

Carroll County Board of Education



2019 Legislative Summary



Carroll County Public Schools
Building the Future

Legislative Summary – May 2019

The General Assembly ended on April 8, 2019. During this legislative session, several bills had an impact on public education and Carroll County Public Schools (CCPS). The Board's Legislation website, <https://www.carrollk12.org/boe/legislation>, was updated with a list of [specific bills being tracked by staff](#) on behalf of the Board throughout session.

This report highlights significant legislation from the 2019 session impacting CCPS. These bills are grouped below by the categories contained in the regular reports of bills being tracked during session.

This Legislative Summary is not exhaustive of all action undertaken by the 2019 General Assembly. For additional information, please review the Internet sites for the General Assembly of Maryland (<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/>), the Maryland Association of Boards of Education (<https://www.mabe.org/>), and the Public School Superintendents Association of Maryland (<https://www.pssam.org/>).

State Budget

The adopted State operating budget increases State aid to CCPS in FY20 by \$2.7 million under the Thornton funding formula. Given that CCPS enrollment declined by 112 students this school year and Carroll's relative wealth ranking remains steady, this increase appears attributable to the application of the Washington Metro CPI of 2.5% to the per pupil base amount.

Enactment of the initial Kirwan Bill, [SB 1030 – The Blueprint for Maryland's Future](#), also may result in increased targeted funding for CCPS in FY20. All provisions of SB1030 for FY20 are subject to a supplemental budget release by the Governor. At this time, we do not have an indication as to the likelihood of supplemental funding to implement the FY20 provisions.

If funded, under SB1030, CCPS would see additional funding for special education students, transitional supplemental instruction for struggling students, funding for our current full-day Pre-K students, and for a mental health coordinator. The Kirwan bill also includes a teacher salary match grant and extends the declining enrollment hold-harmless grant through FY21. The law also codifies two new forms of accountability for public education, a State agency to perform performance audits and an inspector general in the Governor's office.

The law amounts to the initial implementation of Kirwan policy recommendations for FY20 and FY21 with requisite State funding identified for the two implementation years. The revised fiscal note for the enacted SB1030 indicates funding levels for CCPS as follows in the charts below. It should be noted that this funding is restricted to the identified purpose. In certain cases, special education and supplemental Pre-K, the funding covers the current level of service already being provided. The mental health coordinator funding acknowledges the unfunded mandate from the 2018 session. For CCPS, that position is presently funded for one year through the Safe to Learn Act grant and this funding will simply offset the eventual cost to our budget in FY20. The transitional supplemental instruction funding is restricted to the implementation of those new services as intended by the Kirwan Commission. Lastly, the teacher salary match grant is contingent upon collective bargaining and does represent an increased local funding commitment.

Exhibit 2
Selected State Funding Increases Under the Bill
For Both Fiscal 2020 and 2021*
(\$ in Thousands)

| | <u>Special Education</u> | <u>Transitional Supplemental Instruction</u> | <u>Mental Health Services Coordinator</u> | <u>Teacher Salary Incentive</u> |
|-----------------|------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Allegany | \$1,296 | \$255 | \$83 | \$992 |
| Anne Arundel | 4,170 | 1,201 | 83 | 5,417 |
| Baltimore City | 9,735 | 4,107 | 83 | 8,433 |
| Baltimore | 8,465 | 2,639 | 83 | 9,846 |
| Calvert | 956 | 272 | 83 | 1,494 |
| Caroline | 602 | 274 | 83 | 706 |
| Carroll | 1,663 | 429 | 83 | 2,255 |
| Cecil | 1,624 | 441 | 83 | 1,553 |
| Charles | 2,239 | 772 | 83 | 2,819 |
| Dorchester | 373 | 248 | 83 | 525 |
| Frederick | 2,966 | 856 | 83 | 4,074 |
| Garrett | 170 | 85 | 83 | 268 |
| Harford | 2,894 | 630 | 83 | 3,460 |
| Howard | 2,737 | 805 | 83 | 4,389 |
| Kent | 124 | 48 | 83 | 55 |
| Montgomery | 9,133 | 2,735 | 83 | 8,109 |
| Prince George's | 10,115 | 4,820 | 83 | 13,386 |
| Queen Anne's | 393 | 134 | 83 | 544 |
| St. Mary's | 1,192 | 458 | 83 | 1,711 |
| Somerset | 412 | 111 | 83 | 340 |
| Talbot | 229 | 93 | 83 | 114 |
| Washington | 1,931 | 828 | 83 | 2,520 |
| Wicomico | 1,689 | 681 | 83 | 1,822 |
| Worcester | 360 | 79 | 83 | 165 |
| Total | \$65,469 | \$23,000 | \$2,000 | \$75,000 |

Exhibit 3
Selected State Funding Increases Under the Bill
(\$ in Thousands)

| | <u>Concentration of Poverty</u> | | <u>Supplemental Prekindergarten</u> | | <u>Declining Enrollment</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| | <u>FY 2020</u> | <u>FY 2021</u> | <u>FY 2020</u> | <u>FY 2021</u> | <u>FY 2021</u> |
| Allegany | \$498 | \$1,244 | \$142 | \$147 | \$66 |
| Anne Arundel | 498 | 1,742 | 2,191 | 2,278 | 0 |
| Baltimore City | 32,348 | 31,602 | 0 | 19,203 | 14,224 |
| Baltimore | 995 | 995 | 593 | 616 | 0 |
| Calvert | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caroline | 498 | 498 | 1,490 | 1,537 | 0 |
| Carroll | 0 | 0 | 160 | 161 | 1,535 |
| Cecil | 498 | 498 | 0 | 0 | 625 |
| Charles | 0 | 0 | 1,162 | 1,195 | 0 |
| Dorchester | 1,493 | 1,493 | 1,037 | 1,084 | 0 |
| Frederick | 498 | 746 | 244 | 249 | 0 |
| Garrett | 498 | 498 | 0 | 536 | 55 |
| Harford | 746 | 746 | 842 | 873 | 0 |
| Howard | 0 | 0 | 717 | 751 | 0 |
| Kent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 148 | 152 |
| Montgomery | 1,991