 2000 session, the number of bills passed fell to 63 bills passed in 29 states as compared to 93 bills passed in 35 states in the 1999 legislative session. (See Table 2.4.)

The overall decreased level of activity may reflect the fiscal shortfalls many states were beginning to experience at the time due to a downturn in the national economy. Alaska's use of tobacco settlement money to fund school infrastructure (H.B. 281, H.B. 287) provided a case in point. In Florida, legislators turned to lottery profits as a revenue source, creating the Lottery Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund (H.B. 627) while Oklahoma followed a more traditional route, enacting the Oklahoma Education and Infrastructure Bond Act (S.B. 2A). State legislatures looked to federal funding sources as well. Two states, Maryland (S.B. 894) and North

Carolina (H.B. 1539), accessed federal Qualified Zone Academy Bonds via enabling bills to support funding of school infrastructure.

Some states addressed school infrastructure funding needs by granting local school districts, individually or collectively, greater authority to raise local revenues. In Idaho, school districts may impose upon local voters a “school plant reserve fund levy” (H.B. 669) whose proceeds may be used to abate, repair, or replace unsafe or unhealthy school facilities. The Maryland legislature focused on a particular locality, Prince Georges County, a rapidly growing area near Washington, D.C., passing legislation requiring that the school district to impose a “school facilities surcharge” on local housing units (H.B. 1094).

State legislation in 2000 also promoted energy conservation in school facilities. For example, California extended the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account to 2011 to provide funding to school districts to increase their energy efficiency (S.B. 1299), and Maryland funded a pilot project on the use of solar energy in school facilities (S.B. 711). Reflecting greater interest nationwide in early childhood education, states like California went beyond funding K-12 school infrastructure and became involved in the construction of facilities for early childhood education, with the legislature passing two bills in this area (A.B. 2778; A.B. 2907), the latter establishing a state-funded Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund.

Charter School Funding. Over the past seven years, charter school funding legislation has increased from a mere three bills in 1994 to 41 bills in 20 states in 1999. However, the 2000 legislative session saw a slight decline to 35 bills in 16 states. Still, the 2000 session continued a trend regarding the maturation of charter school funding legislation with a number of legislatures moving beyond initial laws that permitted the establishment and funding of charter schools to the passage of bills to build greater fiscal and educational accountability into state law. For

example, to promote greater fiscal accountability, Arizona passed legislation requiring those seeking to establish a charter school or to renew the charter of an existing school to submit a “detailed business plan” as part of the approval/renewal process (S.B. 1302). In the same vein, Florida passed legislation requiring charter schools to comply with specific education cost accounting and reporting procedures (H.B. 2087). The Arizona legislature took accountability one step further to sanctions, passing legislation that would allow a charter school sponsor to request the state board of education withhold state aid to a charter school that is not in compliance with state law or its charter (H.B. 2363).

At the same time, some legislatures expanded charter school revenue sources through both direct and indirect means. For example, in California, charter schools, in addition to regular public schools, were included in legislation regarding eligibility for grant funding through the state’s Education Technology Grant Program (A.B. 2882). California charter schools were also included with regular public schools to receive state funding for the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academics Program (S.B. 1688). In Colorado, legislation was passed allowing charter schools to supplement revenues through the assessment of student fees for excess transportation costs (H.B. 1124). A second Colorado bill authorized the inclusion of charter schools as well as private schools in state-funded at-risk programs (S.B. 133). Indirect means of increasing charter school revenues took the form of tax exemptions in two states. In North Carolina, legislation was passed that exempted charter schools from the state tax on motor fuel (H.B. 1302); and in Florida, the legislature exempted charter schools from paying property taxes on facilities (H.B. 2087). Finally, in Idaho, the legislature passed a bill allowing charter schools to borrow money as a nonprofit corporation in order to purchase school facilities (H.B. 677).

Student Achievement Funding. While there is no separate table for legislation which addresses student achievement, relevant bills are found under the broader heading of special purpose education program funding. (See Table 2.11.) These funding bills represent a range of approaches legislators believe will enhance students' academic success. In 2000, over half, or 26 states, passed 68 funding measures designed to improve student achievement, representing the strong and growing interest of legislatures in this area. This represents a substantial increase in legislative activity over 1999, where 24 states, passed 39 funding measures. The 2000 bills addressed eight major program areas related to student achievement, as follows: (1) Extended, summer, and after-school programs; (2) Class size reduction; (3) Expansion of post-secondary education options; (4) Reading instruction in the early grades; (5) Academic success for all learners; (6) State standards; (7) Education beyond the basics; and (8) General improvement of academic achievement. The final category was added for the 2000 legislative session and accounted for 10 of the 62 bills passed into law.

Extended, summer, and after-school programs. Three states—Alabama, Illinois, and Virginia--passed five funding bills for extended, summer, or afterschool programs, with Alabama alone passing three bills related to student tutoring (S.B. 62, S.B. 73, S.B. 169). Illinois passed a funding measure for a “Summer Bridges” program (H.B. 4587) while Virginia funded a grant program to provide incentives for districts to extend their school year (S.B. 545).

Class size reduction. In 2000, North Carolina joined a number of states who had legislated funding for class size reduction in previous years by creating the “Fund for Reduction of Class Size in Public Schools” (S.B. 1210). California added to previous class size reduction legislation by passing a bill authorizing local bond issues (A.B. 1908) .

Expansion of post-secondary education options. Seven funding bills to expand postsecondary options for secondary students were passed in the following six states: Arizona (H.B. 262); California (A.B. 2323, A.B. 2827); Florida (H.B. 2105); Hawaii (H.B. 2092); Iowa (H.B. 2496); and Maryland (H.B. 1091). Many of these measures supported “dual enrollment” where qualified high school students may take college level courses for both high school graduation and college credit. California (A.B. 2827) and Maryland (H.B. 1091) placed emphasis on funding assistance for disadvantaged and at-risk youth, with Maryland creating two programs, the “College Readiness Program” and the “College Readiness Financial Aid Program”.

Reading instruction in the early grades. In 2000, only one state, Colorado passed funding legislation targeted to reading instruction in the early grades in comparison to eight states in 1999. Colorado’s legislation created the “Read-to-Achieve Program” to promote literacy in the early grades (S.B. 20).

Academic success for all learners. Funding measures that promote the academic success of all learners include alternative programs for nontraditional learners as well as support programs that create a healthy learning environment for all students. Twenty states passed 25 bills to address these issues in the 2000 legislative session. Of these, twelve states passed 15 bills that address the academic needs of nontraditional learners. State legislatures approached improvement of the academic performance of these students in a number of ways. For example, Arizona, California, Kentucky, and Maryland passed funding bills to address dropout prevention. Both Arizona (H.B. 2405) and Maryland (S.B. 810) established academic intervention, prevention, and support programs for students at risk of dropping out of school while the Kentucky legislature directed the state’s department of education to develop and implement a

comprehensive state strategy to address the dropout problem (H.B. 77). California provided funding to outsource management of a state grant program to assist at-risk students to graduate from high school with employable skills (A.B. 2827).

New Mexico (H.B. 78) and Utah (S.B. 1) followed a more general approach to ensuring the academic success of all learners through the establishment and funding of remediation and academic support programs. The Pennsylvania legislature took a schoolwide approach, providing funding for the identification of “underperforming schools (S.B. 652). California (A.B. 2827) and Iowa (H.B. 2496) funded “at-risk” programs while the Maine legislature passed a funding measure for public school alternative programs (H.B. 1420). At the same time, the New Jersey legislature provided state aid for districts with concentrations of low income students, who are generally considered to be at higher risk for academic failure (S.B. 838). Students considered wards of the court or those who have become involved with the juvenile justice system are generally considered to be at-risk as well. Both California (S.B. 2196) and Florida (S.B. 2464) passed funding measures related to the education of children in the juvenile justice system; California passed legislation as well for children classified as wards of the court (A.B. 946). In a similar vein, the Connecticut legislature funded a measure to expand the responsibilities of surrogate parents of special education students (H.B. 5316), and Georgia enacted a law to fund mentoring grants to local school systems of provide academic support and guidance (S.B. 290).

Seven states enacted laws to provide a healthy learning environment for all children. A healthy environment here refers to one which is emotionally and physically positive. For example, California passed legislation to fund regional training to schools to help identify hate violence in addition to funding a grant program for schools to foster ethnic sensitivity (A.B.

1931). An Alaska bill (S.B. 103) addressed ethnic sensitivity with a funding measure for a curriculum for Native language education while Florida provided funding for recognition of National Hispanic Scholars through the Florida Academic Scholars Award (S.B. 354). With regard to the physical health of students, which can affect academic success, five states passed funding legislation. Colorado provided funding for school-based clinics through the state's medical assistance act (S.B. 20) while Georgia enacted a law to enlist the support of the state department of education and local school districts in the identification of children eligible for the state's affordable health care program, "PeachCare for Kids" (H.B. 1214). In Virginia, the legislature passed two bills to fund a comprehensive statewide asthma management strategy which includes local school districts (H.B. 1012, S.B. 490). Finally, both Illinois (H.B. 2379) and Rhode Island (S.B. 2387) provided greater funding support for school breakfast programs, with Rhode Island requiring all school districts to provide a breakfast program.

State standards. Only one state, Arizona, passed a funding measure related to state standards (H.B. 2405). Here the legislature directed the state department of education to develop an assessment measure related to state standards.

Education beyond the basics. Over recent legislative sessions, considerable attention has been paid to enhancing student success in core academic areas such as reading in the early grades. This category of student achievement recognizes the important of state funding for academic and nonacademic areas that may not fall into those emphasized in standardized tests but contribute to the development of students as well-rounded individuals. As such, these funding measures cover a broad range of areas which encompass 13 bills in ten states. For example, three states—California, Iowa, and New Mexico—passed legislation to fund school-to-career programs or vocational education. California created the "Interagency Partnership for

School-to-Career Program (A.B. 1873) while Iowa passed two funding bills, one for a state certified school-to-career program (H.B. 2179) and a second for an accelerated career education grant program (S.B. 2439). In New Mexico, the legislature passed a funding measure related to vocational programs that are part of a juvenile construction project (S.B. 390). Other state legislatures look toward funding academically talented students through talented and gifted programs as well as advanced placement courses. California (A.B. 1873) and Iowa (H.B. 2145) provided direct funding support for gifted and talented education while the Maryland legislature established a Commission on Funding and Services for Gifted and Talented Student Education (H.B. 572). Oklahoma provided funding for the Advanced Placement Program (S.B. 900). Two states—Maine (H.B. 1916) and New Jersey (A.B. 2175)—passed funding bills for the arts programs in the schools, with New Jersey focusing on the secondary level. Finally, state legislatures funded education programs, such as character education (Arizona S.B. 1369), geography (Kentucky H.B. 254), and even banking (West Virginia, H.B. 4080).

General improvement of academic achievement. This final category under student achievement captures the movement from legislation focused upon narrow areas such as reading improvement in the early grades to overall improvement of academic achievement. It differs from the previous category, “Education Beyond the Basics,” as these bills’ primary aim is improvement of academic achievement rather than expansion of learning opportunities. In the 2000 legislative session, nine states passed 11 bills. Two states, Alabama (S.B. 122) and Mississippi (H.B. 1134, S.B. 2488), passed bills to provide financial incentives to schools that improve their academic achievement with the Alabama bills focus exclusively on low-performing schools. Colorado took a slightly different approach with the creation of the Learning Improvement Grant Program to which public schools could make application (H.B.

1136). In four states—California, Connecticut, Florida, Maine—legislatures funded programs to improve mathematics achievement. California established the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academic Program to fund intensive algebra instruction in grades seven and eight (S.B. 1688), while Connecticut established a competitive grant program for high school projects in mathematics as well as several other subjects, such as computers, engineering, and physics (H.B. 5231). Maine provided funding for a state School of Science and Mathematics (H.B. 1687), and Florida funded summer camps in mathematics, science, and computers (S.B. 1738). Alabama and New Mexico funded reading improvement programs where the Alabama legislature funded tutoring in reading for low-achieving students (S.B. 169), and New Mexico’s legislature created the Public School Reading Proficiency Fund to improve student reading performance (H.B. 8A). In Utah, the legislature focused on the subject of history with a specific appropriation to assist with expenses students incur to compete in state history contests (H.B. 235).

Emergent Trends

More recent trends in state funding include teacher quality and early childhood education, and, hence, are referred to as emergent trends. Funding bills for teacher quality are found in Table 2.15, “Education Employee Compensation and Personnel Issues,” while Table 2.11, “Special Purpose Education Programs” is the source for early childhood education funding measures.

Teacher Quality Funding. During the 1999 legislative session, fourteen states passed 29 funding bills to enhance teacher quality. This is in stark contrast to the 1998 legislative session where only four states passed funding bills to enhance teacher quality. In 2000, seventeen states passed 28 bills, in areas such as professional development funding; fiscal incentives for teachers

to secure the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards certification; and grants and loans to encourage new entrants into the teaching profession. Seven states—Colorado, Kentucky, Maine, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia—passed eight measures funding professional development for teachers. In Colorado (H.B. 1173), Vermont (H.B. 629), Oklahoma (S.B. 843), and Virginia (H.B. 866), bills passed provided general funding for professional development although Oklahoma’s bill focused on delivery via summer institutes. However, Virginia’s bill also provided funding specifically for technology training for teachers, administrators, and librarians (H.B. 866). Legislatures Kentucky, Maine, Rhode Island, and Virginia targeted professional development funding to specific subjects or concerns. Kentucky funded professional development in middle school mathematics (S.B. 77), Maine in writing (H.B. 1708), and Rhode Island in reading (H.B. 7735). The Virginia legislature passed measures to fund professional development for technology training (H.B. 866) and school safety (H.B. 391).

Ten states—California, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, Utah, Virginia, and Wisconsin—funded 16 bills for scholarships and/or loans to encourage college students to choose teaching as a career, with Virginia passing five such bills followed by Mississippi with three. Mississippi (H.B. 294, S.B. 2459, S.B. 2937) and New York (A.B. 11105) funded scholarships in critical teacher shortage areas. The Virginia legislature encouraged teacher diversity through four bills (H.B. 1404, S.B. 630, S.B. 652, S.B. 737) and provided general teacher scholarships via two bills (H.B. 1408, S.B. 630). California (A.B. 899) and Wisconsin (A.B. 629) limited their assistance to loans while Maine (S.B. 963) provided a combination of tuition assistance and loans. General teacher scholarship programs were funded by Florida (S.B. 212), Georgia (H.B. 1619), Maryland (S.B. 205), and Utah (H.B. 397).

Kentucky (H.B. 25) and South Dakota (H.B. 1257) passed bills to provide additional funding for teachers with National Board Certification while the Connecticut provided fiscal incentives to teachers in low-performing schools for improvements in student achievement (H.B. 5737). Finally, Florida passed a funding measure generally aimed at improving teacher quality (S.B. 1738).

Early Childhood Education Funding. Legislative interest in the funding of early childhood education has grown over the last three legislative sessions from starting with three bills in 1997 and four in 1998. In 1999, six states passed measures that ranged from establishing statewide commissions to study the feasibility of funding early childhood education to providing fiscal incentives for school districts to offer prekindergarten programs. The 2000 legislative session saw an explosion in activity with 12 states passing 19 bills. Four states—California, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey--passed multiple bills. In Florida, two bills funded school readiness programs (H.B. 2263, S.B. 2088). Legislatures in California, Maryland and New Jersey each passed three bills addressing the funding of early childhood education. Two of California's bills (A.B. 2778, A.B. 2907) addressed funding for child care facilities, and the third (S.B. 1703) provided funding for childcare programs. In Maryland, in addition to creating a blue ribbon commission to study the financing of early childhood care and education (H.B.1249, S.B. 869), the legislature provided funding for existing programs (H.B. 3800). The New Jersey legislature not only established and funded a Commission on Early Childhood Education (A.B. 2122) but also created and funded a Division of Early Childhood Education in the state's department of education (A.B. 2123). The third New Jersey bill (S.B. 838) provided funding for effective early childhood education for school districts with concentrations of low income students.

The remaining states took a variety of approaches to the funding of early childhood education. Like Florida, Alabama addressed school readiness by creating and funding a state Office of School Readiness (S.B. 132). The Alabama legislature also established and funded a voluntary prekindergarten program (S.B. 132) while New York created a “Universal Prekindergarten Reserve Fund” (A.B. 9291). Minnesota passed legislation to fund family and early childhood education (H.B. 3800), and New Hampshire created and funded a “Parents as Teachers Pilot Program” to link parents with early childhood development specialists (S.B.170). Virginia (S.B. 170) and Wyoming (H.B. 185) both provided funding for preschool programs although the Virginia legislature focused its efforts on preschool programs for at-risk four year olds. In Colorado, the legislature passed a measure broadening the definition of a “school” in law so that it would include licensed child care centers for property tax purposes.

Conclusions and Policy Implications

This monograph presented the results of the seventh annual survey of state school finance legislation with an overview of legislation passed in 2000, abstracts of all bills passed, and a trend analysis dating back to 1994. During the 2000 legislative session, the number of bills, a total of 448, represented a decrease in legislative activity from the previous year, but extended the overall trend of growing levels of legislative activity since 1994. The number of bills passed by state ranged from zero to 54, with an average of 10 bills. Although general or basic state aid is often the focus of education finance research and analysis, this survey confirmed that state legislation addresses a range of education finance concerns as evidenced by the analysis which divides legislative bills into 16 categories. The two largest areas of legislative activity were special purpose education programs with 118 bills and school employee compensation and

personnel issues with 115 bills. There were increases in the number of bills passed in five of the 16 categories as compared with the 1999 session, but in the remaining 11 categories, a decrease in the number of bills passed was seen. In at least two categories, state aid to elementary and secondary education and school infrastructure, the decrease was dramatic. Because the classification scheme for school finance bills has been expanded and refined over time, seven year comparisons were possible for only ten categories of legislation, with four year comparisons for the remaining six categories. In comparing the number of bills passed in 1994 and 2000, tax bases and taxation for education saw the greatest total growth. School employee compensation and personnel funding issues, as a category, experienced the greatest growth in number of bills passed between the 1996 and 2000 legislative sessions.

The monograph explored established and emergent trends in state school finance legislation as well. Established trends in the funding areas of educational technology, school infrastructure, charter schools, and student achievement were analyzed. After several years of increasing legislative activity, the number of bills passed to fund educational technology and charter schools declined slightly while the number of bills passed for school infrastructure declined precipitously, by approximately one-third. At the same time, the number of bills to fund improvements in student achievement increased substantially. State budget woes due to a weak economy may explain, at least in part, the reduction in funding bills for technology and school infrastructure. In tight budget times, technology may be considered a luxury while school repairs, renovation, and construction are delayed to save money. With regard to charter schools, most bills passed in 2000 refined existing laws often imposing higher levels of fiscal and educational accountability. As such, these types of bills may indicate a maturation in the charter school movement. If this leveling off and decline in the charter school funding continues, it may

indicate that interest in charter schools as a public education alternative has peaked. At the same time, legislative interest in targeting funding to improve student achievement has continued to grow. Specific areas legislatures targeted included:

- Extended, summer, and after-school programs;
- Class size reduction;
- Expansion of post-secondary education options;
- Reading instruction in the early grades;
- Academic success for all learners;
- State standards;
- Education beyond the basics;
- General improvement of academic achievement.

All in all, sixty-eight bills across 26 states were passed in the category of student achievement.

More recent trends have emerged in the funding of teacher quality and early childhood education. Funding bills for early childhood education have increased slowly but steadily over the last three years while legislative interest in providing funding to maintain and enhance teacher quality increased dramatically in 2000 with 28 bills passed in 17 states. These bills focused on professional development funding, often targeted to specific content areas; fiscal incentives for teachers to secure the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards certification; and grants and loans to encourage new entrants into the teaching profession. In spite of, and perhaps because of, widespread fiscal shortfalls across states, legislative interest remained high in 2000 with regard to school finance policy issues.

Table 1
2000 State School Finance Legislation Totals by State
(Number of bills passed)

Alabama	23	Montana	1
Alaska	4	Nebraska	3
Arizona	19	Nevada (no session)	0
Arkansas (no session)	0	New Hampshire	6
California	54	New Jersey	10
Colorado	11	New Mexico	10
Connecticut	8	New York	18
Delaware	7	North Carolina	3
Florida	15	North Dakota (no session)	0
Georgia	23	Ohio	3
Hawaii	14	Oklahoma	8
Idaho	11	Oregon (no session)	0
Illinois	7	Pennsylvania	5
Indiana	6	Rhode Island	6
Iowa	12	South Carolina	2
Kansas	2	South Dakota	6
Kentucky	11	Tennessee	6
Louisiana	5	Texas (no session)	0
Maine	10	Utah	11
Maryland	21	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	2	Virginia	29
Michigan	3	Washington	4
Minnesota	3	West Virginia	15
Mississippi	17	Wisconsin	4
Missouri	1	Wyoming	5
Total			448

Table 2: 2000 School Finance Legislation

Table 2.1: State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	<p>Makes a fiscal year 1999-2000 supplemental appropriation to the Arizona Department of Education for State Aid, special education and accountability measures. H.B. 2231 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p> <p>Provides for an increase to the transaction privilege tax rate from 5.0% to 5.6% to provide greater funding for teacher salaries, to increase the school year, and to provide additional funding for other maintenance and operation education programs, University research and development programs and community college workforce development; makes the act conditional on the voter approving the general transaction privilege tax rate increase at the next general election. S.B. 1007E (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.15.)</p>
California	<p>Relates to existing law which requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the 2000-01 fiscal year, to certify to the Controller amounts that do not exceed the amounts needed to fund the revenue limits of school districts and county superintendents of schools and to adjust those amounts, as specified. Specifies that this requirement applies to 2000-01 fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter and would delete the requirement that the revenue limits be adjusted. A.B. 2880 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p> <p>Allows a school district that experiences a decline in units of ADA in excess of 5% to elect to receive adjustments to its ADA calculation to ameliorate the effects of the decline in enrollments if the Director of Finance determines that the school district is likely, within 8 years of that decline, to maintain a number of units of ADA that is equivalent to the number of units of ADA maintained by the district. S.B. 376</p>
Florida	<p>Creates the Task Force on Public School Funding; specifies powers and duties; revises funding for exceptional student education programs; revises provisions relating to instruction outside the required number of school days; revises the exclusion provisions of the computation of district required local effort; requires districts to allocate to each school a specified minimum percentage of the funds generated by the school based on State Education Finance Program. H.B. 701 (Cross-listed in 2.2 and 2.6.)</p>

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Illinois	<p>Amends the School Code; prohibits the State Board of Education from making audit adjustments to general state aid claims paid in fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 based upon the claimant's failure to provide a minimum of 5 clock hours of daily instruction to students in an alternative education program; prohibits the audit adjustments based upon the claimant's provision of service to non-resident students in an alternative education program without charging tuition. H.B. 2917 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.12.)</p> <p>Amends the School Code to provide that the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall provide funding for school report cards and criminal background investigations; adds the Summer Bridges program to the programs included in the general education block grant. H.B. 4587 (Cross-listed in 2.5, 2.11, and 2.15.)</p>
Iowa	<p>Provides supplementary weighting for funding and for determining enrollment in school districts involved in district-to-district or district-to-community college sharing programs and at-risk programs. H.B. 2496 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p> <p>Relates to the establishment of the state percent of growth for purposes of the state school foundation program; provides an applicability date. S.B. 2082</p> <p>Provides for a 100% budget guarantee for school districts; provides an effective date. S.B. 2111</p> <p>Eliminates the future repeal of the school finance formula; provides for periodic legislative review. S.B. 2252</p>
Michigan	<p>Relates to conditions of school aid; requires immunization status assessment for children entering sixth grade. H.B. 5291</p>
Minnesota	<p>Relates to education; provides for family and early childhood education; makes changes to adult basic education programs; modifies child care licensing and inservice training requirements; transfers energy assistance programs; changes eligibility for individual development accounts; changes requirements for child care assistance; provides for kindergarten through grade 12 general education, special programs, employment and transitions, facilities and technology and education excellence. H.B. 3800 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.7, and 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi	<p>Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the general education programs, the vocational and technical education division of the State Department of Education and the Mississippi School District Uniform Millage Assistance Grant Program for the fiscal year 2001. H.B. 1618 (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.11.)</p> <p>Makes an appropriation to the State Department of Education for the support and maintenance of the common schools of Mississippi, for the minimum education program and for the education of hospitalized and exceptional children for the fiscal year 2001. H.B. 1620 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p> <p>Makes an additional appropriation of State general funds to the State Department of Education for the purpose of fully funding the Minimum Education Program and the School District Uniform Millage Assistance Program, for fiscal year 2000. S.B. 2569</p>
Montana	<p>Reduces property taxes by increasing direct state aid to school districts; clarifies that the amount of motor vehicle disposition attributable to certain levies is a local government reimbursement; provides increased state funding. H.B. 4A (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>
New Hampshire	<p>Outlines procedures for the adoption of joint maintenance agreements; authorizes school districts which have entered into joint maintenance agreements to incur indebtedness by issuing notes or bonds subject to approval of the legislative bodies of the respective districts; permits joint agreement districts to be eligible for school building aid grants; repeals current law on the formation of a joint agreement certain school districts for the purpose of calculating school aid. S.B. 318 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p>
New Jersey	<p>Relates to State aid for school districts with concentrations of low-income pupils; establishes minimum period of school district eligibility for early childhood and demonstrably effective program aids; provides budget cap exclusion for demonstrably effective program aid. S.B. 838 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
New York	<p>Relates to the payment of State-collected taxes to certain public benefit corporations, the borrowing power of the New York City Transitional Finance Authority and the bonds issued by said; relates to the continued authorization of such authority to issue such bonds; authorizes the accelerated payment of State funds to certain school districts; relates to authorizing the appointment of supervisory staff in a certain school district by its Superintendent. S.B. 8167</p>

Table 2.1 State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Pennsylvania	Amends the Public School Code. Provides funding for basic education, services to nonpublic schools, special education, professional development, school lunch and breakfast programs, higher education, full-time student community college reimbursement, higher education, vocational education and small district assistance. Provides for an official education assessment test. Identifies underperforming schools and permits charter and for-profit school and other improvements. S.B. 652 (Cross-listed in 2.6, 2.9, 2.11, and 2.15.)
Utah	Relates to school and institutional trust lands; provides that no more than 80% of the permanent land grant trust fund assets may be invested in equity securities; provides for an audit committee to obtain financial audits of the trust lands administration and direct periodic performance audits; provides that the director of the administration shall efficiently manage all range resources on trust lands consistent with the director's fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries. H.B. 357 (Cross-listed in 2.12.) Provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operations portion of the act; provides appropriations for school building aid; provides additional funding for pupil transportation, text books, educational supplies, and teacher training as well as other programs. S.B. 3 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.8, 2.11, and 2.15.)
West Virginia	Increases the maximum ratio of service personnel per 1000 students in net enrollment from 43 1/2 to 43 6/10 for low density counties and to 44 1/2 for high density counties; increases pay of service personnel for college or comparable credit; changes the percent of the replacement value of bus fleets included in the calculation of the allowance in the foundation school program for transportation. H.B. 2402 (Cross-listed in 2.8 and 2.15.)
Wyoming	De-earmarks federal mineral royalties and severance taxes for transportation & interest on water development funds; creates the educational equity account for public schools. H.B. 195 Relates to school finance administration; modifies the schedule for entitlement and recapture payments as specified; credits revenue in the common school account land income fund to the school foundation program as specified. S.B. 19 Relates to school finance; grants the Department of Education authority with respect to administration of the school foundation program as specified; provides for an effective date. S.B. 64

Table 2.2: Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	Creates the Task Force on Public School Funding; specifies powers and duties; revises funding for exceptional student education programs; revises provisions relating to instruction outside the required number of school days; revises the exclusion provisions of the computation of district required local effort; requires districts to allocate to each school a specified minimum percentage of the funds generated by the school based on State Education Finance Program. H.B. 701 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.6.)
Maryland	<p>Establishes the Commission on Funding and Services for Gifted and Talented Student Education; provides that the commission shall review the status of funding and services for gifted and talented students in major academic areas, the arts and leadership and make recommendations. H.B. 572 (cross-listed in 2.11.)</p> <p>Creates the Judith P. Hoyer Blue Ribbon Commission on the Financing of Early Child Care and Education; provides for the purpose, duties, and membership of the Commission; provides for the terms and compensation of members; provides for the appointment of members; requires the Commission to meet at specified times and issue reports on or before specified dates; provides for the staffing of the Commission. S.B. 869 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
Rhode Island	Expands the list of textbooks to be loaned to students in grades K-8; creates a Textbook Reimbursement Fund; creates a Joint Commission to study the State Textbook Loan Program. S.B. 2726 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Utah	Creates the funding of public education task force; provides duties of the task force and requires an interim report; appropriates funds for fiscal year 1999-2000. H.B. 426

Table 2.3: Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Proposes a local constitutional amendment for the town of White Hall to permit the operation of bingo by nonprofit organizations for charitable, educational and other lawful purposes; requires voter approval. H.B. 807
Florida	Creates Lottery Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund within the Education Department; provides for sources of funds; provides purposes; provides for annual carry forward of funds; provides for transfer of certain funds to trust fund; proclaims that trust fund is exempt from constitutional termination. H.B. 627 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
Indiana	Allows a political subdivision to donate proceeds from riverboat gaming revenue to public school endowment corporations that meet certain conditions; permits a local unit of government to donate riverboat gaming revenue to a charitable nonprofit community foundation under certain conditions. H.B. 1157
Iowa	Relates to the eligibility of certain school organizations to conduct games and raffles; authorizes an organization or a booster club of a school district to submit a notarized letter signed by the president of the board of directors, the school district superintendent, or the school principal recognizing the organization or club as a fund-raiser and supporter for the school district or school as a requirement to conduct raffles and games of skill or chance. S.B. 2143
Kansas	Regulates bingo and lotteries; allows religious, charitable, fraternal, educational or veterans' organizations to apply for a license to manage, operate or conduct games of bingo. H.B. 2013
New Mexico	Relates to equal lottery revenue distributions. S.B. 114
Virginia	Allows governing body to authorize the local treasurer or fiscal officer to create a separate escrow account for the deposit of lottery proceeds which are designated for use for nonrecurring costs; defines nonrecurring costs; prohibits escrow accounts for school construction grants from being used to deposit nonrecurring costs appropriations. H.B. 903 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.12.)

Table 2.3: Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia (continued)	Provides for a referendum at the election to approve or reject an amendment requiring the General Assembly to establish a Lottery Proceeds Fund which will consist of the net revenues from any lottery conducted by the Commonwealth; provides that proceeds from the fund will be distributed to counties, cities, and towns to be expended for public education purposes; provides that localities accepting a distribution from the fund must fund its portion of the cost. S.B. 546

Table 2.4 School Infrastructure Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	<p>Makes appropriations for the support, maintenance and development of public education, for debt service, and for capital outlay for the fiscal year ending 9/30/2001. S.B. 68</p> <p>Provides further for the leasing of certain ancillary improvements by public educational building authorities. S.B. 451</p>
Alaska	<p>Relates to the financing of construction of public school facilities, facilities for the University of Alaska, and facilities for ports and harbors; authorizes the commissioner of revenue to sell the right to receive a portion of the anticipated revenue from a certain tobacco litigation settlement to the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation; relates to the deposit of certain anticipated revenue from a certain tobacco litigation settlement. H.B. 281</p> <p>Makes capital appropriations that are funded from the sale of revenue bonds that are issued by the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation or a subsidiary of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation and that are to be repaid either from the revenue derived from the settlement of State of Alaska v. Phillip Morris, Incorporated, or from revenue of the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation to the Department of Education and Early Development for public school facilities. H.B. 287</p>
Arizona	<p>Relates to school property; provides for the disposition of proceeds from sales or lease of school property; requires some of the proceeds for capital outlay plans. H.B. 2188</p> <p>Relates to industrial development financing; makes private school eligible for funding. H.B. 2282</p> <p>Relates to the School Facilities Board; relates to the building renewal fund; allows schools districts to use building renewal fund monies for the relocation and placement of portable and modular buildings. H.B. 2456</p> <p>Makes an appropriation to the State Board of Education for a Ganado School District Education Center; appropriates funds from the state general fund to the State Board of Education, the monies shall be used for capital costs for a Ganado School District comprehensive education center to house a comprehensive educational program in partnership with institutions of higher education. H.B. 2620 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	<p>Provides that site acquisition funding for a school district that meets environmental hardship criteria is subject to the prescribed funding limits for the evaluation and removal of hazardous substances at sites to be acquired by a school district, and may not result in an increase in those funding limits to a school district. A.B. 1813</p>
	<p>Provides that, contingent upon the passage of the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act at the 11/07/00, General Election, as an alternative, the governing board of a school district or community college district, may, pursuant to a 2/3 vote of the governing board, pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds by a 55% vote of the electorate, at primary or general elections, subject to certain additional requirements. A.B. 1908 (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Limits the authorization of the California School Finance Authority to make or purchase secured or unsecured loans or to purchase the rights and possibilities to those loans and rights and possibilities regarding the state's share of funding, for school facilities provided under the Green Act. A.B. 2586</p>
	<p>Includes in the definition of environmental assessor, a registered professional engineer, a registered geologist or a registered certified engineer geologist. Relates to school facility Phase I environmental assessments. Requires a school district to notify residents in the immediate area prior to commencement of work on a preliminary endangerment assessment. Requires a school district to commence a Phase I environmental assessment prior to receiving Greene Act funding. A.B. 2644</p>
	<p>Relates to the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act on the November 2000 ballot relating to passage of local school bond measures. Prohibits issuance of the bonds unless the property tax rate levied to meet the requirements of indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district at a single election doesn't exceed a certain amount. Requires the State Board of Education to develop criteria for the review and approval of charter school petitions. A.B. 2659 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)</p>
	<p>Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to contract with a nonprofit organization that has staff with expertise in financing and capital expansion, are knowledgeable about the child care field, and have the ability to develop and implement a plan to increase the availability of financing to renovate, expand, and construct child day care facilities. A.B. 2778 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Allows the money in the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund to be used for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make the building suitable for licensure for child care and development services. Changes the term "vocational" to "career technical" in certain sections of the Education Code. Requires that each reference to vocational education, skill training, instruction, or training in the Code be deemed a reference to career technical education. A.B. 2907 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Extends the operation of the State Energy Conservation Assistance Account to January 1, 2011. Requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to enter into agreement with the Regents of the University of California, the Trustees of the California State University, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, and the State Department of Education to expend specified funds for purposes relating to energy conservation. S.B. 1299</p>
	<p>Requires the superintendent to comply with prescribed provisions of the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 in making calculations for the year-round school grant program. Excludes one classroom for the first 800 pupils at a school site, or 2 classrooms for school sites with over 800 pupils, from the definition of teaching station for purposes of determining existing school building capacity if certain conditions are met. S.B. 1602 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Authorizes the State Allocation Board to fund joint-use projects to construct libraries, multi-purpose rooms, and gymnasiums if specified conditions are met and would authorize the board to adopt related funding priority regulations. S.B. 1795</p>
	<p>Requires the State Allocation Board to impose certain penalties, to be deposited into the continuously appropriated 1998 State School Facilities Fund and conditions upon school districts that submit applications with material inaccuracies. S.B. 2066</p>
Colorado	<p>Concerns public schools; authorizes charter schools to impose fees for excess transportation costs and to engage in the building, planning and inspection process; authorizes public schools to use capital reserve fund expenditures for certain purposes. H.B. 1124 (Cross-listed in 2.8 and 2.9.)</p>
	<p>Concerns the use of moneys in a school district's special building and technology fund. S.B. 98 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)</p>

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Colorado (continued)	Concerns safe schools; requires each school district to adopt and implement a safe schools plan that includes a conduct and discipline code, reporting requirements, agreements with state agencies, safety site standards, open school policies, employee screenings and good faith immunity; provides for access to juvenile court records for school principals regarding enrolled students; provides funding to public, private and charter schools and regional boards for at-risk student programs. S.B. 133 (Cross-listed in 2.5, 2.9, and 2.15.)
	Concerns the funding of Public School Capital Construction Projects; addresses two methods of providing funding for the state's portion of matching grants for school district capital construction projects. S.B. 181
Connecticut	Bars State Board of Education from issuing a teacher or administrator license to anyone convicted of certain felonies for 5 years after serving sentence; makes changes in education law relative to employees suspected of child abuse, State funded interdistrict programs, student records, school construction grants, assistive devices for disabled students, Special Education Advisory Council, location of new family resource centers, allotting of fire prevention powers and other areas. H.B. 5317 (Cross-listed in 2.5, 2.6, 2.11, and 2.15.)
	Concerns authorization of State grant commitments for school building projects. S.B. 281
Florida	Creates Lottery Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund within the Education Department; provides for sources of funds; provides purposes; provides for annual carry forward of funds; provides for transfer of certain funds to trust fund; proclaims that trust fund is exempt from constitutional termination. H.B. 627 (Cross-listed in 2.3.)
Hawaii	Establishes a pilot project that requires moneys collected by any public school from rental fees for usage of facilities to be deposited with that school rather than the General Fund. H.B. 1905 (Cross-listed in 2.14.)
	Requires the legislative reference bureau to conduct a study on how private schools may be able to work together to create a consortium for financing the construction and renovation of educational facilities at independent not-for-profit elementary schools, secondary schools, universities, and colleges. H.B. 2820
Idaho	Provides a school plant facilities reserve fund levy from 10 to 20 years duration if a portion or all of the levy is for the purpose of abating, repairing or replacing an unsafe or unhealthy physical plant; provides that the election for the levy must be on one of the consolidated election dates. H.B. 669 (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.10.)

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Idaho (continued)	Authorizes the Board of Directors of a charter school to borrow money as a nonprofit corporation to finance the purchase of school building facilities and, subject to the terms of such a contractual agreement, the board may use the facility as collateral for the loan. H.B. 677 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)
Iowa	Repeals provision authorizing the raising of an additional enrichment amount to fund asbestos removal projects; provides that asbestos removal projects would continue to be able to be financed out of any funds in the general fund of a school district, funds received from the physical plant and equipment levy, or moneys obtained through a federal asbestos loan program. H.B. 2435 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)
	Relates to collection of the school and equipment property tax levy in certain urban renewal areas; provides an applicability date. S.B. 2089 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)
	Provides financial assistance to communities and school districts by creating a school infrastructure program and fund; continues the community attraction and tourism development program and fund; creates a vision board; creates a Vision Iowa program and fund; provides bonding authority to the treasurer of state; exempts interest and income from such bonds from taxation. S.B. 2447
Kentucky	Permits local boards of education, having a right of eminent domain under other statutes, to forgo the requirement of requesting the Finance and Administration Cabinet to institute condemnation proceedings on its behalf. H.B. 284
Maine	Improves public school safety and learning environments; allows a municipality to expend funds for school construction or renovation if expenditure is approved by the voters at an election; requires Board of Education and Department of Education to conduct a study and create a plan to address the needs for improved and new facilities for projects low on the priority list; provides extra renovation funds to capitalize on a revolving fund; carries over unused funds. S.B. 298 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)
	Implements recommendations of the Task Force on State Office Building Location; relates to land use policy; establishes the Downtown Leasehold Improvement Fund to assist state agencies in securing space in downtowns providing for capital improvements to real property leases; appropriates funds; establishes the Maine Downtown Center to encourage downtown revitalization; relates to selecting school building sites that are priority locations served by a public sewer system. S.B. 1027

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Maryland	<p>Modifies provisions governing the school facilities surcharge imposed in Prince George's County to require, rather than authorize, the surcharge; sets the surcharge per dwelling unit; eliminates authority to provide a credit against the surcharge for moderately priced dwelling units; requires imposition of certain adequate public facility standards and requirements. H.B. 1094 (Cross-listed in 2.14.)</p> <p>Requires certain school contracts be awarded with consideration given to the builder's plans for utilization of minority contractors; requires a certain questionnaire to include certain information; generally relates to the definitions of "public body" and "public work" under the Prevailing Wage Law. S.B. 202</p> <p>Establishes a pilot program to use solar energy in public school buildings; requires the Interagency Committee on Public School Construction to implement and administer the pilot program; requires the Interagency Committee to encourage local school boards of education to use certain solar energy systems for certain schools, develop certain procedures, and provide certain grants. S.B. 711</p> <p>Authorizes the creation of a state debt to be used as a grant to the Interagency Committee on School Construction for the repair, renovation and capital equipping of schools designated as qualified zone academies; subjects to a requirement that the grantee document the provision of a required federal matching fund; authorizes the Board of Public Works to sell certain bonds at certain sales. S.B. 894</p>
Michigan	<p>Relates to education; regards financing; revises procedures on school bond loan fund program for state borrowing. H.B. 5832</p>
Minnesota	<p>Relates to education; provides for family and early childhood education; makes changes to adult basic education programs; modifies child care licensing and inservice training requirements; transfers energy assistance programs; changes eligibility for individual development accounts; changes requirements for child care assistance; provides for kindergarten through grade 12 general education, special programs, employment and transitions, facilities and technology and education excellence. H.B. 3800 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.7, and 2.11.)</p>
Mississippi	<p>Authorizes the Department of Finance and Administration to develop a master lease purchase program for equipment used by school districts. H.B. 1031</p>

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi (continued)	<p>Requires entities seeking to enter into energy efficiency performance services or shared savings contracts to publicly request proposals or qualifications; selects the most qualified proposal, person or firm; limits interest that may be charged to school districts for energy conservation programs. S.B. 3052</p> <p>Requires school boards to file budget requests with the levying authorities on or before the specified date; requires school boards to adopt final amended budgets on or before specified date of the following fiscal year; authorizes school districts to sell surplus property other than real property and buildings at public auction without having advertised for and received competitive bids. S.B. 3164 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p>
New Hampshire	<p>Outlines procedures for the adoption of joint maintenance agreements; authorizes school districts which have entered into joint maintenance agreements to incur indebtedness by issuing notes or bonds subject to approval of the legislative bodies of the respective districts; permits joint agreement districts to be eligible for school building aid grants; repeals current law on the formation of a joint agreement certain school districts for the purpose of calculating school aid. S.B. 318 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)</p>
New Jersey	<p>Establishes the Commission on Early Childhood Education in but not of the Department of Education; provides for its membership and appointment of members; provides for the commission to provide advice on early childhood issues such as staff credentials for pre-school educators, program standards, development of facility standards, coordination of such programs across state agencies and funding levels for trained teachers, curriculum, materials and facilities. A.B. 2122 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Establishes a Division of Early Childhood Education in the Department of Education; states the division shall be responsible for program standards, staff credentials, program design and facilities, the coordination of early childhood programs and services in cooperation with the Department of Human Services, funding, assistance to school districts to implement programs and evaluation and monitoring of programs; provides for a report to the Legislature and the public. A.B. 2123 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Concerns the Educational Facilities Construction and Financing Act; concerns the construction and financing of public school facilities. S.B. 200</p>

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Mexico	<p>Authorizes the issuance and sale of capital projects general obligation bonds to make capital expenditures for senior citizen facility improvements and acquisitions, for public educational capital improvements and acquisitions and for other state capital expenditures; provides for a property tax levy for certain costs related to the bonds; requires approval of the registered voters at the 2000 General Election. H.B. 17A (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p> <p>Relates to public school capital expenditures; amends the Public School Capital Outlay Act to provide criteria and standards for projects to be funded; provides a formula to determine the amount of funds that a project may receive. H.B. 31A</p> <p>Relates to supplemental severance tax bonds; provides for funding of public school capital outlays. H.B. 279 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>
New York	<p>Authorizes municipalities and school districts to issue serial bonds to finance flood relief expenses. S.B. 6695</p>
North Carolina	<p>Designates the State Board of Education as the state education agency responsible for administering the qualified zone academy bond program. H.B. 1539</p>
Ohio	<p>Sets aside school facilities assistance moneys for school districts with exceptional needs; permits any school district to participate in the School Building Assistance Expedited Local Partnership Program; makes other changes to the Classroom Facilities Assistance Program. S.B. 272</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Relates to education and general obligation bonds; provides that the act may be cited as the Oklahoma Education and Infrastructure Bond Act. S.B. 2A</p>
Tennessee	<p>Relates to the sunset laws of the School Bond Authority. S.B. 2011</p> <p>Concerns education; includes "state board of education acting on behalf of any special school" as local government for purposes of state school bond authority; allows state board of education and state funding board to jointly enter into loan agreement with state school bond authority. S.B. 2634</p>

Table 2.4: School Infrastructure Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Utah	Provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operations portion of the act; provides appropriations for school building aid; provides additional funding for pupil transportation, text books, educational supplies, and teacher training as well as other programs. S.B. 3 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.8, 2.11, and 2.15.)
Virginia	Allows governing body to authorize the local treasurer or fiscal officer to create a separate escrow account for the deposit of lottery proceeds which are designated for use for nonrecurring costs; defines nonrecurring costs; prohibits escrow accounts for school construction grants from being used to deposit nonrecurring costs appropriations. H.B. 903 (Cross-listed in 2.3 and 2.12.)
Washington	Strengthens the state expenditure limit; provides for timely deposits to the Education Construction Fund. H.B. 3169B (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
West Virginia	Authorizes the use of any appropriate floor covering in public school buildings. H.B. 4787
Wisconsin	Authorizes a school board, by resolution, to create a capital improvement fund to finance capital improvements if a tax increment district that is located in the school district is terminated before the maximum number of years that it could have existed and the value increment exceeds \$300,000,000; also increases the school district's revenue limit in any school year by the amount deposited in the capital improvement fund in that school year. A.B. 576 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)

Table 2.5: School Safety Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California	<p>Requires, subject to funds being appropriated therefore in the Budget Act of 2000 the State Department of Education to provide regional training to assist school district personnel in the identification and determination of hate violence on school campuses. Establishes a grant program for school districts to enable pupils and teachers to participate in educational programs focused on fostering ethnic sensitivity, overcoming racism and prejudice, and countering hatred and intolerance. A.B. 1931 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Increases the apportionment for purposes of the High-Risk Youth Education and Public Safety Program. Increases the multipliers for high-risk first-time offenders and for transitioning high-risk youths. Requires the reduction in the apportionment received by a county office of education take place at the final apportionment for the 5th year of program operation, as specified. S.B. 2196 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
Colorado	<p>Concerns safe schools; requires each school district to adopt and implement a safe schools plan that includes a conduct and discipline code, reporting requirements, agreements with state agencies, safety site standards, open school policies, employee screenings and good faith immunity; provides for access to juvenile court records for school principals regarding enrolled students; provides funding to public, private and charter schools and regional boards for at-risk student programs. S.B. 133 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.6, 2.9, and 2.15.)</p>
Connecticut	<p>Bars State Board of Education from issuing a teacher or administrator license to anyone convicted of certain felonies for 5 years after serving sentence; makes changes in education law relative to employees suspected of child abuse, State funded interdistrict programs, student records, school construction grants, assistive devices for disabled students, Special Education Advisory Council, location of new family resource centers, allotting of fire prevention powers and other areas. H.B. 5317 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.6, 2.11, and 2.15.)</p>
Georgia	<p>Creates a program of indemnification with respect to public school personnel who are killed or permanently disabled by an act of violence in the line of duty; provides for a special and distinctive license plate honoring Georgia educators with revenues derived from the sale of such plates dedicated to a fund for such program of indemnification. H.B. 1388 (Cross-listed in 2.14 and 2.15.)</p>

Table 2.5: School Safety Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Georgia (continued)	Relates to public school disciplinary tribunals; requires local school system receiving certain State education funds to suspend a student who commits any act of violence resulting in substantial injury to a teacher for the remainder of the school year; provides for a disciplinary hearing regarding the suspension to provide that such a student shall not be eligible for enrollment in public education programs. S.B. 401
Hawaii	Establishes fines for motorists who are convicted of driving their motor vehicles at speeds greater than the maximum speed limits established for school zones or construction areas. H.B. 286 Enables the Department of Health to enforce school health requirements more uniformly by replacing statutory requirements for documentation of immunizations, physicals, and tuberculosis examinations with administrative rules. H.B. 2521
Idaho	Requires school districts to identify and abate unsafe and unhealthy conditions in schools in the district; creates a School Safety and Health Revolving Loan Fund from which school districts can borrow money from the state of Idaho to abate unsafe and unhealthy conditions in schools. H.B. 668 Provides a school plant facilities reserve fund levy from 10 to 20 years duration if a portion or all of the levy is for the purpose of abating, repairing or replacing an unsafe or unhealthy physical plant; provides that the election for the levy must be on one of the consolidated election dates. H.B. 669 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.10.) Appropriates funds to the School Safety and Health Revolving Loan Fund. H.B. 818
Kentucky	Requires state criminal records checks of adult volunteers in public schools who have contact with students on a regularly scheduled or continuing basis; permits school boards to pay costs of criminal records checks. H.B. 136
Illinois	Amends the School Code to provide that the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall provide funding for school report cards and criminal background investigations; adds the Summer Bridges program to the programs included in the general education block grant. H.B. 4587 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.11, and 2.15.)

Table 2.5: School Safety Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Iowa	Repeals provision authorizing the raising of an additional enrichment amount to fund asbestos removal projects; provides that asbestos removal projects would continue to be able to be financed out of any funds in the general fund of a school district, funds received from the physical plant and equipment levy, or moneys obtained through a federal asbestos loan program. H.B. 2435 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
Maine	Improves public school safety and learning environments; allows a municipality to expend funds for school construction or renovation if expenditure is approved by the voters at an election; requires Board of Education and Department of Education to conduct a study and create a plan to address the needs for improved and new facilities for projects low on the priority list; provides extra renovation funds to capitalize on a revolving fund; carries over unused funds. S.B. 298 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
	Requires the State to pay the costs of the fingerprinting and background checks of current and prospective elementary and secondary school employees. S.B. 951 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)
Maryland	Establishes a grant program under which law enforcement agencies may apply for funds for efforts relating to enforcement of the law prohibiting passing stopped school vehicles; establishes a School Bus Safety Enforcement Fund; provides for the administration, composition, and use of the Fund; prescribes a revenue source for the Fund; specifies certain budgetary procedures. H.B. 104 (Cross-listed in 2.8.)
Minnesota	Relates to crime; authorizes certain behavioral data on students to be disclosed to the juvenile justice system; provides for data sharing between probation officers and school officials for juveniles on probation; provides that when a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for certain violations of criminal law that the disposition order shall be shared with certain school officials; law enforcement, and specified others. H.B. 2833
Pennsylvania	Amends the Borough Code. Provides for attendance at national or State lodge of police officers. Renames special school police as school crossing guards. Further provides for specific powers of a borough relative to towing equipment. Provides for school crossing guards' powers and duties, for filing of budget and for uniform forms. Makes editorial changes. H.B. 1155 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
	Amends the Second Class Township Code. Provides for school crossing guards. Further regulates the annual budget and uniform report forms. H.B. 1157 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)

Table 2.5: School Safety Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Pennsylvania (continued)	Amends the First Class Township Code. Provides for school crossing guards. Further provides for budget forms, for filing copies and for uniform forms. Makes editorial changes. H.B. 1158 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
Rhode Island	Relates to the Rhode Island Student Investment Initiative; imposes additional requirements upon school districts to include standards utilized by school administrators and staff aimed at maintaining an orderly educational environment in district strategic plans. H.B. 7612
Vermont	Promotes a safe learning environment in public schools; provides for compulsory school attendance for children between the ages of 6 and 16; provides for unexcused absences; decriminalizes truancy; provides for suspension and expulsion; prohibits possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon on school property; provides for delinquency prevention programs; provides training for teaching and non-teaching staff; appropriates funds. H.B. 270 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)
Virginia	Establishes the Virginia Center for School Safety within the Department of Criminal Justice Services; provides that the Center will, among other things, provide training for public school personnel in school safety and the effective identification of students who may be at-risk for violent behavior and in need of special services or assistance. H.B. 391 (Cross-listed in 2.15.) Directs all school boards to require, as a condition of employment, fingerprinting for applicants who are offered or who accept school board employment, whether on a temporary, permanent, or part- or full-time basis; requires the submission of the fingerprints and descriptive information through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the applicant's national criminal records history. H.B. 1238 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Makes an appropriation of specified funds from the Education Trust Fund to the Board of Education for the support and maintenance of special programs, schools, and services for special education, for the fiscal year ending 9/30/2001; provides that the appropriation is subject to certain provisions of the Code of 1975; requires an operations plan and an audited financial statement prior to the release of any funds; requires quarterly and end of year reports. S.B. 64 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
Arizona	<p>Relates to individual income tax credits for tuition paid for preschool for handicapped children; defines handicapped student as a student who is hearing impaired, visually impaired, preschool moderately delayed, preschool severely delayed, and preschool speech or language delayed; adds preschools for handicapped students to the qualified schools for which the tax credits can be claimed. H.B. 2226 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p> <p>Makes a fiscal year 1999-2000 supplemental appropriation to the Arizona Department of Education for State Aid, special education and accountability measures. H.B. 2231 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)</p> <p>Makes supplemental appropriations for various licensing boards, long-term care, the Spinal and Head Injury Trust Fund, special education, recycling, services for the developmentally disabled, public assistance and other services. H.B. 2564</p>
California	<p>Encourages school districts and county superintendents of schools in making available these applications, to include information that parents may use to request information about the Medi-Cal program and the Healthy Families Program. Requires students attending special schools for the deaf and blind to be tested at least once every two years for tuberculosis, with the cost, if any, to be borne by the parent or guardian of the student. A.B. 2877 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p> <p>Requires any excess property tax revenues remaining after allocations to county superintendents of schools for purposes of special education, to be allocated among the county, cities, and special districts in proportion to the reduction and transfer amount of each of those local agencies. S.B. 1396 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to withhold, in whole or in part, state funds or federal funds allocated under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act from a district, special education local plan area or county office after reasonable notice and opportunity for a hearing if the superintendent makes certain findings regarding noncompliance with state and federal law on special education. S.B. 1843</p> <p>Authorizes the Department of General Services to sell certain real property, as described, at the California School for the Deaf, Northern California, and would appropriate to the State Department of Education, for specified fiscal years, the net proceeds of the sale in augmentation of support for the California School for the Deaf for the purpose of repairing and upgrading the middle school activity center, at the northern campus. S.B. 1856</p> <p>Prohibits the denial of a petition for the establishment of a charter school based on the actual or potential costs of serving individuals with exceptional needs. Clarifies that this prohibition shall not be construed to prevent a school district from meeting its obligation to ensure that the proposed charter school will meet the needs of individuals with exceptional needs, nor shall it be construed to limit or alter the reasons for denying a petition, as specified. S.B. 1914 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)</p>
Colorado	<p>Concerns the establishment of the obligation of the state for funding special education programs for children with disabilities; makes an appropriation in connection therewith. S.B. 49</p>
Connecticut	<p>Expands responsibilities of surrogate parents appointed by Education Commissioner to represent children who may require special education in the absence of their real parents; monitors successfulness; requires local school boards to notify said parents of discipline policies, suspensions and expulsions like regular parents; relates to disclosure of information in special education hearings; grants funds to local districts and magnet schools evenly; approves sheltered workshop training. H.B. 5316 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p> <p>Bars State Board of Education from issuing a teacher or administrator license to anyone convicted of certain felonies for 5 years after serving sentence; makes changes in education law relative to employees suspected of child abuse, State funded interdistrict programs, student records, school construction grants, assistive devices for disabled students, Special Education Advisory Council, location of new family resource centers, allotting of fire prevention powers and other areas. H.B. 5317 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.5, 2.11, and 2.15.)</p>

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	<p>Creates the Task Force on Public School Funding; specifies powers and duties; revises funding for exceptional student education programs; revises provisions relating to instruction outside the required number of school days; revises the exclusion provisions of the computation of district required local effort; requires districts to allocate to each school a specified minimum percentage of the funds generated by the school based on State Education Finance Program. H.B. 701 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.2.)</p> <p>Creates the Study on Children with Developmental Delays Act; provides for a study commission; provides for the administration of the study and for staff and expenses; specifies the components of the study; requires appointment of advisory workgroups; requires a report to the legislature; authorizes employment of expert consultants; makes an appropriation. S.B. 1264</p>
Hawaii	<p>Transfers the occupational therapy and physical therapy programs of the school health support services section for exceptional children who attend public schools from the Department of Health to the Department of Education. S.B. 185</p>
Idaho	<p>Appropriates funds to the State Board of Education for the Idaho School for the Deaf and the Blind for fiscal year 2001; limits the full time equivalent positions to 122.52; reappropriates unexpended and unencumbered balances. S.B. 1548</p>
Kentucky	<p>Relates to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; provides that rights for infants, toddlers, and parents served by the State Early Intervention System are mandated by participation in Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; deletes limitation to available funding. H.B. 51</p>
Maine	<p>Changes the governance system and the educational programs of the Governor Baxter School for the Deaf; amends the structure of the school board; relates to funding the programs authorized by the school; permits the school board greater budget flexibility; allows the school board to authorize and operate satellite school programs; establishes a limit on the number of students enrolled in the residential program at Mackworth Island. H.B. 1946 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p>

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi	<p>Makes an appropriation to the State Department of Education for the support and maintenance of the common schools of Mississippi, for the minimum education program and for the education of hospitalized and exceptional children for the fiscal year 2001. H.B. 1620 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)</p> <p>Makes an appropriation to the State Board of Education for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Mississippi School for the Blind and the Mississippi School for the Deaf for the fiscal year 2001. H.B. 1621</p>
Nebraska	<p>Relates to the Special Education Act; redefines a term; changes provisions relating to reimbursement; repeals the original sections. L.B. 1243</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Amends the Public School Code. Provides funding for basic education, services to nonpublic schools, special education, professional development, school lunch and breakfast programs, higher education, full-time student community college reimbursement, higher education, vocational education and small district assistance. Provides for an official education assessment test. Identifies underperforming schools and permits charter and for-profit school and other improvements. S.B. 652 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.9, 2.11, and 2.15.)</p>
South Dakota	<p>Authorizes use of special education funds for initiatives at the South Dakota School for the Blind and the Visually Impaired and the South Dakota School for the Deaf. H.B. 1315</p> <p>Allows certain children to be included as a level 2, 3, 4, or 5 disability for the purpose of calculating special education state aid. S.B. 23</p>
Vermont	<p>Clarifies the definition of special education services; permits the cost of special education services to be a factor in considering how to provide appropriate services; provides for teacher training; provides for individual education plans; provides for state aid to districts to assist with special education costs. H.B. 629 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p>Clarifies provisions relating to payment of Exceptional Circumstances Aid for children who are deaf or hard of hearing; clarifies and coordinates Department of Education administrative procedures relating to data collection; simplifies the process for payment of the block grants to school districts that tuition students. H.B. 825</p>

Table 2.6: Special Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia	Directs the School for the Deaf and the Blind at Staunton to provide an educational program for children in preschool through grade 12 who have visual and hearing disabilities and who are identified as emotionally disturbed pursuant Board of Education regulations. S.B. 1305
Washington	Provides that, of the projected federal Medicaid and private insurance revenue collected, twenty percent, after deductions, shall be incentive payments to first class school districts; provides that incentive payments shall only be used by districts for children with disabilities. S.B. 5626
Wisconsin	Relates to a loan program for teachers and orientation and mobility instructors of visually impaired pupils; grants rule-making authority; makes an appropriation. A.B. 629 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)

Table 2.7: Technology Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Creates the Office of Information Technology as a department of the executive branch of government; provides for the administration of such programs and services as may be necessary for the operation and management of a program specifically providing the children of Alabama citizens with technology in the public schools and public institutions of higher education. S.B. 358
Arizona	Permits a joint technological education district to use the budget balance carry-forward provision similar to school districts. H.B. 2379 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
California	Establishes the Education Technology Grant Program to provide one time grants to school districts and charter schools to acquire or lease computers for instructional purposes. Requires the Office of the Secretary for Education to administer the application process for the award of grants. A.B. 2882 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)
Colorado	Concerns the use of moneys in a school district's special building and technology fund. S.B. 98 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
Connecticut	<p>Provides that the Department of Education shall establish a competitive grant program for high school projects that involve one or more of the following topics: computers, engineering, physics, mathematics, science or technical construction; allows local and regional boards of education to apply on behalf of a high school under their jurisdiction. (Cross-listed in 2.11.) H.B. 5231</p> <p>Concerns individual development accounts, correctional facility and juvenile detention projects, Office of Workforce Competitiveness, payments in lieu of taxes, grant payments from Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund, wastewater treatment grants, inflationary increase for certain private providers, Firearm's Trafficking Task Force, education technology, arts grants, school accountability, regional educational service centers operating in interdistrict magnet schools and other matters. H.B. 5922 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.16.)</p>
Delaware	Establishes a technology block grant to be administered by the Delaware Center for Educational Technology and the Department of Education; relates to bond funds to provide computer access to all students in Delaware shall be maintained by a combination of State support and local district support; provides a continuous source of funding to maintain and replace computer and related technology in the schools. S.B. 412

Table 2.7: Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	Relates to exchange of land of the State School fund by the State of Board of Education; relates to expulsion of students from the classroom; relates to sanitation of schools; relates to student enrichment, remedial, and dropout prevention programs; relates to mathematics, science, and computer learning laboratories; relates to program grants; relates to reimbursement of residential nonpublic school contracts; relates to optional membership in the Teachers Retirement System. S.B. 1770 (Cross-listed in 2.11, 2.15, and 2.16.)
Idaho	<p>Appropriates funds to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for teacher training for fiscal year 2001; provides legislative intent that the expenditure of funds for teacher training be at the recommendation of State Council for Technology in Learning subject to review and approval by the State Board of Education. H.B. 743 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p>Relates to the use of school improvement technology program and school improvement technology block grant program moneys by school districts and area education agencies to employ or contract with information technology specialists. S.B. 2238</p>
Minnesota	Relates to education; provides for family and early childhood education; makes changes to adult basic education programs; modifies child care licensing and inservice training requirements; transfers energy assistance programs; changes eligibility for individual development accounts; changes requirements for child care assistance; provides for kindergarten through grade 12 general education, special programs, employment and transitions, facilities and technology and education excellence. H.B. 3800 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.4, and 2.11.)
New Jersey	Permits aid to nonpublic schools for electronic textbooks; defines electronic textbooks as including computer software, computer-assisted instruction, interactive videodisks, and other computer courseware and magnetic media. A.B. 1762
New Mexico	Relates to the educational technology fund distribution; provides an equity adjustment to assure minimum distributions to school districts from the educational technology fund. S.B. 214

Table 2.7: Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oklahoma	<p>Relates to education; makes appropriations to the State Board of Education; authorizes the providing of screening to certain students for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome; relates to Teacher Retirement Credit; relates to the Parent Training Program; relates to the Advanced Placement Program; relates to Alternative and High Challenge Education; relates to Instructional, Cooperative and Technological Education; relates to regional education service centers; relates to Educational Leadership. S.B. 900 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Relates to state finance; relates to the Common Education Technology Fund; relates to the Higher Education Capital Fund; relates to the Tuition Scholarship Fund; relates to gross production tax apportionment; authorizes the State Board of Education to expend certain funds. S.B. 980</p> <p>Relates to the Corporation Commission; allows use of monies of the Oklahoma Telecommunications Technology Training Fund for training of school administrators. S.B. 1178 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p>
South Dakota	<p>Enhances learning in public schools; reimburses nationally certified teachers; establishes an Office of Education Technology; studies the public education requirement workforce; increases the voting requirement for school district referenda; limits certain transfers of school funds. H.B. 1257 (Cross-listed in 2.10, 2.12, and 2.15.)</p>
Utah	<p>Creates the Applied Technology Education Task Force; appropriates funds; evaluates applied technology programs in public schools and higher education institutions. H.B. 336</p> <p>Related to public schools; provides an exception to the requirements for the purchase of educational technology by school districts under the Educational Technology Initiative; provides for contracts with the Utah Correctional Industries. S.B. 133</p>
Virginia	<p>Revises Standards of Quality to make educational technology squarely within the scope of the Standards of Quality; requires the Board of Education to include proficiency in the use of computers and related technology in the Standards of Learning. H.B. 203</p> <p>Removes the limitation that only 4 sites be established for institutes for training teachers; allows these institutes may be located at sites that include 2 and 4 year public institutions of higher education; establishes funds as may be appropriated for this purpose; provides technology training for teachers, administrators, and librarians in the elementary and secondary schools and public libraries of the Commonwealth. H.B. 866 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p>

Table 2.7: Technology Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia (continued)	Requires the institutes established by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia currently providing in-service training in the effective use of educational technology for teachers, administrators, and librarians in the elementary and secondary schools to provide the same training to such personnel of equivalent adult education and literacy programs. S.B. 460 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)
West Virginia	Establishes the West Virginia Virtual School within the Department of Education to offer courses via the Internet to students who are not advantageously located with respect to schools. S.B. 584

Table 2.8: Transportation Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Requires that all new school buses be equipped with crossing control arms; requires a new or increased expenditure of local funds. H.B. 701
Arizona	Appropriates from the Criminal Justice Enhancement Fund to the Department of Public Safety a sum to be used for personnel and operating expenses to process school bus driver licenses and a sum to be used for personnel and operating expenses to process firearm clearance applications. H.B. 2527
Colorado	Concerns public schools; authorizes charter schools to impose fees for excess transportation costs and to engage in the building, planning and inspection process; authorizes public schools to use capital reserve fund expenditures for certain purposes. H.B. 1124 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.9.)
Illinois	Amends the Vehicle Code; provides that all school buses manufactured must be equipped with one strobe lamp; amends the State Finance Act; provides that money in the CDLIS/AAMVANET Trust Fund may be used for expenses related to the testing of applicants for commercial driver's licenses; amends the Vehicle Code; relates to individuals who have applied for Korean War Veteran license plates who receive assistance under the Senior Citizens Property Tax Relief. H.B. 809
Maryland	<p>Makes certain adjustments to the formula for transportation grants to county boards of education; adjusts the time period for calculating increases in the grant amounts. S.B. 106</p> <p>Establishes a grant program under which law enforcement agencies may apply for funds for efforts relating to enforcement of the law prohibiting passing stopped school vehicles; establishes a School Bus Safety Enforcement Fund; provides for the administration, composition, and use of the Fund; prescribes a revenue source for the Fund; specifies certain budgetary procedures. H.B. 104 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p>
Massachusetts	Relates to charter schools; provides that the Board of Education shall make the final determination on granting charter school status and may condition charters on the applicant's taking certain actions or maintaining certain conditions; provides for transportation reimbursement to municipalities of students of charter schools. S.B. 2027 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)
New Jersey	Provides transportation or in-lieu-of payments to certain nonpublic school pupils in certain school districts. A.B. 1337

Table 2.8: Transportation Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Jersey (continued)	Permits certain nonpublic school pupils to purchase bus transportation from boards of education or cooperative transportation service agencies. A.B. 1674
Utah	Provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operations portion of the act; provides appropriations for school building aid; provides additional funding for pupil transportation, text books, educational supplies, and teacher training as well as other programs. S.B. 3 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.4, 2.11, and 2.15.)
West Virginia	Increases the maximum ratio of service personnel per 1000 students in net enrollment from 43 1/2 to 43 6/10 for low density counties and to 44 1/2 for high density counties; increases pay of service personnel for college or comparable credit; changes the percent of the replacement value of bus fleets included in the calculation of the allowance in the foundation school program for transportation. H.B. 2402 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.15)

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	<p>Relates to school district budgets; relates to charter school applications and requirements; specifies that the charter of a charter school is subject to the same electronic data submission requirements as a school district; defines the term submit electronically; requires that the budget format include an electronic format that shall be submitted for each proposed, adopted and revised budget; requires each governing board of a school district to publish an annual financial report. H.B. 2218 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p> <p>Allows a sponsor of a charter school to request that the State Board of Education withhold state aid monies from a charter school if the charter school is not in compliance with state law or its charter; authorizes a charter school sponsor to request that the State Board of Education withhold up to 10% of the charter school's monthly state aid if the sponsor determines at a public meeting that the charter school is not in compliance with state law or their charter. H.B. 2363</p> <p>States the State Board of Education shall administer the standardized norm-referenced achievement test two times during each academic year to the random statewide representative sample of pupils selected by the technical advisory committee; states the State Board of Education shall administer a parent quality survey two times each academic year; states each school district or charter school in this state is eligible to revise its budget, as defined. S.B. 1139 (Cross-listed in 2.12 and 2.16.)</p> <p>Requires an applicant seeking to establish a charter school and an application for renewal of a charter to submit a detailed business plan; prevents school districts from sponsoring charter schools located outside the geographic boundaries of the school district. S.B. 1302</p>
California	<p>Relates to existing law which provides that a charter school that serves at-risk pupils and operates under a charter approved before 06/01/97, in the county of Los Angeles may continue to operate until 06/30/99. Extends the date until 06/30/03. Deletes specified provisions and authorizes a charter school, as described, to be funded for not more than 2,000 units average daily attendance in any fiscal year, as if it were a community day school operated by the county. A.B. 696</p>

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Relates to the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act on the November 2000 ballot relating to passage of local school bond measures. Prohibits issuance of the bonds unless the property tax rate levied to meet the requirements of indebtedness incurred by a school district or community college district at a single election doesn't exceed a certain amount. Requires the State Board of Education to develop criteria for the review and approval of charter school petitions. A.B. 2659 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p>
	<p>Establishes the Education Technology Grant Program to provide one time grants to school districts and charter schools to acquire or lease computers for instructional purposes. Requires the Office of the Secretary for Education to administer the application process for the award of grants. A.B. 2882 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)</p>
	<p>Authorizes a charter school, that was not granted a renewal by the chartering agency, to submit an application for renewal pursuant to the procedures pertaining to a denial of a petition for establishment of a charter school. S.B. 326</p>
	<p>Makes each school district eligible for reimbursements for hours of pupil attendance claimed for intensive algebra academics, pursuant to prescribed calculations. Establishes the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academics Program, which would authorize a school district or charter school that maintains grade 7 or 8, or both, to operate a program that provides multiple, intensive opportunities for pupils in those grades to practice skills in prealgebra, algebra, or both. S.B. 1688 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Removes the restriction of existing law requiring a charter school to use loan from the Charter School Revolving Loan fund during certain time periods. Provides that the loan to a chartering authority for a charter school, or to a charter school, may not exceed a specified amount over the lifetime of the charter school. Authorizes the Superintendent of Public Instruction to consider certain criteria when considering approval of a loan application. Makes other provisions. S.B. 1728</p>
	<p>Requires moneys in the Charter School Revolving Loan Fund to be loaned at the interest rate earned by the money in the Pooled Money Investment Account as of the date of disbursement of the funds to the charter school, and would require interest payments to be paid into the Charter School Security Fund, which would be established by the bill. S.B. 1759</p>

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p data-bbox="415 272 1925 451">Authorizes the governing board of a charter school to request, and the State Board of Education to approve, a waiver of any otherwise applicable provisions of the Education Code until 07/01/05. Requires the charter school to submit its application for a waiver to its chartering authority. Provides that if the chartering authority is a school district or county office of education, it must forward certain documentation with the waiver request to the State Board of Education. S.B. 1841</p> <p data-bbox="415 493 1925 672">Prohibits the denial of a petition for the establishment of a charter school based on the actual or potential costs of serving individuals with exceptional needs. Clarifies that this prohibition shall not be construed to prevent a school district from meeting its obligation to ensure that the proposed charter school will meet the needs of individuals with exceptional needs, nor shall it be construed to limit or alter the reasons for denying a petition, as specified. S.B. 1914 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p> <p data-bbox="415 714 1925 889">Requires a school district or county office of education that is the chartering authority of a charter school to create any reports required by the State Teachers' Retirement System and the Public Employees' Retirement System at the request of the charter school. Requires the county superintendent of schools, employing agency, or school district that reports to those retirement systems to submit the required reports on behalf of the charter school. S.B. 2105 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p>
Colorado	<p data-bbox="415 932 1925 1039">Concerns public schools; authorizes charter schools to impose fees for excess transportation costs and to engage in the building, planning and inspection process; authorizes public schools to use capital reserve fund expenditures for certain purposes. H.B. 1124 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.8.)</p> <p data-bbox="415 1081 1925 1255">Concerns safe schools; requires each school district to adopt and implement a safe schools plan that includes a conduct and discipline code, reporting requirements, agreements with state agencies, safety site standards, open school policies, employee screenings and good faith immunity; provides for access to juvenile court records for school principals regarding enrolled students; provides funding to public, private and charter schools and regional boards for at-risk student programs. S.B. 133 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.5, and 2.15.)</p>

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Delaware	<p>Allows charter schools that have been approved by the Department of Education to make minor modifications to their charters without undergoing the current lengthy administrative process for minor changes; permits the Department of Education to promulgate rules and regulations, which outline the approval procedure for such changes. S.B. 184</p> <p>Allows the children of charter school employees who are permanent and work at least 30.00 hours per week during the school year to be given preference in admission to the charter school; gives charter schools the same opportunity as local school districts. S.B. 301</p> <p>Allows a charter school to give preference to children of the founders of the charter school so long as they constitute no more than 5% of the school's total student population. S.B. 308</p>
Florida	<p>Provides an exemption from ad valorem taxes for facilities used to house charter schools; provides for the cancellation of certain taxes on real property acquired by a charter school governing board; prohibits reprisals against district school board employees as a result of involvement in an application to establish a charter school; requires a charter school to comply with certain cost accounting and reporting requirements. H.B. 2087 (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.12.)</p>
Hawaii	<p>Provides legal protection for new century charter school boards; allows groups of teachers at a school to form a charter school; requires the auditor to consider the advice of the superintendent and local school boards in setting the allocation for new century charter schools; appropriates funds for the establishment of additional new century charter schools, including the hiring of additional school personnel. S.B. 2218</p>
Idaho	<p>Requires that charter schools shall comply with the requirement that all school employees undergo a criminal history check. H.B. 522 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p>Authorizes the Board of Directors of a charter school to borrow money as a nonprofit corporation to finance the purchase of school building facilities and, subject to the terms of such a contractual agreement, the board may use the facility as collateral for the loan. H.B. 677 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p>

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Idaho (continued)	Clarifies that public charter schools operate independently from the existing school district structure and any local board of trustees and are responsible for their own operations; clarifies admission procedures with regard to over enrollment. H.B. 726
Kansas	Concerns charter schools; increases the number of such schools authorized to be operated in the state. H.B. 2357
Maine	Encourages public school alternative education programs; requires school alliance to set consistent standards for regional public school choice programs; provides that shared service agreements between schools may include alternative education programs; establishes alternative education as a component of secondary technical education; establishes a stakeholders group to study the possibility of federal charter school grant funds. H.B. 1420 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Massachusetts	Relates to charter schools; provides that the Board of Education shall make the final determination on granting charter school status and may condition charters on the applicant's taking certain actions or maintaining certain conditions; provides for transportation reimbursement to municipalities of students of charter schools. S.B. 2027 (Cross-listed in 2.8.)
New Hampshire	Establishes a committee to study application procedures relative to charter schools and the admission preferences used in charter schools and open enrollment school districts. H.B. 690 (Cross-listed in 2.13.)
New Jersey	Establishes required funding level for charter school students; revises procedure for evaluation of the charter school program. A.B. 1344
New Mexico	Relates to charter school enrollment procedures. S.B. 67
North Carolina	Exempts from tax motor fuel sold to charter schools; defines charter school board as nonprofit corporation with charter to operate charter school. H.B. 1302

Table 2.9: Charter School Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Pennsylvania	<p>Amends the Public School Code. Provides funding for basic education, services to nonpublic schools, special education, professional development, school lunch and breakfast programs, higher education, full-time student community college reimbursement, higher education, vocational education and small district assistance. Provides for an official education assessment test. Identifies underperforming schools and permits charter and for-profit school and other improvements. S.B. 652 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.11, and 2.15.)</p>
Virginia	<p>Permits the creation of residential charter schools for at-risk students by a single school division or by two or more school divisions as a joint school; provides that applications for residential charter schools are to include a description of the residential program, facilities, and staffing, any parental education and after-care initiatives, and funding sources for the residential and other services provided. H.B. 742</p> <p>Authorizes the creation of regional charter schools, operated by 2 or more school boards, which may be chartered directly by the participating school boards or by the Board of Education with the concurrence of the participating school boards; allows the Board to establish procedures for receiving and reviewing applications, seeking public comment, and obtaining the concurrence of participating school boards for regional schools to be chartered by the Board. H.B. 785</p>

Table 2.10: Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	<p>Authorizes a class 6 city, with respect to commercial property, for a period of up to 15 years, to abate all or any part of the portion of municipal ad valorem taxes in excess of 20 mills allocated for educational purposes. H.B. 494</p> <p>Provides that the gross proceeds of the sale of certain personal property to a contractor which property is to be incorporated into realty pursuant to a contract with the federal government, the state of Alabama, a county, a municipality, or an educational institution shall be exempt from all state and local sales and use taxes. H.B. 741</p> <p>Clarifies the language that the property and income of a municipal park authority is exempt from State and local taxation. S.B. 258</p>
Arizona	<p>Relates to individual income tax credits for tuition paid for preschool for handicapped children; defines handicapped student as a student who is hearing impaired, visually impaired, preschool moderately delayed, preschool severely delayed, and preschool speech or language delayed; adds preschools for handicapped students to the qualified schools for which the tax credits can be claimed. H.B. 2226 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p> <p>Allows a personal or corporate income tax credit for any real property and improvements that are donated to a school district or charter school for use as a school or as a site for the construction of a new school. H.B. 2451</p> <p>Provides for an increase to the transaction privilege tax rate from 5.0% to 5.6% to provide greater funding for teacher salaries, to increase the school year, and to provide additional funding for other maintenance and operation education programs, University research and development programs and community college workforce development; makes the act conditional on the voter approving the general transaction privilege tax rate increase at the next general election. S.B. 1007E (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.15.)</p>
California	<p>Provides that, contingent upon the passage of the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act at the 11/07/00, General Election, as an alternative, the governing board of a school district or community college district, may, pursuant to a 2/3 vote of the governing board, pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds by a 55% vote of the electorate, at primary or general elections, subject to certain additional requirements. A.B. 1908 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p data-bbox="415 228 1913 407">Relates to existing law which requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the 2000-01 fiscal year, to certify to the Controller amounts that do not exceed the amounts needed to fund the revenue limits of school districts and county superintendents of schools and to adjust those amounts, as specified. Specifies that this requirement applies to 2000-01 fiscal year and every fiscal year thereafter and would delete the requirement that the revenue limits be adjusted. A.B. 2880 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)</p> <p data-bbox="415 451 1913 591">Requires any excess property tax revenues remaining after allocations to county superintendents of schools for purposes of special education, to be allocated among the county, cities, and special districts in proportion to the reduction and transfer amount of each of those local agencies. S.B. 1396 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p>
Colorado	<p data-bbox="415 634 1913 776">Concerns the financing of public schools; clarifies that school districts are not authorized to seek voter approval to impose additional mill levies except as authorized in the Public School Finance Act of 1994 and that voter approval to receive additional revenues within its constitutional fiscal year spending limitations does not constitute voter approval to exceed said mill levies specified in said Act. H.B. 1159</p> <p data-bbox="415 820 1913 997">Concerns the assessment of property for tax purposes; specifies that the definition of "school" for property tax purposes includes a licensed child care center that employs educators trained by a private occupational school where the private occupational school provides preschool through eighth grade educational training and is licensed by the Department of Education; extends the deadline by which a person owning or operating a producing mine must file with the county assessor. H.B. 1268 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
Connecticut	<p data-bbox="415 1040 1913 1105">Makes administrative changes and clarifications to various tax statutes; provides a tax credit for insurance guaranty funds; exempts Teachers' Retirement System from the tax on health care centers. S.B. 525 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p data-bbox="415 1149 1913 1213">Concerns a property tax exemption for certain nonprofit organizations; allows municipalities to abate property taxes for organizations which provide classes on United States citizenship. S.B. 608</p>

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Delaware	Establishes the second Thursday in July as the State wide deadline for the delivery of tax warrants; provides school districts an opportunity to review the State budget prior to establishing school district tax rates. H.B. 322
Florida	Provides an exemption from ad valorem taxes for facilities used to house charter schools; provides for the cancellation of certain taxes on real property acquired by a charter school governing board; prohibits reprisals against district school board employees as a result of involvement in an application to establish a charter school; requires a charter school to comply with certain cost accounting and reporting requirements. H.B. 2087 (Cross-listed in 2.9 and 2.12.)
Georgia	<p>Relates to tax exemptions; provides that any person who is a citizen and resident of Georgia and who is an unmarried surviving spouse of a member of the Armed Forces of United States, which member has been killed in any war or armed conflict in which Armed Forces of United States engaged, shall be granted a homestead exemption from all ad valorem taxation for State, county, municipal and school purposes for which he or she is entitled. H.B. 446</p> <p>Relates to collection of county school taxes by the Tax Commissioner or tax collector; changes certain provisions regarding the collection and disposition of county school taxes. H.B. 518</p> <p>Provides a homestead exemption from Hall County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in the amount of \$20,000.00 of the assessed value of the homestead for certain residents of that school district who have annual incomes not exceeding \$12,000.00 and who are 62 years of age or so as to increase the exemption amount to \$30,000.00 of the assessed value of the homestead for such residents and increase the income limitation to \$14,000.00. H.B. 1271</p> <p>Provides an exemption from Catoosa County School District ad valorem taxes up to a specified amount on the value of the homestead of residents of that county who are totally disabled and whose annual net income does not exceed a specified amount. H.B. 1309</p> <p>Relates to the allotment of homeowner tax relief funds to counties and local school districts; changes the manner in which ad valorem tax credit amounts are calculated. H.B. 1403</p>

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Georgia (continued)	<p>Relates to the imposition, rate, and computation of income tax, so as to provide an income tax credit for expenses of private driver education for minor dependent children of taxpayers. H.B. 1532</p>
	<p>Provides a homestead exemption from Putnam County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in the amount of \$10,000.00 of the assessed value of certain homesteads which are leased to certain residents of that school district. H.B. 1565</p>
	<p>Provides for a homestead exemption from ad valorem taxes of the City of Rome independent school district for certain residents of that school district; revises the exemption; increases the maximum annual income for eligible residents. H.B. 1638</p>
	<p>Provides for a homestead exemption from Floyd County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes for certain residents of that school district; revises and changes certain homestead exemptions for persons who are 62 to 74 years of age and for persons who are 75 years of age or over. H.B. 1639</p>
	<p>Provides for a homestead exemption from Floyd County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes for certain residents of that school district; revises and changes a certain homestead exemption for persons who are 75 years of age or over. H.B. 1641</p>
	<p>Provides for a homestead exemption from certain Pierce County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in an amount equal to the amount by which the current year assessed value of a homestead exceeds the base year assessed value of such homestead. H.B. 1670</p>
	<p>Provides a homestead exemption from certain Glynn County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes. H.B. 1691</p>
	<p>Provides a homestead exemption from all Forsyth County school district ad valorem taxes for educational purposes for the full value of the homestead of certain residents. H.B. 1709</p>

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Georgia (continued)	<p>Provides homestead exemption from Morgan County School District ad valorem taxes for educational purposes within a specified amount of the assessed value of homestead for certain residents of that school district who are 65 years of age or over after 5 year phase-in period; provides for definitions; specifies the terms and conditions of exemption and procedures relating thereto. S.B. 455</p> <p>Provides a homestead exemption from Baldwin County school district ad valorem taxes for educational purposes in a specified amount of the assessed value of certain homesteads which are leased to certain residents of that school district. S.B. 497</p> <p>Provides a homestead exemption from Baldwin County ad valorem taxes for county purposes in a specified amount of the assessed value of certain homesteads which are leased to certain residents of that school district. S.B. 498</p>
Idaho	<p>Provides a school plant facilities reserve fund levy from 10 to 20 years duration if a portion or all of the levy is for the purpose of abating, repairing or replacing an unsafe or unhealthy physical plant; provides that the election for the levy must be on one of the consolidated election dates. H.B. 669 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.5.)</p>
Illinois	<p>Relates to the School Code; relates to tax-equivalent grants; effective immediately. H.B. 3406</p> <p>Amends the School Code; changes when a school board may amend a certificate of tax levy to when a change in the assessed valuation resulting from application of the equalization multiplier causes the school district's tax extensions to be less than the maximum permissive tax allowed by law or the maximum tax rate allowed by voter approved referendum; requires a school board to give public notice of and hold a public hearing on its intent to amend the certification of tax levy. H.B. 3435</p>
Iowa	<p>Relates to collection of the school and equipment property tax levy in certain urban renewal areas; provides an applicability date. S.B. 2089 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p> <p>Relates to the accelerated career education program; provides a tax credit from withholding; creates an accelerated career education grant program and fund; relates to the transfer of job training withholding to the workforce development fund account; provides an effective date. S.B. 2439 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Kentucky	Requires the local school superintendent to appoint a finance officer who shall be responsible financial management for that district; requires training and continuing education; requires notification of property tax assessments from the Revenue Cabinet before the Commissioner of Education can certify tax rates; deletes references to several specific taxes that are now part of the general tax rate. H.B. 668 (Cross-listed in 2.12 and 2.15.)
Louisiana	Extends termination date for exclusion from sales and use tax of sales and purchases made by nonpublic schools. H.B. 140
Maryland	Creates a Task Force on the Prince George's County Transfer Tax Rate; requires the Task Force to conduct a thorough review of the transfer tax rate in Prince George's County and its effect on citizens, businesses and schools in the county; alters the maximum rate for the transfer tax in Prince George's County. H.B. 1004
Mississippi	Revises the amount of sales and use tax revenue diverted to the School Ad Valorem Tax Reduction Fund to establish the maximum amount that may be diverted to such Fund; provides that the proceeds of the sales tax on interstate telecommunications services shall be deposited without diversion into the Telecommunications Ad Valorem Tax Reduction Fund. H.B. 1486
	Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the general education programs, the vocational and technical education division of the State Department of Education and the Mississippi School District Uniform Millage Assistance Grant Program for the fiscal year 2001. H.B. 1618 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.11.)
	Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the State Tax Commission, including Homestead Exemption Division, the Motor Vehicle Comptroller Functions, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Division, and the Bureau of Telecommunications; provides for the purpose of reimbursing the counties, county districts and municipal separate school districts for tax losses incurred by reason of the exemption of homes from certain ad valorem taxes. S.B. 3247
Montana	Reduces property taxes by increasing direct state aid to school districts; clarifies that the amount of motor vehicle disposition attributable to certain levies is a local government reimbursement; provides increased state funding. H.B. 4A (Cross-listed in 2.1.)

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nebraska	Relates to revenue and taxation; changes provisions relating to the Nebraska Budget Act, tax levies, joint public agencies, taxation of public property, and school finance; changes the operative date of changes made by Laws 1999; provides operative dates; repeals the original sections; declares an emergency. L.B. 968
New Hampshire	Clarifies the application of education property tax hardship relief to real estate trusts. H.B. 1200 Makes an appropriation from the Education Trust Fund to the Department of Education for the funding of public kindergarten programs; adjusts the Adequate Education Grant amount for the Town of Orange for the fiscal year 2000; adjusts the property tax warrant in the Town of Orange. S.B. 397 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
New Mexico	Authorizes the issuance and sale of capital projects general obligation bonds to make capital expenditures for senior citizen facility improvements and acquisitions, for public educational capital improvements and acquisitions and for other state capital expenditures; provides for a property tax levy for certain costs related to the bonds; requires approval of the registered voters at the 2000 General Election. H.B. 17A (Cross-listed in 2.4.) Relates to supplemental severance tax bonds; provides for funding of public school capitol outlays. H.B. 279 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
New York	Provides that for purposes of the real property tax exemption available under the School Tax Relief Program, if certain property is not eligible but a portion of the property is partially used by the owner as a primary residence, that portion shall be entitled to such exemption. A.B. 1936 Relates to State aid for school districts; funds a workforce education program in New York City; creates the Universal Prekindergarten Reserve Fund; provides State aid for conversion to full day kindergarten; relates to administration of the School Tax Relief Program; relates to 1997 and later assessment rolls; relates to tuition assistance program awards; relates to allowances for members of the Legislature, funding for the Legislature and legislative commissions. A.B. 9291 (Cross-listed in 2.11.) Relates to the assessment roll to be used to determine a School Tax Relief (STAR) exemption. A.B. 11318

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New York (continued)	<p>Allows a county, town, village or school district to provide an exemption from taxation and Special Ad Valorem Levies to the extent of any increase in assessed value for construction costs or reconstruction, if such construction or reconstruction is to provide a place for the taxpayer's parent or grandparent who is sixty-two or older to live and the house is the principal place of residence of the taxpayer. S.B. 812</p>
	<p>Provides for interest on late installment payments of city school district taxes where resolution providing for installments does not address interest issue. S.B. 6171</p>
	<p>Amends provisions relating to the Court Facilities Incentive Aid Fund, the Correctional Facilities Improvement Fund, the Clean Water/Clean Air Fund, the Debt Reduction Fund, the Capacity, Bridge and Highways Improvement Fund and the Nursing Home Development Fund; provides for housing program bonds, medical facilities bonds and the School Tax Relief Program; permits the sale of hypodermic needles and syringes by pharmacies to direct consumers; requires a health and safety informational insert. S.B. 6293</p>
	<p>Authorizes City of Norwich in the County of Chenango, to file an application for a school tax exemption for a wastewater treatment plant situated in the Town of Norwich. S.B. 7139</p>
	<p>Relates to the apportionment of school taxes; provides that where determined that a city or town has implemented a reassessment at full value on the current role, it may establish special equalization rates for other cities or towns within that school district by adjusting the latest State Equalization Rates for those cities or towns to the appropriate current role. S.B. 7774</p>
	<p>Establishes special equalization rates in assessing units having an electric generating facility for the purposes of apportioning school district taxes. S.B. 8115</p>
South Dakota	<p>Revises the property tax levies for the general fund of a school district. H.B. 1139</p>
	<p>Enhances learning in public schools; reimburses nationally certified teachers; establishes an Office of Education Technology; studies the public education requirement workforce; increases the voting requirement for school district referenda; limits certain transfers of school funds. H.B. 1257 (Cross-listed in 2.7, 2.12, and 2.15.)</p>
	<p>Revises property tax levies for the general fund of a school district. S.B. 199</p>

Table 2.10 Tax Bases and Taxation for Education Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Utah	<p>Relates to special districts; exempts school district taxes from tax increment paid to a redevelopment agency. S.B. 186</p> <p>Relates to special districts; defines education housing development; authorizes redevelopment agencies to engage in education housing development; modifies the makeup of the taxing agency committee under certain circumstances; allows school districts to choose not to lose tax increment funds under certain circumstances. S.B. 230</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Authorizes a school board, by resolution, to create a capital improvement fund to finance capital improvements if a tax increment district that is located in the school district is terminated before the maximum number of years that it could have existed and the value increment exceeds \$300,000,000; also increases the school district's revenue limit in any school year by the amount deposited in the capital improvement fund in that school year. A.B. 576 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p> <p>Relates to restoring the school property tax rent credit; allows individual to claim and receive the credit for property taxes paid, or rent constituting property taxes paid, on individual's principal dwelling during taxable year to which the claim relates (beginning after December 31, 1999). S.B. 1B</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	<p>Relates to public schools; provides technical changes to conform certain code sections with the name change of the State Salary Matrix to the State Minimum Salary Schedule; conforms the code, relating to elected city boards of education; provides for the responsibility of local boards of education relating to teacher salaries in conformity with existing law; relates to public kindergarten pilot programs; requires a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning. H.B. 614 (Cross-listed in 2.15 and 2.16).</p> <p>Makes an appropriation of specified funds from the Education Trust Fund to the State Department of Education for the support and maintenance for a tutorial program for the fiscal year ending 9/30/2001. S.B. 62</p> <p>Makes an appropriation of specified funds from the Education Trust Fund to the League for the Advancement of Education in Montgomery for the support and maintenance of a program to provide tutorial assistance, career exploration, and positive role models for public school students who are failing in 2 or more subjects; requires an operations plan and an audited financial statement prior to the release of any funds; requires quarterly and end of year reports. S.B. 73 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p> <p>Makes an appropriation of \$37,196,987 from the Education Trust Fund and an appropriation of \$665,803 from Federal and Local Funds to the Department of Youth Services for the fiscal year of September 30, 2001, for educational services. S.B. 100</p> <p>Establishes the Governor's Academic Achievement Program; provides financial rewards to public schools and local boards of education that improve their academic status. S.B. 122</p> <p>Creates the Office of School Readiness within the Department of Children's Affairs; provides for the operation and management of a voluntary pre-kindergarten program. S.B. 132</p> <p>Relates to Stanford Achievement Tests (SAT) given to students in public schools as required by the State Department of Education; provides for tutoring services for reading and other subjects in which a student scores or is assessed at a below average range. S.B. 169</p>
Alaska	<p>Relates to a curriculum for Native language education. S.B. 103</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Arizona	<p>Relates to preschool programs; requires preschools receiving funding under the early childhood block grant program to become accredited. H.B. 2398</p> <p>Requires the Department of Education to establish an AIMS Intervention and Dropout Prevention Program; requires Department of Education to establish an Arizona Instrument to Measure Standards Intervention and Program and to develop the Program's procedure and guidelines; establishes requirements for the service providers to receive monies for participation in the program. H.B. 2405</p> <p>Makes an appropriation to the State Board of Education for a Ganado School District Education Center; appropriates funds from the state general fund to the State Board of Education, the monies shall be used for capital costs for a Ganado School District comprehensive education center to house a comprehensive educational program in partnership with institutions of higher education. H.B. 2620 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p> <p>Relates to individual income tax credits; expands use of public school fees credit to include character education programs; defines character education programs. S.B. 1369 (Cross-listed in 2.14.)</p>
California	<p>Establishes the Pilot Project for Categorical Education Program Flexibility under which a school district would have flexibility in the expenditure of categorical funds within 3 clusters: the school improvement and staff development cluster, the alternative and compensatory education cluster, and the school district improvement cluster. A.B. 615</p> <p>Establishes the gender equity train-the-trainer grant program for the award of grants from funds available for that purpose to the governing boards of school districts and county offices of education. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with the approval of the State Board of Education, to develop criteria for the grant applications, and the superintendent would select grant recipients. A.B. 908</p> <p>Requires an allocation for school breakfast and lunch programs to be made for a ward or dependent of the court who resides in a probation camp, ranch, juvenile hall or county operated children's emergency shelter. Requires the State Department of Education to make an allocation for these purposes from funds appropriated to the department for the 1999-2000 fiscal year to a county probation department or welfare agency commencing on 07/01/99. A.B. 946</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Makes legislative findings and declarations regarding the importance of preparing pupils for an economy that demands strong academic and career skills. Creates the Interagency Partnership for School-to-Career Programs as a formal collaboration among the State Department of Education, the Chancellor's Office of the California Community Colleges and the Health and Human Services Agency, for the purpose of administering a grant program to local entities, as specified. A.B. 1873</p>
	<p>Provides that, contingent upon the passage of the Smaller Classes, Safer Schools and Financial Accountability Act at the 11/07/00, General Election, as an alternative, the governing board of a school district or community college district, may, pursuant to a 2/3 vote of the governing board, pursue the authorization and issuance of bonds by a 55% vote of the electorate, at primary or general elections, subject to certain additional requirements. A.B. 1908 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.10.)</p>
	<p>Requires, subject to funds being appropriated therefore in the Budget Act of 2000 the State Department of Education to provide regional training to assist school district personnel in the identification and determination of hate violence on school campuses. Establishes a grant program for school districts to enable pupils and teachers to participate in educational programs focused on fostering ethnic sensitivity, overcoming racism and prejudice, and countering hatred and intolerance. A.B. 1931 (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.15.)</p>
	<p>Revises the method of apportioning funds for the gifted and talented program so that each participating school district receives a per-pupil amount based on average daily attendance, determined as specified. Removes certain restrictions on the use of funds for gifted and talented pupil programs. A.B. 2313</p>
	<p>Declares the intent of the Legislature that the Center for International Education Synergy be established through a joint powers agreement entered into between the Sweetwater Union High School District, the Southwestern Community College District, and San Diego State University. Appropriates funds. A.B. 2323</p>
	<p>Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to contract with a nonprofit organization that has staff with expertise in financing and capital expansion, are knowledgeable about the child care field, and have the ability to develop and implement a plan to increase the availability of financing to renovate, expand, and construct child day care facilities. A.B. 2778 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Permits the Employment Development Department to contract with a specified, nonprofit organization meeting specified criteria to manage grant programs designed to help eligible at-risk youth complete their secondary education and acquire the skills necessary to successfully transition into the workforce or enroll in postsecondary education. A.B. 2827</p> <p>Encourages school districts and county superintendents of schools in making available these applications, to include information that parents may use to request information about the Medi-Cal program and the Healthy Families Program. Requires students attending special schools for the deaf and blind to be tested at least once every two years for tuberculosis, with the cost, if any, to be borne by the parent or guardian of the student. A.B. 2877 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p> <p>Allows the money in the Child Care Facilities Revolving Fund to be used for the renovation, repair, or improvement of an existing building to make the building suitable for licensure for child care and development services. Changes the term "vocational" to "career technical" in certain sections of the Education Code. Requires that each reference to vocational education, skill training, instruction, or training in the Code be deemed a reference to career technical education. A.B. 2907 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p> <p>Makes clarifying changes in those provisions pertaining to the indicators used to evaluate the performance of schools in the Academic Performance Index. Makes a specified appropriation available for allocation and expenditure in the 2000-01 fiscal year. S.B. 1552</p> <p>Requires the superintendent to comply with prescribed provisions of the Leroy F. Greene School Facilities Act of 1998 in making calculations for the year-round school grant program. Excludes one classroom for the first 800 pupils at a school site, or 2 classrooms for school sites with over 800 pupils, from the definition of teaching station for purposes of determining existing school building capacity if certain conditions are met. S.B. 1602 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Makes each school district eligible for reimbursements for hours of pupil attendance claimed for intensive algebra academics, pursuant to prescribed calculations. Establishes the Intensive Algebra Instruction Academics Program, which would authorize a school district or charter school that maintains grade 7 or 8, or both, to operate a program that provides multiple, intensive opportunities for pupils in those grades to practice skills in prealgebra, algebra, or both. S.B. 1688 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)</p>
	<p>Relates to existing law which requires at the beginning of the first semester or quarter, the governing board of each school district to notify parents or guardians of minor pupils of specified rights and responsibilities of the parent or guardian. Requires that parents and guardians be notified of the availability of state funds to cover the costs of advanced placement examination fees. S.B. 1689 (Cross-listed in 2.16.)</p>
	<p>Appropriates a sum to the State Department of Education for specified child care purposes. Declares appropriations for these purposes to be General Fund revenues appropriated to school districts. S.B. 1703</p>
	<p>Increases the apportionment for purposes of the High-Risk Youth Education and Public Safety Program. Increases the multipliers for high-risk first-time offenders and for transitioning high-risk youths. Requires the reduction in the apportionment received by a county office of education take place at the final apportionment for the 5th year of program operation, as specified. S.B. 2196 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p>
Colorado	<p>Concerns the creation of the Learning Improvement Grant Program for public schools in the Department of Education. H.B. 1136</p>
	<p>Concerns the assessment of property for tax purposes; specifies that the definition of "school" for property tax purposes includes a licensed child care center that employs educators trained by a private occupational school where the private occupational school provides preschool through eighth grade educational training and is licensed by the Department of Education; extends the deadline by which a person owning or operating a producing mine must file with the county assessor. H.B. 1268 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>
	<p>Concerns the provision of clinic services to children by school-based clinics for purposes of the Colorado Medical Assistance Act. S.B. 20</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Colorado (continued)	Concerns literacy in early elementary grades; establishes and appropriates funds for a Read-To-Achieve Program. S.B. 20
Connecticut	Provides that the Department of Education shall establish a competitive grant program for high school projects that involve one or more of the following topics: computers, engineering, physics, mathematics, science or technical construction; allows local and regional boards of education to apply on behalf of a high school under their jurisdiction. H.B. 5231 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)
	Expands responsibilities of surrogate parents appointed by Education Commissioner to represent children who may require special education in the absence of their real parents; monitors successfulness; requires local school boards to notify said parents of discipline policies, suspensions and expulsions like regular parents; relates to disclosure of information in special education hearings; grants funds to local districts and magnet schools evenly; approves sheltered workshop training. H.B. 5316 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)
	Bars State Board of Education from issuing a teacher or administrator license to anyone convicted of certain felonies for 5 years after serving sentence; makes changes in education law relative to employees suspected of child abuse, State funded interdistrict programs, student records, school construction grants, assistive devices for disabled students, Special Education Advisory Council, location of new family resource centers, allotting of fire prevention powers and other areas. H.B. 5317 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.15.)
	Concerns underperforming schools; provides grants for boards of education with schools in need of improvement; provides for partnerships with public libraries; provides for actions necessary to become accredited; improves literacy and parental involvement; provides merit bonuses for teachers improving schools in need; states no funds from grants shall be used to supplement funding to boards of education of such schools; requires expenditure reports filed with Department of Education. H.B. 5737 (Cross-listed in 2.12 and 2.15.)
	Concerns individual development accounts, correctional facility and juvenile detention projects, Office of Workforce Competitiveness, payments in lieu of taxes, grant payments from Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund, wastewater treatment grants, inflationary increase for certain private providers, Firearm's Trafficking Task Force, education technology, arts grants, school accountability, regional educational service centers operating in interdistrict magnet schools and other matters. H.B. 5922 (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.16.)

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Delaware	Establishes a Public Education School Library Fund. S.B. 429
Florida	<p data-bbox="409 326 1923 508">Provides for award of high school diplomas to certain veterans; provides for award of credit toward high school graduation for courses taken through dual enrollment at a community college; provides for credit toward completion of a home education program through dual enrollment; provides for tuition reimbursement; requires State Board of Education to identify qualifying courses; requires school superintendents and junior college presidents to develop articulated acceleration programs. H.B. 2105</p> <p data-bbox="409 545 1923 690">Creates the Florida Education Governance Reorganization Act of 2000; provides for a Commissioner of Education; relates to the school readiness pilot program; relates to services for infants and preschool children; relates to cooperative funding of vocational education facilities; relates to nonpublic postsecondary institutions; relates to vocational, adult and community education; gives the Board of Regents eminent domain powers. H.B. 2263</p> <p data-bbox="409 727 1923 872">Relates to education; provides for the carry-forward of certain funds; deletes an obsolete provision; adds to the duties of the Education Estimating Conference; provides that a student who is a recipient of the national Hispanic Scholar Award and who meets certain other eligibility requirements is eligible for a Florida Academic Scholars Award. S.B. 354 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p> <p data-bbox="409 909 1923 1086">Relates to instructional materials requirements and school boards; prescribes the duty of school boards to provide instructional materials; eliminates requirements for providing weighted and unweighted aggregations; changes reference to Education Commissioner regarding certain duties in selecting and adopting instructional materials; eliminates condition for rejecting bids; eliminates optional escalator clause in certain contracts. S.B. 850 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p> <p data-bbox="409 1123 1923 1308">Relates to development of the public school parental choice incentive program; relates to summer camp programs in math, science, and computers; relates to review associated with improving teacher quality; relates to mandatory screening or testing for sickle-cell trait; relates to expenditure of funds for maintenance of the Department of Education; relates to salaries of superintendents; relates to election of school board members. S.B. 1738 (Cross-listed in 2.13 and 2.15.)</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida (continued)	<p>Relates to exchange of land of the State School fund by the State of Board of Education; relates to expulsion of students from the classroom; relates to sanitation of schools; relates to student enrichment, remedial, and dropout prevention programs; relates to mathematics, science, and computer learning laboratories; relates to program grants; relates to reimbursement of residential nonpublic school contracts; relates to optional membership in the Teachers Retirement System. S.B. 1770 (Cross-listed in 2.7, 2.15, and 2.16.)</p>
	<p>Relates to school readiness; provides sovereign immunity for school readiness coalitions; revises funding for prekindergarten early intervention programs; authorizes the Governor at the request of the Florida Partnership for School Readiness to request approval of the Administration Commission for transfer of funds by the Department of Children and Family Services and the Department of Education to the partnership for school readiness programs. S.B. 2088</p>
	<p>Relates to juvenile justice education programs; provides that funded days of instructing may not be reduced to accommodate teacher in-service days. S.B. 2464 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p>
Georgia	<p>Creates the PeachCare for Kids Program, to provide affordable healthcare for children ineligible for Medicaid; changes the provisions relating to eligibility; changes the provisions relating to eligibility; provides for Department of Education and local boards of education cooperation and assistance regarding the program. H.B. 1214</p>
	<p>Relates to definitions applicable to HOPE Scholarships and grants; changes the definition of the term eligible high school. H.B. 1306</p>
	<p>Relates to the powers and duties of the Governor; enacts the Georgia Mentoring Act of 2000; makes legislative findings; authorizes the office of the Governor to develop and implement a State-wide strategy to provide academic support and guidance, to award grants to local school systems, to administer academic volunteer and mentor service programs; provides for the use of such funds; provides for awards for outstanding academic mentors; repeals conflicting laws. S.B. 290</p>
	<p>Relates to definitions applicable to HOPE scholarships and grants; changes the definition of the term eligible high school; changes conditions of eligibility for HOPE scholarships and grants; provides for an effective date; repeals conflicting laws. S.B. 452</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Hawaii	<p>Allows high school students to obtain college and high school course credits simultaneously. H.B. 2092</p> <p>Requires the price of school lunches to be one-third the total cost of preparing the lunch. H.B. 2491 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p> <p>Retains and carries over up to 5 percent of appropriations for (comprehensive school support services program); requires the Department of Education to submit a report, regarding the carryover of funds, to the director of finance ninety days after the close of each fiscal year and prepared in the form prescribed by the director. H.B. 2492</p> <p>Prohibits discrimination in athletics on the basis of sex in any public school and requires the superintendent of education to develop a strategic plan to ensure equity in sports participation. S.B. 2475</p> <p>Requires the Department of Education to implement the educational accountability system for Hawaii's public schools; requires Department of Education to develop a collaborative process with stakeholders, including representatives of affected bargaining units, parents, administration, and students; allows students input into quality of education. S.B. 2837 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p>
Idaho	<p>Appropriates funds to the Executive Office of the Governor for fiscal year 2001; limits the number of full-time equivalent positions to 24; provides legislative intent regarding the Parents as Teachers Program. S.B. 1538</p>
Illinois	<p>Creates the Childhood Hunger Prevention Act and amends the School Free Lunch Program Act; changes the name of the Act to the School Breakfast and Lunch Program Act; requires the State Board of Education to fund a breakfast incentive program, subject to appropriation, whereby the State Board of Education is allowed to reimburse sponsors of school breakfast programs, to make grants to school boards and certain schools or other sites. H.B. 2379</p> <p>Amends the School Code; prohibits the State Board of Education from making audit adjustments to general state aid claims paid in fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 based upon the claimant's failure to provide a minimum of 5 clock hours of daily instruction to students in an alternative education program; prohibits the audit adjustments based upon the claimant's provision of service to non-resident students in an alternative education program without charging tuition. H.B. 2917 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.12.)</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Illinois (continued)	Amends the School Code to provide that the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall provide funding for school report cards and criminal background investigations; adds the Summer Bridges program to the programs included in the general education block grant. H.B. 4587 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.5, and 2.15.)
Indiana	Releases a school corporation offering vocational education through programs offered by the Area 30 Career Center from its obligation to repay support received before 1/1/2000, that was attributable to students participating in the alternative education program provided by the Area 30 Career Center. H.B. 1158
Iowa	Relates to education; provides for the utilization of budget enrollment in determining gifted and talented program funding; provides an effective date; provides that a specified increase in allowable growth for the school budget year beginning July 1, 1999, will be multiplied by a school district's budget enrollment in determining the amount of state funding provided for gifted and talented programs. H.B. 2145
	Relates to the certified school to career program. H.B. 2179
	Provides supplementary weighting for funding and for determining enrollment in school districts involved in district-to-district or district-to-community college sharing programs and at-risk programs. H.B. 2496 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)
	Relates to the accelerated career education program; provides a tax credit from withholding; creates an accelerated career education grant program and fund; relates to the transfer of job training withholding to the workforce development fund account; provides an effective date. S.B. 2439 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)
Kentucky	Requires the Kentucky Department of Education to establish and implement a comprehensive statewide strategy to provide assistance to local districts and to address the dropout problem; allocates funds. H.B. 77
	Relates to geography education; establishes the Kentucky Geographic Education Board and the Kentucky Geography Education Trust Fund; permits the Fund to receive grants and gifts from public and private sources. H.B. 254

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Kentucky (continued)	Establishes a burial honor guard program for military and veterans funerals; creates a Burial Honor Guard Trust Fund to offset costs; grants participation and academic credits subject to the approval of the respective military organizations and schools; provides academic credit for secondary school students who participate in the program. H.B. 278
Louisiana	Authorizes certain fee increases and the imposition of a new fee for students attending the Louisiana School for Math, Science, and the Arts. H.B. 47A (Cross-listed in 2.14.)
Maine	<p>Encourages public school alternative education programs; requires school alliance to set consistent standards for regional public school choice programs; provides that shared service agreements between schools may include alternative education programs; establishes alternative education as a component of secondary technical education; establishes a stakeholders group to study the possibility of federal charter school grant funds. H.B. 1420 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)</p> <p>Appropriates funding for the Maine School of Science and Mathematics; provides funds on a one-time basis to be applied to a principal payment remaining on a dormitory at such school. H.B. 1687</p> <p>Converts the Maine Conservation School to a nonprofit corporation; reduces the terms of the State Museum Commission; relates to qualifications for the State Historian; increases the cap on Percent for Art Program projects for public schools; provides for the Maine Humanities Council budget. H.B. 1916</p>
Maryland	<p>Establishes the Commission on Funding and Services for Gifted and Talented Student Education; provides that the commission shall review the status of funding and services for gifted and talented students in major academic areas, the arts and leadership and make recommendations. H.B. 572 (cross-listed in 2.2.)</p> <p>Requires the State Retirement Agency to include in its determination of eligibility for State payment of retirement contributions, employees whose salaries are paid by the Prince George's County Board of Education through funding of the Magnet Schools Program and are members of the Teachers' Pension System or the Teachers' Retirement System; provides for the retroactive application of the Act to contributions made on or after a specified date. H.B. 1006 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Maryland (continued)	Creates the College of Readiness Program and College Readiness Financial Aid Program for disadvantaged and capable public high school students in the State; requires high school students to complete core college preparation courses starting in 2005-2006; requires the State Department of Education and the K-16 Partnership to develop a program of those courses; requires the Department and the Maryland Higher Education Commission to develop placement tests and cutoff scores. H.B. 1091
	Requires the State Board of Education to distribute grants to organizations that promote literacy at an early age during child health visits to a pediatrician; requires an organization that is awarded a grant to use the grant to purchase books and train health care providers; requires the Governor to include funding for the grants in the State budget; requires the State Board to adopt regulations to implement the Act. H.B. 1172
	Establishes the Judith P. Hoyer Early Childhood Care and Education Program; provides for funding from the state budget. H.B. 1249
	Establishes the Governor's Teacher Salary Challenge Program; requires the State Board of Education to make specified grants to county boards of education under certain circumstances; establishes a transitional education fund to be used for specified purposes; establishes the Maryland Academic Intervention and Support Program. S.B. 810 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)
	Creates the Judith P. Hoyer Blue Ribbon Commission on the Financing of Early Child Care and Education; provides for the purpose, duties, and membership of the Commission; provides for the terms and compensation of members; provides for the appointment of members; requires the Commission to meet at specified times and issue reports on or before specified dates; provides for the staffing of the Commission. S.B. 869 (Cross-listed in 2.2.)
Minnesota	Relates to education; provides for family and early childhood education; makes changes to adult basic education programs; modifies child care licensing and inservice training requirements; transfers energy assistance programs; changes eligibility for individual development accounts; changes requirements for child care assistance; provides for kindergarten through grade 12 general education, special programs, employment and transitions, facilities and technology and education excellence. H.B. 3800 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.4, and 2.7.)

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi	<p>Authorizes the Board of Supervisors of Forrest County, Mississippi, to contribute funds to the Forrest County Agricultural High School; and for related purposes. H.B. 604</p> <p>Establishes and implements a superior-performing and exemplary schools program for identifying and granting financial incentives to low performing schools that improve and to the highest performing schools in their classification; provides for school improvement plans for priority schools and the appointment of assistance teams; provides professional development and evaluation of principals, teachers and superintendents; raises salaries for teachers and assistant teachers. H.B. 1134 (Cross-listed in 2.14 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Makes an appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the general education programs, the vocational and technical education division of the State Department of Education and the Mississippi School District Uniform Millage Assistance Grant Program for the fiscal year 2001. H.B. 1618 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.10.)</p> <p>Empowers and directs the State Board of Education to establish and implement an improving and high performing schools program for identifying and granting financial incentives to low performing schools that improve and to the highest performing schools in their classification; establishes criteria; authorizes salary payments to school personnel under this program subject to specific appropriation by the legislature. S.B. 2488 (Cross-listed in 2.14 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Extends the date of the repealer on the provision that allows local school districts to receive state matching funds for school nurse intervention programs. S.B. 2861 (Cross-listed in 2.15)</p>
New Hampshire	<p>Creates a Parents as Teachers Pilot Program to create a partnership between parents and early childhood development professionals; provides there shall be 2 school district based programs, one in an urban community and one in a rural community in Sullivan county. S.B. 170</p> <p>Makes an appropriation from the Education Trust Fund to the Department of Education for the funding of public kindergarten programs; adjusts the Adequate Education Grant amount for the Town of Orange for the fiscal year 2000; adjusts the property tax warrant in the Town of Orange. S.B. 397 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Jersey	Establishes the Commission on Early Childhood Education in but not of the Department of Education; provides for its membership and appointment of members; provides for the commission to provide advice on early childhood issues such as staff credentials for pre-school educators, program standards, development of facility standards, coordination of such programs across State agencies and funding levels for trained teachers, curriculum, materials and facilities. A.B. 2122 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.15.)
	Establishes a Division of Early Childhood Education in the Department of Education; states the division shall be responsible for program standards, staff credentials, program design and facilities, the coordination of early childhood programs and services in cooperation with the Department of Human Services, funding, assistance to school districts to implement programs and evaluation and monitoring of programs; provides for a report to the Legislature and the public. A.B. 2123 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.15.)
	Revises the mission of the New Jersey School of Arts to provide assistance to secondary schools in meeting Visual and Performance Arts Standards; appropriates funds. A.B. 2175
	Relates to State aid for school districts with concentrations of low-income pupils; establishes minimum period of school district eligibility for early childhood and demonstrably effective program aids; provides budget cap exclusion for demonstrably effective program aid. S.B. 838 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)
New Mexico	Relates to education; improves student reading proficiencies; creates a statewide reading initiative; creates the Public School Reading Proficiency Fund. H.B. 8A
	Relates to educational standards; provides for remediation and academic improvement programs; restricts promotions; provides for parental involvement. H.B. 78
	Relates to full day kindergarten programs; provides funding. H.B. 211
	Provides the State Board of Education with authority to determine policy for vocational programs that are part of a juvenile construction industries initiative; amends a section of the public school code. S.B. 390

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New York	<p>Requires the Board of Regents to include in their annual report to the Governor and the Legislature on the schools of the state, information concerning school library expenditures and school library media specialist employment. A.B. 4885</p>
	<p>Relates to State aid for school districts; funds a workforce education program in New York City; creates the Universal Prekindergarten Reserve Fund; provides State aid for conversion to full day kindergarten; relates to administration of the School Tax Relief Program; relates to 1997 and later assessment rolls; relates to tuition assistance program awards; relates to allowances for members of the Legislature, funding for the Legislature and legislative commissions. A.B. 9291 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>
North Carolina	<p>Modifies the basis for issuing permanent plates to church buses; creates the Fund for the Reduction of Class Size in Public Schools and the Litter Prevention Account; authorizes the Division of Motor Vehicles to issue 7 new special registration plates; exempts the following special plates from the \$10 additional fee imposed for a special registration plate: Legion of Valor, Silver Star Recipient, 100% Disabled Veteran, and ex-Prisoner of War; requires red lenses on brake lights. S.B. 1210</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Relates to education; makes appropriations to the State Board of Education; authorizes the providing of screening to certain students for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome; relates to Teacher Retirement Credit; relates to the Parent Training Program; relates to the Advanced Placement Program; relates to Alternative and High Challenge Education; relates to Instructional, Cooperative and Technological Education; relates to regional education service centers; relates to Educational Leadership. S.B. 900 (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.15.)</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Amends the Public School Code. Provides funding for basic education, services to nonpublic schools, special education, professional development, school lunch and breakfast programs, higher education, full-time student community college reimbursement, higher education, vocational education and small district assistance. Provides for an official education assessment test. Identifies underperforming schools and permits charter and for-profit school and other improvements. S.B. 652 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.9, and 2.15.)</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Requires all public schools to make a breakfast program available to students attending the school. S.B. 2387</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Rhode Island (continued)	Expands the list of textbooks to be loaned to students in grades K-8; creates a Textbook Reimbursement Fund; creates a Joint Commission to study the State Textbook Loan Program. S.B. 2726 (Cross-listed in 2.2.)
South Carolina	Revises municipal solid waste reduction goals; deletes the fee on solid waste generated out-of-state and disposed of in-state; authorizes plastic resin container manufacturers and distributors to adopt a recycling labeling code; prohibits disposal of certain used oil filters in landfills; authorizes a waste tire tipping fee; requires sellers of lead-acid batteries to post a notice regarding disposal requirements; provides for recycling education grants for schools and colleges. H.B. 3927
	Relates to the eligibility requirements for a life scholarship, so as to delete requirement that students must pass all courses required for a star diploma; relates to the requirements and the promulgation of regulations for the star diploma; relates to including star diploma information in high school and higher education awareness counseling, all so as to repeal the star diploma program. H.B. 4650
Tennessee	Provides for coordinated school health program; requires program to include, but not be limited to, school nurses, health education, school nutrition services, a health school environment, and school counseling, psychological and social services. H.B. 674 (Cross-listed in 2.15).
Utah	Relates to public schools; provides specified appropriation to the state Board of Education to help pay the expenses of students who participate in and win history contests held at the state level. H.B. 235
	Provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operations portion of the act; provides appropriations for school building aid; provides additional funding for pupil transportation, text books, educational supplies, and teacher training as well as other programs. S.B. 3 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.4, 2.8, and 2.15.)
	Increases the ceiling on reimbursement to schools for driver education costs from \$70 to \$100 per student. S.B. 114
	Establishes the presumption that students will pay the fees associated with courses they are repeating or remediation; provides alternatives to waiving the fees in cases of financial hardship; provides for a partial or full waiver in cases of extreme hardship. S.B. 146 (Cross-listed in 2.14.)

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia	<p>Provides that teacher staffing ratios for regional or local detention homes will be based on a ratio of one teacher for every twelve beds based on the capacity of the facility, however, if the previous year's average daily attendance exceeds this bed capacity, the ratio will be based on the average daily attendance at the facility as calculated by the Department of Education from the previous year. H.B. 53 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p>Requires the Commissioner of the Department of Health, with such funds as may be appropriated, to develop a statewide comprehensive asthma management strategy which includes disease surveillance, public and professional education, identification and replication of best practices for public health and clinical interventions, public and private partnerships with health care providers, 3rd-party payors, local school divisions, and community coalitions. H.B. 1012, S.B. 490</p> <p>Provides that the guidelines for the at-risk four-year-old preschool program may be differentiated according to the agency delivering the services in order to comply with various federal or state requirements; requires (i) one teacher for any class of ten students or less, (ii) if the average daily membership in any class exceeds 10 students but does not exceed 20 students, a full-time teacher's aide must be assigned to the class, and (iii) the maximum class size must be 20 students. S.B. 170 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p>Creates the Extended School Year Incentive Program from such funds as may be appropriated, to be administered by the Board of Education, for incentive grants for public school divisions for the operation of schools beyond the year required by the Standards of Accreditation; provides that grants shall not be awarded to support summer school initiatives. S.B. 545</p>
Washington	<p>Authorizes blended funding projects for youth; defines youth eligibility for the projects; directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services to transfer appropriated funds to support blended funding projects for youth. H.B. 2807</p>
West Virginia	<p>Authorizes the state treasurer to conduct a program on banking in the public schools. H.B. 4080</p>

Table 2.11: Special Purpose Education Program Funding (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Wyoming	Relates to preschool programs; provides a school district may establish a preschool program under certain conditions; provides for funding a preschool program; provides certain limitations on enrollment; provides for technical assistance under certain circumstances; provides for program assessment; provides for reporting of program assessments. H.B. 185

Table 2.12: Budgeting and Fiscal Management

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	<p>Makes an appropriation of specified funds from the Education Trust Fund to the Board of Education for the support and maintenance of special programs, schools, and services for special education, for the fiscal year ending 9/30/2001; provides that the appropriation is subject to certain provisions of the Code of 1975; requires an operations plan and an audited financial statement prior to the release of any funds; requires quarterly and end of year reports. S.B. 64 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p> <p>Makes an appropriation of specified funds from the Education Trust Fund to the League for the Advancement of Education in Montgomery for the support and maintenance of a program to provide tutorial assistance, career exploration, and positive role models for public school students who are failing in 2 or more subjects; requires an operations plan and an audited financial statement prior to the release of any funds; requires quarterly and end of year reports. S.B. 73 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
Arizona	<p>Relates to school district budgets; relates to charter school applications and requirements; specifies that the charter of a charter school is subject to the same electronic data submission requirements as a school district; defines the term submit electronically; requires that the budget format include an electronic format that shall be submitted for each proposed, adopted and revised budget; requires each governing board of a school district to publish an annual financial report. H.B. 2218 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)</p> <p>Permits a joint technological education district to use the budget balance carry-forward provision similar to school districts. H.B. 2379 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)</p> <p>States the State Board of Education shall administer the standardized norm-referenced achievement test two times during each academic year to the random statewide representative sample of pupils selected by the technical advisory committee; states the State Board of Education shall administer a parent quality survey two times each academic year; states each school district or charter school in this state is eligible to revise its budget, as defined. S.B. 1139 (Cross-listed in 2.9 and 2.16.)</p>

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Connecticut	Concerns underperforming schools; provides grants for boards of education with schools in need of improvement; provides for partnerships with public libraries; provides for actions necessary to become accredited; improves literacy and parental involvement; provides merit bonuses for teachers improving schools in need; states no funds from grants shall be used to supplement funding to boards of education of such schools; requires expenditure reports filed with Department of Education. H.B. 5737 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)
Delaware	Relates to the calculation of interest on school funds; modifies the method for calculating and crediting school interest and makes it consistent with the method by which interest is calculated for all other special funds; allows the State Treasurer to use actual average daily balances when calculating interest on all funds. H.B. 472
Florida	Provides an exemption from ad valorem taxes for facilities used to house charter schools; provides for the cancellation of certain taxes on real property acquired by a charter school governing board; prohibits reprisals against district school board employees as a result of involvement in an application to establish a charter school; requires a charter school to comply with certain cost accounting and reporting requirements. H.B. 2087 (Cross-listed in 2.9 and 2.10.)
	Relates to education; provides for the carry-forward of certain funds; deletes an obsolete provision; adds to the duties of the Education Estimating Conference; provides that a student who is a recipient of the national Hispanic Scholar Award and who meets certain other eligibility requirements is eligible for a Florida Academic Scholars Award. S.B. 354 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
	Relates to instructional materials requirements and school boards; prescribes the duty of school boards to provide instructional materials; eliminates requirements for providing weighted and unweighted aggregations; changes reference to Education Commissioner regarding certain duties in selecting and adopting instructional materials; eliminates condition for rejecting bids; eliminates optional escalator clause in certain contracts. S.B. 850 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Georgia	Relates to the Office of Treasury; provides for additional powers, duties and authorities; changes certain provisions relating to investment authority regarding the health insurance funds for public school teachers and public school employees. H.B. 1508 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Hawaii	<p>Authorizes the Department of Education (DOE) to retain and expend a portion of all indirect overhead reimbursements for discretionary grants; establishes a federal grants search and application revolving fund; provides the DOE with autonomy over the administration of its trust funds; prohibits federal impact aid received by the DOE from being returned to the general fund; allows excess federal impact aid to be spent by the DOE for the purposes of the school-based budgeting program. H.B. 1873 (Cross-listed in 2.16.)</p> <p>Relates to educational accountability; establishes an interagency educational accountability working group to review agency administrative rules, policies, procedures, and practices, and temporarily suspends them, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, in order to support improved accountability for educational resources. H.B. 1874</p> <p>Requires the price of school lunches to be one-third the total cost of preparing the lunch. H.B. 2491 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
Idaho	<p>Provides that if no budget hearing is required by law, the county clerk shall be so notified; provides consequences if a nonschool district does not comply with the statute regarding budget hearings; provides consequences if a school district does not comply with the statute regarding budget hearings. S.B. 1452</p>
Illinois	<p>Amends the School Code; prohibits the State Board of Education from making audit adjustments to general state aid claims paid in fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 based upon the claimant's failure to provide a minimum of 5 clock hours of daily instruction to students in an alternative education program; prohibits the audit adjustments based upon the claimant's provision of service to non-resident students in an alternative education program without charging tuition. H.B. 2917 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.12.)</p>
Kentucky	<p>Requires the local school superintendent to appoint a finance officer who shall be responsible financial management for that district; requires training and continuing education; requires notification of property tax assessments from the Revenue Cabinet before the Commissioner of Education can certify tax rates; deletes references to several specific taxes that are now part of the general tax rate. H.B. 668 (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Requires the Auditor of Public Accounts to be responsible for an annual audit of the funds in each school district cooperative, school district consortium, school district corporation, and any other entity formed by school districts; provides the auditor may allow a certified public accountant to perform the audit but shall retain the right to receive the audit report and management letters. H.B. 689</p>

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Louisiana	Provides relative to the kinds of payment which must accompany a bid for renting or leasing sixteenth section school lands for hunting or trapping purposes; provides for the submission of a teller's check or an official check issued by a bank with a bid for proposal. H.B. 10A
Maine	Establishes an optional new school budget cost center format and budget approval process; authorizes school boards to transfer up to 5% of the school budget between cost centers without voter approval; allows district voters to add a 2nd step to the process for finalization of the school budget; directs the State Board of Education to develop a model school budget procedure. H.B. 949
	Changes the governance system and the educational programs of the Governor Baxter School for the Deaf; amends the structure of the school board; relates to funding the programs authorized by the school; permits the school board greater budget flexibility; allows the school board to authorize and operate satellite school programs; establishes a limit on the number of students enrolled in the residential program at Mackworth Island. H.B. 1946 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)
Massachusetts	Makes certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2001, prior to final action of the General Appropriation Act for said fiscal year; allows the State Treasurer to make advance payments for some or all of periodic local reimbursement or assistance programs to any city, town or regional school that demonstrates an emergency cash shortfall, as certified by the Commissioner of Revenue and approved by the Secretary of Administration and Finance. H.B. 5343
Michigan	Relates to education; regards financing; provides for loans by state to school districts; prescribes terms and conditions; prescribes powers and duties of superintendent of public instruction and state treasurer in relation to loans; provides for repayment; provides for incentives for repayments; provides for other matters in respect to loans; makes appropriation. H.B. 5833
Mississippi	Authorizes school districts to issue reduced or interest-free debt pursuant to federal law. H.B. 1393
	Requires school boards to file budget requests with the levying authorities on or before the specified date; requires school boards to adopt final amended budgets on or before specified date of the following fiscal year; authorizes school districts to sell surplus property other than real property and buildings at public auction without having advertised for and received competitive bids. S.B. 3164 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Nebraska	Relates to schools; changes provisions relating to voting on budget overrides; adds and changes provisions relating to certification of limitations as prescribed; eliminates provisions relating to recertification of state aid and determination of Class I school district budgets. L.B. 1213
New York	<p>Authorizes the City School District of the City of Schenectady to finance deficits by the issuance of serial bonds and bond anticipation notes; provides for matters connected thereto. S.B. 8125</p> <p>Clarifies certain provisions of a chapter of the laws of 2000 relating to the city school district of Schenectady's authorization to finance deficits by the issuance of serial bonds and/or bond anticipation notes; provides for related matters. S.B. 8198</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Deletes notice requirement for deposit or transfer of monies into certain subaccounts of school activity funds. H.B. 1979</p> <p>Relates to budget limits for state department of education and teacher's salaries; relates to inclusion of fringe benefits for determination of salary increases. S.B. 901 (Cross-listed in 2.15 and 2.16.)</p> <p>Relates to schools; authorizing certain interest income to be placed in certain funds. S.B. 1157</p>
Pennsylvania	<p>Amends the Borough Code. Provides for attendance at national or State lodge of police officers. Renames special school police as school crossing guards. Further provides for specific powers of a borough relative to towing equipment. Provides for school crossing guards' powers and duties, for filing of budget and for uniform forms. Makes editorial changes. H.B. 1155 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p> <p>Amends the Second Class Township Code. Provides for school crossing guards. Further regulates the annual budget and uniform report forms. H.B. 1157 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p> <p>Amends the First Class Township Code. Provides for school crossing guards. Further provides for budget forms, for filing copies and for uniform forms. Makes editorial changes. H.B. 1158 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p>

Table 2.12 Budgeting and Fiscal Management (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
South Dakota	Enhances learning in public schools; reimburses nationally certified teachers; establishes an Office of Education Technology; studies the public education requirement workforce; increases the voting requirement for school district referenda; limits certain transfers of school funds. H.B. 1257 (Cross-listed in 2.7, 2.10, and 2.15.)
Tennessee	Provides for standardized system of reporting local education agencies' financial information to Commissioner of Education. S.B. 2435
	Provides that local teacher retirement funds should be well managed; requires annual reports to local legislative bodies. S.B. 2755 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)
Utah	Relates to school and institutional trust lands; provides that no more than 80% of the permanent land grant trust fund assets may be invested in equity securities; provides for an audit committee to obtain financial audits of the trust lands administration and direct periodic performance audits; provides that the director of the administration shall efficiently manage all range resources on trust lands consistent with the director's fiduciary duties to the beneficiaries. H.B. 357 (Cross-listed in 2.1.)
Virginia	Changes references from governing body of counties, cities, and towns, responsible for appropriating funds for public schools to the local school board, to appropriating body where appropriate. H.B. 635
	Allows governing body to authorize the local treasurer or fiscal officer to create a separate escrow account for the deposit of lottery proceeds which are designated for use for nonrecurring costs; defines nonrecurring costs; prohibits escrow accounts for school construction grants from being used to deposit nonrecurring costs appropriations. H.B. 903 (Cross-listed in 2.3 and 2.4.)
Washington	Strengthens the state expenditure limit; provides for timely deposits to the Education Construction Fund. H.B. 3169B (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
Wyoming	Relates to school finance; extends required district fiscal information reporting dates; authorizes the use of prior year fiscal information. S.B. 18

Table 2.13: Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	Relates to development of the public school parental choice incentive program; relates to summer camp programs in math, science, and computers; relates to review associated with improving teacher quality; relates to mandatory screening or testing for sickle-cell trait; relates to expenditure of funds for maintenance of the Department of Education; relates to salaries of superintendents; relates to election of school board members. S.B. 1738 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)
New Hampshire	Establishes a committee to study application procedures relative to charter schools and the admission preferences used in charter schools and open enrollment school districts. H.B. 690 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)
Vermont	Establishes regional school choice for public school students in grades 9 through 12 for five years; studies the results of choice for the purpose of expanding it in the future. S.B. 203
Wisconsin	Relates to school district open enrollment and tuition waivers and payments. A.B. 367

Table 2.14: Supplemental Revenues for School Districts

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	Provides for the presidents of two year colleges under the jurisdiction of the Department of Postsecondary Education and the State Department of Education to donate surplus property to certain local public high schools, public middle schools, and public elementary schools. H.B. 515
Arizona	Relates to individual income tax credits; expands use of public school fees credit to include character education programs; defines character education programs. S.B. 1369 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Georgia	Creates a program of indemnification with respect to public school personnel who are killed or permanently disabled by an act of violence in the line of duty; provides for a special and distinctive license plate honoring Georgia educators with revenues derived from the sale of such plates dedicated to a fund for such program of indemnification. H.B. 1388 (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.15.)
Hawaii	Establishes a pilot project that requires moneys collected by any public school from rental fees for usage of facilities to be deposited with that school rather than the General Fund. H.B. 1905 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)
Louisiana	Authorizes certain fee increases and the imposition of a new fee for students attending the Louisiana School for Math, Science, and the Arts. H.B. 47A (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Maryland	<p>Modifies provisions governing the school facilities surcharge imposed in Prince George's County to require, rather than authorize, the surcharge; sets the surcharge per dwelling unit; eliminates authority to provide a credit against the surcharge for moderately priced dwelling units; requires imposition of certain adequate public facility standards and requirements. H.B. 1094 (Cross-listed in 2.4.)</p> <p>Establishes the Public Education Partnership Fund; describes Fund's purposes; authorizes Fund to receive grants and private contributions; authorizes State Board of Education to use the Fund; requires the Treasurer to invest money from the Fund for the use of the Fund and to credit certain earnings to the Fund; specifies procedures for expenditures from the Fund; makes the Fund continuous and nonlapsing; states that Fund is subject to audit by the Legislative Auditor. S.B. 107</p>

Table 2.14: Supplemental Revenues for School Districts (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi	<p>Establishes and implements a superior-performing and exemplary schools program for identifying and granting financial incentives to low performing schools that improve and to the highest performing schools in their classification; provides for school improvement plans for priority schools and the appointment of assistance teams; provides professional development and evaluation of principals, teachers and superintendents; raises salaries for teachers and assistant teachers. H.B. 1134 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Empowers and directs the State Board of Education to establish and implement an improving and high performing schools program for identifying and granting financial incentives to low performing schools that improve and to the highest performing schools in their classification; establishes criteria; authorizes salary payments to school personnel under this program subject to specific appropriation by the legislature. S.B. 2488 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p>
Ohio	<p>Requires that certain charitable organizations applying for a bingo license include their registration and financial reporting status; exempts certain public schools and booster clubs that solicit contributions from the requirements that they file registration statements with the Attorney General. S.B. 333</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Allows municipal committees to promulgate rules and regulations permitting fundraising activities by public schools; enhances prohibition against school employees accepting money for tutoring students under their instruction during the school year; prohibits the selling of commercial goods or services to students in public schools or on public school property. H.B. 6927 (Cross-listed in 2.15.)</p> <p>Allows city and town school committees to promulgate rules and regulations permitting fundraising activities by public schools; relates to the loaning of school books to students; enhances the prohibition against public school employees accepting money for tutoring students under their instruction during the school year; prohibits the selling of commercial goods or services to students in public schools or on public property. S.B. 2139 (Cross-listed in 2.15)</p>
Utah	<p>Establishes the presumption that students will pay the fees associated with courses they are repeating or remediation; provides alternatives to waiving the fees in cases of financial hardship; provides for a partial or full waiver in cases of extreme hardship. S.B. 146 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.14: Supplemental Revenues for School Districts (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia	<p>Authorizes the issuance of special license plates with a design incorporating an apple, representing teachers and education; designates an additional fee of \$25 to be paid to the State Treasury and distributed to the Department of Education to purchase textbooks for use in public schools. S.B. 413</p> <p>Revises the provision authorizing school boards to admit nonresident students and charge such students tuition, to provide that persons of school age who reside beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth but near thereto in a state or the District of Columbia which grants the same privileges to residents of the Commonwealth may be admitted and so charged. S.B. 499</p>
Washington	<p>Declares an intent to allow students to broaden the types of fund-raisers that they may conduct for charitable purposes in their private non-associated student body capacities, and ensure that these funds will be separate from student body funds to avoid constitutional issues pertaining to the gifting of public funds. H.B. 2332</p>

Table 2.15: School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	<p>Provides an equivalent percent cost-of-living adjustment for certain public education employees with the beginning of the 2000-2001 fiscal year; requires a revision of the state salary matrix for certificated personnel; requires revisions of local salary schedules to reflect the cost-of-living adjustments for the 2000-2001 fiscal year. H.B. 202</p> <p>Provides for a percent cost-of-living adjustment for each person who was receiving a retirement allowance from the Teacher's Retirement System and who was retired prior to 10/1/1999. H.B. 203</p> <p>Appropriates, for the fiscal year beginning 10/1/2001 and for each fiscal year thereafter, 41.15% of any increase in Education Trust Fund revenues from the previous fiscal year as estimated by the Director of Finance and approved by the Governor for teacher salary increases until such time the national average for teachers' salaries is reached as determined by the Director of Finance and approved by the Governor. H.B. 204</p> <p>Provides for the Teacher Accountability Act; provides for performance-based contracts for principals; provides for alternative principal certification procedures; provides hearing procedures to challenge employment action taken against a principal; establishes linkage with the Teachers' National Average Salary Bill; relates to the Teacher Tenure Law; provides for the appeal of transfers of teachers; adds failure to perform duties to grounds for termination. H.B. 285</p> <p>Relates to Teachers' and Employees' Retirement System; allows a retiree to designate a replacement beneficiary to become effective after a certain lapse in time when the designated beneficiary at the time of retirement predeceases the retiree; provides for actuarial adjustment in benefit to cover cost associated with designation of a replacement beneficiary in such circumstances. H.B. 399</p> <p>Relates to public schools; provides technical changes to conform certain code sections with the name change of the State Salary Matrix to the State Minimum Salary Schedule; conforms the code, relating to elected city boards of education; provides for the responsibility of local boards of education relating to teacher salaries in conformity with existing law; relates to public kindergarten pilot programs; requires a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning. H.B. 614 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.16.)</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
<p>Alabama (continued)</p>	<p>Provides further for the conditions under which a person retired under the Teachers' Retirement System or the Employees' Retirement System may be employed by an employer participating in either of the systems without having his or her retirement allowance suspended. S.B. 485</p>
Alaska	<p>Relates to credited service in the Teachers' Retirement System for part-time employment. H.B. 236</p>
Arizona	<p>Provides for an increase to the transaction privilege tax rate from 5.0% to 5.6% to provide greater funding for teacher salaries, to increase the school year, and to provide additional funding for other maintenance and operation education programs, University research and development programs and community college workforce development; makes the act conditional on the voter approving the general transaction privilege tax rate increase at the next general election. S.B. 1007E (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.10.)</p> <p>Relates to the Arizona State Retirement System; relates to retired teachers. S.B. 1463</p>
California	<p>Appropriates funds to the Superintendent of Public Instruction to fund reading training programs in the Oakland Unified School District and the Lakeside Union Elementary School District. Makes certain findings and declarations regarding the inapplicability of a general statute within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution. A.B. 886</p> <p>Relates to existing law regarding an assumption program of loans for education for students who intend to acquire teaching credentials. Requires that this list not include references to teaching in a self-contained classroom or teaching pursuant to a multiple subject credential. Requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to furnish to the Student Aid Commission a list of teaching fields that have the most critical shortage of teachers. A.B. 899</p> <p>Relates to existing law, under which, the Board of Administration of the Public Employees' Retirement System is required to annually transfer specified amounts to a supplemental account to fund purchasing power protection for monthly allowances paid to all retirees, survivors, and beneficiaries. Establishes separate supplemental accounts for state and school employers for those purposes. A.B. 1009</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Requires, subject to funds being appropriated therefore in the Budget Act of 2000 the State Department of Education to provide regional training to assist school district personnel in the identification and determination of hate violence on school campuses. Establishes a grant program for school districts to enable pupils and teachers to participate in educational programs focused on fostering ethnic sensitivity, overcoming racism and prejudice, and countering hatred and intolerance. A.B. 1931 (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Relates to the Defined Benefit Program, established by the Teacher's Retirement Law. Establishes the Defined Benefit Supplement Program, as specified, pursuant to which members of the Defined Benefit Program would receive supplemental retirement, disability, final, or termination benefits, payable in a lump-sum or annuity, as specified. A.B. 1509</p>
	<p>Declares that a substantial public benefit is served by providing federal tax credits or reduced interest rate mortgages to assist teachers, principals, vice principals, and assistant principals who are willing to serve in low performing schools to purchase a home. A.B. 2060</p>
	<p>Makes the provisions of the Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act applicable to specified employees of a school or agency, as defined, at the option of its governing body. Increases the contributions to a continuously appropriated fund, thereby making an appropriation. A.B. 2383</p>
	<p>Makes technical and conforming changes relating to the Defined Benefit Supplement Program and would make an appropriation of a specified sum from the Teachers' Retirement Fund to the Teachers' Retirement Board for the administrative costs of implementing the program. A.B. 2700</p>
	<p>Relates to existing law which requires that positions not requiring certification qualifications created by a governing board of a school district under special funding provisions of state or federal law, and which are not a part of the regular school program, to be a part of the classified service and requires persons employed in these positions to be classified employees. Makes technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions. S.B. 715</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
California (continued)	<p>Provides that development of any health care benefits programs for teachers shall be subject to appropriation of funds and further legislative authorization. Establishes the Teachers' Health Benefits Fund, a continuously appropriated special trust fund in the State Treasury, and provides that moneys from that fund shall be used to pay the premiums associated with Medicare Part A for members of the Defined Benefit Program who retired prior to 01/01/2002. S.B. 1435</p>
	<p>Enacts the Ortiz-Pacheco-Poochigian-Vasconcellos Cal Grant Program. Sets forth the long-term policy that first-year Cal Grant awards be granted to all applicants with demonstrated financial need and eligible grade point averages who meet other prescribed criteria. Establishes the Community College Student Financial Aid Outreach Program under the Student Aid Commission to fund training of high school and community college counselors and advisors. S.B. 1644</p>
	<p>Requires a school district or county office of education that is the chartering authority of a charter school to create any reports required by the State Teachers' Retirement System and the Public Employees' Retirement System at the request of the charter school. Requires the county superintendent of schools, employing agency, or school district that reports to those retirement systems to submit the required reports on behalf of the charter school. S.B. 2105 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)</p>
	<p>States that the Public Employees' Retirement System and the State Teachers' Retirement System are authorized and encouraged to cooperate and share information that may assist them in developing and implementing appropriate investment strategies, with the advice of investment experts, as specified. S.B. 2122</p>
Colorado	<p>Creates a grant program to assist public schools in implementing teacher development activities. H.B. 1173</p>
	<p>Concerns safe schools; requires each school district to adopt and implement a safe schools plan that includes a conduct and discipline code, reporting requirements, agreements with state agencies, safety site standards, open school policies, employee screenings and good faith immunity; provides for access to juvenile court records for school principals regarding enrolled students; provides funding to public, private and charter schools and regional boards for at-risk student programs. S.B. 133 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.5, and 2.9.)</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Connecticut	<p>Bars State Board of Education from issuing a teacher or administrator license to anyone convicted of certain felonies for 5 years after serving sentence; makes changes in education law relative to employees suspected of child abuse, State funded interdistrict programs, student records, school construction grants, assistive devices for disabled students, Special Education Advisory Council, location of new family resource centers, allotting of fire prevention powers and other areas. H.B. 5317 (Cross-listed in 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.11.)</p> <p>Concerns underperforming schools; provides grants for boards of education with schools in need of improvement; provides for partnerships with public libraries; provides for actions necessary to become accredited; improves literacy and parental involvement; provides merit bonuses for teachers improving schools in need; states no funds from grants shall be used to supplement funding to boards of education of such schools; requires expenditure reports filed with Department of Education. H.B. 5737 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.12.)</p> <p>Makes administrative changes and clarifications to various tax statutes; provides a tax credit for insurance guaranty funds; exempts Teachers' Retirement System from the tax on health care centers. S.B. 525 (Cross-listed in 2.10.)</p>
Florida	<p>Relates to health care assistance for children; relates to Medikids; provides for dental benefits under the Florida Kidcare program; provides for assistance to families in evaluating summer recreation and day camp programs; increases family income limits for subsidized child care; relates to federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funding; establishes the Teacher Education and Compensation Helps scholarship program; relates to child care facility licensing. S.B. 212</p> <p>Relates to development of the public school parental choice incentive program; relates to summer camp programs in math, science, and computers; relates to review associated with improving teacher quality; relates to mandatory screening or testing for sickle-cell trait; relates to expenditure of funds for maintenance of the Department of Education; relates to salaries of superintendents; relates to election of school board members. S.B. 1738 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.13.)</p> <p>Relates to exchange of land of the State School fund by the State of Board of Education; relates to expulsion of students from the classroom; relates to sanitation of schools; relates to student enrichment, remedial, and dropout prevention programs; relates to mathematics, science, and computer learning laboratories; relates to program grants; relates to reimbursement of residential nonpublic school contracts; relates to optional membership in the Teachers Retirement System. S.B. 1770 (Cross-listed in 2.7, 2.11, and 2.16.)</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida (continued)	Relates to juvenile justice education programs; provides that funded days of instructing may not be reduced to accommodate teacher in-service days. S.B. 2464 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Georgia	Creates a program of indemnification with respect to public school personnel who are killed or permanently disabled by an act of violence in the line of duty; provides for a special and distinctive license plate honoring Georgia educators with revenues derived from the sale of such plates dedicated to a fund for such program of indemnification. H.B. 1388 (Cross-listed in 2.5 and 2.14.)
	Relates to the Office of Treasury; provides for additional powers, duties and authorities; changes certain provisions relating to investment authority regarding the health insurance funds for public school teachers and public school employees. H.B. 1508 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
	Relates to PROMISE teacher's scholarships; changes the requirements for eligibility for the scholarship; defines certain terms. H.B. 1619
Hawaii	Requires the Board of Education to set the salary of the Superintendent of Education. S.B. 1276
	Requires the Department of Education to implement the educational accountability system for Hawaii's public schools; requires Department of Education to develop a collaborative process with stakeholders, including representatives of affected bargaining units, parents, administration, and students; allows students input into quality of education. S.B. 2837 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
Idaho	Requires that charter schools shall comply with the requirement that all school employees undergo a criminal history check. H.B. 522 (Cross-listed in 2.9.)
	Appropriates funds to the State Board of Education and the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho for teacher training for fiscal year 2001; provides legislative intent that the expenditure of funds for teacher training be at the recommendation of State Council for Technology in Learning subject to review and approval by the State Board of Education. H.B. 743 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Idaho (continued)	Appropriates funds to the Public School Income Fund for fiscal year 2001; appropriates funds for the Educational Support Program for fiscal year 2000; provides authority to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to determine any base salary changes for instructional, administrative and classified staff. H.B. 805
Illinois	Prohibits a regional superintendent of schools from employing any relative as an assistant regional superintendent of schools; provides that if the State Comptroller becomes aware of the fact that a regional superintendent is employing a relative as an assistant regional superintendent, the State Comptroller shall not issue any pay warrants for the assistant regional superintendent; provides that certain reports be transmitted directly to the Board of Education. H.B. 2904
Indiana	Amends the School Code to provide that the School Safety and Educational Improvement Block Grant Program shall provide funding for school report cards and criminal background investigations; adds the Summer Bridges program to the programs included in the general education block grant. H.B. 4587 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.5, and 2.11.)
Indiana	Allows a member of the State Teachers' Retirement Fund to make contributions to the member's annuity savings account in addition to the member's required contributions; provides that the total amount contributed by a member may not exceed 10% of the member's compensation; requires the employer to reduce the member's compensation by an amount equal to the amount of the member's contributions that are picked up by the employer in this manner. H.B. 1283
Kentucky	Establishes the intent of the General Assembly to reach a goal that there be at least one national board certified teacher in every public school by 2020; establishes certification trust fund; provides that a public school teacher who attains National Board Certification be given an annual salary supplement. H.B. 25
Kentucky	Requires the local school superintendent to appoint a finance officer who shall be responsible financial management for that district; requires training and continuing education; requires notification of property tax assessments from the Revenue Cabinet before the Commissioner of Education can certify tax rates; deletes references to several specific taxes that are now part of the general tax rate. H.B. 668 (Cross-listed in 2.10 and 2.12.)

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Kentucky (continued)	<p>Establishes a supplemental retirement benefit plan in the Kentucky Teachers' Retirement System to be used when salaries of members exceed set limits at time of retirement; directs the Commissioner of education to establish critical shortage areas of teaching; permits active members to roll over or transfer funds from another retirement plan; provides for reemployment of retired teachers; provides a life insurance benefit for retirees. H.B. 739</p> <p>Creates the Middle School Mathematics Professional Development Fund to provide moneys to teachers of middle school mathematics for tuition reimbursements and stipends for approved university and college courses, approved professional development programs and preparation for certification by the National Board of Professional Teaching Standards. S.B. 77</p>
Louisiana	<p>Relates to the Teachers' Retirement System; provides for the reemployment of retirees in certain positions; provides for their retirement benefits and limitations and restrictions as to such benefits. H.B. 27A</p> <p>Relates to the Educational Enhancement Fund; provides for pay increases for certain elementary, secondary, and higher education personnel. H.B. 30B</p>
Maine	<p>Appropriates funds to the Maine Writing Project for teacher professional development in writing; requires matching funding from the University of Maine System. H.B. 1708</p> <p>Requires the State to pay the costs of the fingerprinting and background checks of current and prospective elementary and secondary school employees. S.B. 951 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p> <p>Lowers eligibility standards for child development students to apply to the Educators for the Maine Program; allows child development students to fulfill Educators for Maine Program return service requirements by working in a child care facility; provides for tuition assistance and loans. S.B. 963</p>
Maryland	<p>Allows out-of-state high school graduates to be eligible for a Guaranteed Access Grant; allows recipients of State scholarships to also hold other State scholarships; makes winners of a Maryland HOPE scholarship or a Maryland Teacher Scholarship awarded during a certain period eligible for student assistance; requires residency for scholarships for career or volunteer firefighter or EMT member; repeals service obligation for recipients of grants for physical or occupational therapist training. H.B. 231</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Maryland (continued)	<p>Requires the State Retirement Agency to include in its determination of eligibility for State payment of retirement contributions, employees whose salaries are paid by the Prince George's County Board of Education through funding of the Magnet Schools Program and are members of the Teachers' Pension System or the Teachers' Retirement System; provides for the retroactive application of the Act to contributions made on or after a specified date. H.B. 1006 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Includes Montgomery County home and hospital teachers in definition of public school employees for provisions relative to organizations of certified employees; requires county negotiating agent for public school employees to represent home and hospital teachers; exempts some county home or hospital teachers from requirement of a representation fee; repeals obsolete provision overriding the exclusion of county substitute teachers from a certain contract; defines term. H.B. 1244</p>
	<p>Establishes the Governor's Teacher Salary Challenge Program; requires the State Board of Education to make specified grants to county boards of education under certain circumstances; requires county boards of education under certain circumstances to submit certain applications to the Department of Budget and Management and the State Superintendent of Schools by a certain date. H.B. 1247</p>
	<p>Provides the award amount for the Maryland Teacher Scholarship Program; authorizes recipients of certain State scholarships, grants, or awards to be eligible for an Economic Development Student Assistance Grant, a Distinguished Scholar Award, a Maryland Science and Technology Scholarship Award, a Maryland Teacher Scholarship Award, and a Maryland Hope Scholarship Award. S.B. 205</p>
	<p>Establishes the Governor's Teacher Salary Challenge Program; requires the State Board of Education to make specified grants to county boards of education under certain circumstances; establishes a transitional education fund to be used for specified purposes; establishes the Maryland Academic Intervention and Support Program. S.B. 810 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
Mississippi	<p>Clarifies that licensed teachers serving in geographical critical teacher shortage areas are eligible for scholarships toward master or specialist degrees under the University Assisted Teacher Recruitment and Retention Grant Program. H.B. 294</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Mississippi (continued)	<p>Establishes and implements a superior-performing and exemplary schools program for identifying and granting financial incentives to low performing schools that improve and to the highest performing schools in their classification; provides for school improvement plans for priority schools and the appointment of assistance teams; provides professional development and evaluation of principals, teachers and superintendents; raises salaries for teachers and assistant teachers. H.B. 1134 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.14.)</p>
	<p>Makes an additional appropriation of State general funds to the State Department of Education for the purpose of providing additional funds for the Critical Needs Teacher Scholarship Program; provides additional spending authority to the board of trustees of state institutions of higher learning to administer the Critical Needs Teacher Scholarship Program, for fiscal year 2000. S.B. 2459</p>
	<p>Empowers and directs the State Board of Education to establish and implement an improving and high performing schools program for identifying and granting financial incentives to low performing schools that improve and to the highest performing schools in their classification; establishes criteria; authorizes salary payments to school personnel under this program subject to specific appropriation by the legislature. S.B. 2488 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.14.)</p>
	<p>Extends the date of the repealer on the provision that allows local school districts to receive state matching funds for school nurse intervention programs. S.B. 2861 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Amends the Mississippi Employer-Assisted Housing Teacher Program that provides interest-free loans to licensed teachers in critical teacher shortage areas; extends repealer on that section. S.B. 2937</p>
New Hampshire	<p>Provides for the payment by the retirement system of the cost of group health insurance for eligible retired political subdivision employees and integrates the payment obligation for eligible retired teachers; states that the additional benefits shall be funded from the special account for current retired political subdivision employees until 2004. S.B. 415</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
New Jersey	<p>Establishes the Commission on Early Childhood Education in but not of the Department of Education; provides for its membership and appointment of members; provides for the commission to provide advice on early childhood issues such as staff credentials for pre-school educators, program standards, development of facility standards, coordination of such programs across State agencies and funding levels for trained teachers, curriculum, materials and facilities. A.B. 2122 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.11.)</p> <p>Establishes a Division of Early Childhood Education in the Department of Education; states the division shall be responsible for program standards, staff credentials, program design and facilities, the coordination of early childhood programs and services in cooperation with the Department of Human Services, funding, assistance to school districts to implement programs and evaluation and monitoring of programs; provides for a report to the Legislature and the public. A.B. 2123 (Cross-listed in 2.4 and 2.11.)</p>
New York	<p>Establishes the Teachers of Tomorrow Teacher Recruitment and Retention Program; funds programs to recruit teachers in school districts in designated teacher shortage areas; provides for grants to school districts and new teachers; permits grants to be used for continuing education and professional development. A.B. 11005</p> <p>Amends the Administrative Code of the City of New York, in relation to the rate of regular interest used in the actuarial valuation of liabilities for the purpose of calculating contributions to the New York City Employees' Retirement System, the New York City Teachers' Retirement system, the Police Pension Fund, the Fire Department Pension Fund, and the Board of Education Retirement System of such city by public employers. S.B. 8099</p>
Oklahoma	<p>Relates to scholarships for attending Great Expectations Summer Institutes for Teachers. S.B. 843</p> <p>Relates to education; makes appropriations to the State Board of Education; authorizes the providing of screening to certain students for Scotopic Sensitivity Syndrome; relates to Teacher Retirement Credit; relates to the Parent Training Program; relates to the Advanced Placement Program; relates to Alternative and High Challenge Education; relates to Instructional, Cooperative and Technological Education; relates to regional education service centers; relates to Educational Leadership. S.B. 900 (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.11.)</p> <p>Relates to budget limits for state department of education and teacher's salaries; relates to inclusion of fringe benefits for determination of salary increases. S.B. 901 (Cross-listed in 2.12 and 2.16.)</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oklahoma (continued)	Relates to the Corporation Commission; allows use of monies of the Oklahoma Telecommunications Technology Training Fund for training of school administrators. S.B. 1178 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)
Pennsylvania	Amends an Act to amend and consolidate several Acts that relate to settlement of public accounts and payment of public monies. Authorizes voluntary early severance plans for certain employees. States that early severance plan payments shall not be compensation under the Public School Employees' Retirement System, State Employees Retirement System or Pennsylvania Municipal Retirement Board, nor shall any voluntary early severance plan include service credit. H.B. 1962
	Amends the Public School Code. Provides funding for basic education, services to nonpublic schools, special education, professional development, school lunch and breakfast programs, higher education, full-time student community college reimbursement, higher education, vocational education and small district assistance. Provides for an official education assessment test. Identifies underperforming schools and permits charter and for-profit school and other improvements. S.B. 652 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.6, 2.9, and 2.11.)
Rhode Island	Allows municipal committees to promulgate rules and regulations permitting fundraising activities by public schools; enhances prohibition against school employees accepting money for tutoring students under their instruction during the school year; prohibits the selling of commercial goods or services to students in public schools or on public school property. H.B. 6927 (Cross-listed in 2.14.)
	Relates to An act pertaining to education; relates to the State-Wide Reading Success Institute for training teachers. H.B. 7735
	Allows city and town school committees to promulgate rules and regulations permitting fundraising activities by public schools; relates to the loaning of school books to students; enhances the prohibition against public school employees accepting money for tutoring students under their instruction during the school year; prohibits the selling of commercial goods or services to students in public schools or on public property. S.B. 2139 (Cross-listed in 2.14.)
South Dakota	Relates to the deferred compensation fund for public employees. H.B. 1156

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
South Dakota (continued)	Enhances learning in public schools; reimburses nationally certified teachers; establishes an Office of Education Technology; studies the public education requirement workforce; increases the voting requirement for school district referenda; limits certain transfers of school funds. H.B. 1257 (Cross-listed in 2.7, 2.10, and 2.12.)
Tennessee	Provides for coordinated school health program; requires program to include, but not be limited to, school nurses, health education, school nutrition services, a health school environment, and school counseling, psychological and social services. H.B. 674 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)
	Provides that local teacher retirement funds should be well managed; requires annual reports to local legislative bodies. S.B. 2755 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)
Utah	Creates a reading performance improvement scholarship program to assist selected elementary teachers in obtaining a reading endorsement. H.B. 397
	Provides for state and local funding of the Minimum School Program Act; provides a ceiling for the state contribution of the maintenance and operations portion of the act; provides appropriations for school building aid; provides additional funding for pupil transportation, text books, educational supplies, and teacher training as well as other programs. S.B. 3 (Cross-listed in 2.1, 2.4, 2.8, and 2.11.)
Vermont	Promotes a safe learning environment in public schools; provides for compulsory school attendance for children between the ages of 6 and 16; provides for unexcused absences; decriminalizes truancy; provides for suspension and expulsion; prohibits possession of a firearm or other deadly weapon on school property; provides for delinquency prevention programs; provides training for teaching and non-teaching staff; appropriates funds. H.B. 270 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)
	Clarifies the definition of special education services; permits the cost of special education services to be a factor in considering how to provide appropriate services; provides for teacher training; provides for individual education plans; provides for state aid to districts to assist with special education costs. H.B. 629 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia	<p>Provides that teacher staffing ratios for regional or local detention homes will be based on a ratio of one teacher for every twelve beds based on the capacity of the facility, however, if the previous year's average daily attendance exceeds this bed capacity, the ratio will be based on the average daily attendance at the facility as calculated by the Department of Education from the previous year. H.B. 53 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p>
	<p>Provides for the state Retirement System, rather than the school boards, to develop the policies and procedures to administer the optional retirement plan which may be offered for certain employees of public school divisions, and to determine the contribution by the school boards to such retirement plan; provides that school boards which previously elected to provide an alternative retirement plan may elect to have the foregoing provisions apply to such plan. H.B. 79</p>
	<p>Establishes the Virginia Center for School Safety within the Department of Criminal Justice Services; provides that the Center will, among other things, provide training for public school personnel in school safety and the effective identification of students who may be at-risk for violent behavior and in need of special services or assistance. H.B. 391 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p>
	<p>Directs school divisions to notify by May 15 those teachers who may be subject to a reduction in force due to a decrease in the school board's budget as approved by the appropriating body. H.B. 605</p>
	<p>Removes the limitation that only 4 sites be established for institutes for training teachers; allows these institutes may be located at sites that include 2 and 4 year public institutions of higher education; establishes funds as may be appropriated for this purpose; provides technology training for teachers, administrators, and librarians in the elementary and secondary schools and public libraries of the Commonwealth. H.B. 866 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)</p>
	<p>Directs all school boards to require, as a condition of employment, fingerprinting for applicants who are offered or who accept school board employment, whether on a temporary, permanent, or part- or full-time basis; requires the submission of the fingerprints and descriptive information through the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the applicant's national criminal records history. H.B. 1238 (Cross-listed in 2.5.)</p>
	<p>Changes the Diversity in Teaching Program to the Diversity in Teaching Initiative Awards and makes it a component of the Virginia teaching scholarship loan program. H.B. 1404</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia (continued)	<p>Establishes the Virginia scholarship for teachers program and fund to provide incentive awards to students enrolled in approved teacher education programs at a 4-year institution of higher education in the Commonwealth. H.B. 1408</p> <p>Allows local governments or school boards, upon their option, to participate in the long-term care insurance or other benefits program made available to them by the Department of Personnel and Training. H.B. 1458, S.B. 517</p> <p>Provides that the guidelines for the at-risk four-year-old preschool program may be differentiated according to the agency delivering the services in order to comply with various federal or state requirements; requires (i) one teacher for any class of ten students or less, (ii) if the average daily membership in any class exceeds 10 students but does not exceed 20 students, a full-time teacher's aide must be assigned to the class, and (iii) the maximum class size must be 20 students. S.B. 170 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p> <p>Requires the institutes established by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia currently providing in-service training in the effective use of educational technology for teachers, administrators, and librarians in the elementary and secondary schools to provide the same training to such personnel of equivalent adult education and literacy programs. S.B. 460 (Cross-listed in 2.7.)</p> <p>Revises the provisions of the Virginia Teaching Scholarship Loan Program; allows support through gifts, donations, grants, bequests and other funds; provides for teacher training scholarships to address teacher shortages; provides scholarships for paraprofessional training; encourages teacher diversity; promotes teaching careers for at-risk students. S.B. 630</p> <p>Changes the Diversity in Teaching Program to the Diversity in Teaching Initiative Awards and makes the award program a component of the Virginia Teaching Scholarship Loan Program; focuses on at-risk and disadvantaged students, paraprofessionals, and students transferring from the community colleges and private 2-year institutions to approved teacher education programs. S.B. 652</p>

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Virginia (continued)	Changes the Diversity in Teaching Program to Diversity in Teaching Initiative Awards; makes it a component of the Teaching Scholarship Loan Program; requires the Board of Education to establish criteria for determining critical teacher shortage disciplines and high-poverty areas in the Commonwealth and to consult with the Council of Higher Education in developing and implementing the program; provides that students must repay the loans by teaching in specified situations. S.B. 737
West Virginia	Increases the maximum ratio of service personnel per 1000 students in net enrollment from 43 1/2 to 43 6/10 for low density counties and to 44 1/2 for high density counties; increases pay of service personnel for college or comparable credit; changes the percent of the replacement value of bus fleets included in the calculation of the allowance in the foundation school program for transportation. H.B. 2402 (Cross-listed in 2.1 and 2.8.)
	Relates to definitions of terms pertaining to interest rates used in teacher retirement legislation. H.B. 4101
	Relates to compensation limits of participants in public employee retirement plans. H.B. 4103
	Relates to a minimum monthly retirement annuity for certain retired members of the Public Employees Retirement System and State Teachers Retirement System; relates to qualified years of service; excludes certain service credit. H.B. 4317
	Allows a retiree under the deputy sheriff retirement system to become a member of the Public Employees Retirement System without receiving credit for prior service in the Deputy Sheriff Retirement System; clarifies that an active or retired member of any State teacher retirement system is excluded from membership in the Public Employees Retirement System; eliminates dual retirement system participation by employees of the State Rail Authority. H.B. 4441
	Clarifies the preretirement death benefits for teachers. H.B. 4541
	Relates to the State Teachers Retirement System; permits members the option to purchase service credit for time periods they were absent from work and receiving temporary total disability payments; sets forth cost to purchase such service credit; establishes applicable time periods; sets forth a window of time during which such purchase must occur. H.B. 4575

Table 2.15 School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
West Virginia (continued)	<p>Relates to priority for service personnel working during normal school year when selecting substitute for summer school personnel; increases number of years that service personnel receive salary increment; increases number of college hours or comparable credits for which service personnel receive additional pay; relates to competency testing for service personnel; defines maintenance personnel; relates to seniority of substitute service personnel; relates to leaves of absence. H.B. 4777</p>
	<p>Enacts the West Virginia Pension Liability Redemption Act; authorizes the Governor to issue bonds to fund all or a portion of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability of the Department of Public Safety's Death, Disability and Retirement Fund, the Judges' Retirement System and the Teachers Retirement System; better provides for the safety and soundness of the pension systems and achieves savings over the current schedule of amortization. S.B. 175</p>
	<p>Allows divorced member of teachers retirement system name new spouse as joint annuitant. S.B. 211</p>
	<p>Relates to the Public Employees Retirement System and the Teacher's Retirement System; provides for terminal benefit payments and the return of any remaining employee contributions. S.B. 215</p>
	<p>Relates to education and related subheadings; relates to exemption from motor vehicle and travel rules, goals for post-secondary education, retirement and separation incentives; defines terms; relates to compact with higher education, institutional compacts, peer institutions, legislative financing goals, financing, base funding, additional funding, statewide task force on teacher quality, statewide task force on student financial aid, and graduate education. S.B. 653</p>
Wisconsin	<p>Relates to a loan program for teachers and orientation and mobility instructors of visually impaired pupils; grants rule-making authority; makes an appropriation. A.B. 629 (Cross-listed in 2.6.)</p>
	<p>Relates to ratification of agreement negotiated between state and Education Association council, for 1999-01 biennium; covers employees in professional education collective bargaining unit; authorizes fund expenditure. A.B. 909</p>

Table 2.15: School Employee Compensation and Personnel Funding Issues

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Alabama	<p>Relates to public schools; provides technical changes to conform certain code sections with the name change of the State Salary Matrix to the State Minimum Salary Schedule; conforms the code, relating to elected city boards of education; provides for the responsibility of local boards of education relating to teacher salaries in conformity with existing law; relates to public kindergarten pilot programs; requires a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning. H.B. 614 (Cross-listed in 2.11 and 2.15.)</p> <p>Relates to the monthly expense allowance of the members of the State Board of Education, increases the expense allowance. S.B. 23</p>
Arizona	<p>States the State Board of Education shall administer the standardized norm-referenced achievement test two times during each academic year to the random statewide representative sample of pupils selected by the technical advisory committee; states the State Board of Education shall administer a parent quality survey two times each academic year; states each school district or charter school in this state is eligible to revise its budget, as defined. S.B. 1139 (Cross-listed on 2.9 and 2.12.)</p> <p>Relates to the Arizona State Retirement System; relates to retired teachers. S.B. 1463</p>
California	<p>Relates to Downtown Rebound Programs. Increases the amount of assistance for loans for adaptive reuse of commercial or industrial structures into rental housing units to specified amounts, for units that are, or are not, required to be reserved for specified low-income households. Requires that projects that receive assistance be located within an elementary school district where 50% or more of the students are eligible for free meals under the federal School Lunch Program. A.B. 8</p>

Table 2.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
<p>California (continued)</p>	<p>Requires a credit union to deposit its capital funds, undivided profits, and reserve funds only in specified financial institutions or specified financial instruments. Requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Establishes procedures for making that reimbursement. A.B. 2396</p> <p>Provides, for the 2000-01 fiscal year, that a school district or county board of education may not claim or report any increase in average daily attendance generated in the 2000-01 fiscal year for schools or classes for adults in correctional facilities in excess of the average daily attendance claimed and authorized during the previous fiscal year multiplied by a factor of 1.025 to 1.14, as specified. A.B. 2429</p> <p>Prohibits an action to reorganize the boundaries of a school district without the consent of a majority of all of the members of the governing board of the school district if the school district has obtained an emergency loan from the state and the Superintendent of Public Instruction has determined that a state administrator is no longer necessary and has restored, the legal rights, duties, and powers of the governing board of the district. S.B. 977</p> <p>Relates to existing law which requires at the beginning of the first semester or quarter, the governing board of each school district to notify parents or guardians of minor pupils of specified rights and responsibilities of the parent or guardian. Requires that parents and guardians be notified of the availability of state funds to cover the costs of advanced placement examination fees. S.B. 1689 (Cross-listed in 2.11.)</p> <p>Appropriates a specified sum from the General Fund and the State Transportation Fund to the Controller. Allocates from the General Fund, a specified sum for the payment of certain claims by local agencies and school districts for reimbursement for state mandated local costs, and from both the General Fund and the State Transportation Fund, a specified sum would be allocated to pay for prior year deficiencies, including interest, thereon. S.B. 1894</p>
<p>Connecticut</p>	<p>Concerns individual development accounts, correctional facility and juvenile detention projects, Office of Workforce Competitiveness, payments in lieu of taxes, grant payments from Mashantucket Pequot and Mohegan Fund, wastewater treatment grants, inflationary increase for certain private providers, Firearm's Trafficking Task Force, education technology, arts grants, school accountability, regional educational service centers operating in interdistrict magnet schools and other matters. H.B. 5922 (Cross-listed in 2.7 and 2.11.)</p>

Table 2.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Florida	<p>Recreates Florida School District Review Trust Fund within legislative branch without modification and placing it on the standard review cycle; carries forward current balances and continues current sources and uses thereof. S.B. 602</p> <p>Relates to exchange of land of the State School fund by the State of Board of Education; relates to expulsion of students from the classroom; relates to sanitation of schools; relates to student enrichment, remedial, and dropout prevention programs; relates to mathematics, science, and computer learning laboratories; relates to program grants; relates to reimbursement of residential nonpublic school contracts; relates to optional membership in the Teachers Retirement System. S.B. 1770 (Cross-listed in 2.7, 2.11, and 2.15.)</p> <p>Authorizes the State Board of Education to adopt rules to administer the educational planning and information system of the Department of Education; establishes course requirements for specified courses; requires that a school board's policy authorizing absences for religious instruction or holidays be in accordance with rules of the State Board of Education; relates to classification of tuition; relates to children of deceased or disabled veterans. S.B. 1870</p>
Hawaii	<p>Authorizes the Department of Education (DOE) to retain and expend a portion of all indirect overhead reimbursements for discretionary grants; establishes a federal grants search and application revolving fund; provides the DOE with autonomy over the administration of its trust funds; prohibits federal impact aid received by the DOE from being returned to the general fund; allows excess federal impact aid to be spent by the DOE for the purposes of the school-based budgeting program. H.B. 1873 (Cross-listed in 2.12.)</p>
Minnesota	<p>Amends and repeals sections of 1998 Minnesota Statutes; makes a variety of technical and conforming amendments to K-12 education; specifies authority of Department of Children, Families and Learning to carry out statutory provisions; eliminates language relating to certain past appropriations; eliminates certain consultation requirements; specifies certain past repealers are without effect. S.B. 86</p>
Ohio	<p>Enacts as a separate act the sections of law adding eight members appointed by the Governor to the State Board of Education. H.B. 711</p>

Table 2.16 Other Education Funding Legislation (continued)

State	Summary of Legislation/Bill Number
Oklahoma	Relates to budget limits for state department of education and teacher's salaries; relates to inclusion of fringe benefits for determination of salary increases. S.B. 901 (Cross-listed in 2.12 and 2.15.)
Virginia	Increases the period of time the Commonwealth shall continue to distribute certain state funds to localities in support of consolidated governmental functions at the same level such funds would have been provided had no consolidation taken place where the consolidation results in governmental consolidation or the consolidation of constitutional officers and school divisions. H.B. 522
West Virginia	Establishes Regional Education Service Agencies. H.B. 4413

Table 3
2000 State School Finance Legislation Totals by Category

Category of Legislation	Number of Bills	Number of States
State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	27	16
Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems	5	4
Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education	8	7
School Infrastructure Funding	63	29
School Safety Funding	25	16
Special Education Funding	29	18
Technology Funding	23	16
Transportation Funding	11	9
Charter School Funding	34	16
Tax Bases and Taxation for Education	64	23
Special Purpose Education Program Funding	118	36
Budgeting and Fiscal Management	42	25
Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding	4	4
Supplemental Revenues for School Districts	16	12
School Employee Compensation and Personnel Issues	115	30
Other Education Funding Legislation	20	11

Table 4
 Comparison of Selected Categories of State School Finance Legislation:
 Number of Bills Passed in 1994-2000 Legislative Sessions

Category of Legislation	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
State Aid to Elementary and Secondary Education	36	31	37	51	50	63	27
Study Committees of State Education Funding Systems	4	5	4	6	4	4	5
Lottery and Gaming Funds Used for Education	4	4	1	4	3	7	8
School Infrastructure Funding	18	37	41	70	60	93	63
School Safety Funding	4	12	6	3	8	18	25
Special Education Funding	19	13	21	18	32	36	29
Technology Funding	4	5	12	29	19	26	23
Transportation Funding	5	8	10	17	17	18	11
Charter School Funding	3	9	12	14	21	41	34
Tax Bases and Taxation for Education	13	35	32	71	123	70	64

Table 5

Comparison of Selected Categories of State School Finance Legislation:
 Number of Bills Passed in 1996-2000 Legislative Sessions

Category of Legislation	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Special Purpose Education Program Funding	35	96	98	139	118
Budgeting and Fiscal Management	31	44	30	36	42
Cross-District Student Enrollment Funding	8	10	9	6	4
Supplemental Revenues for School Districts	8	10	8	24	16
School Employee Compensation and Personnel Issues	22	47	53	90	115
Other Education Funding Legislation	19	43	33	24	20

Figure 1
State School Finance Legislation Totals: 1994-2000
(Number of Bills Passed per Session)

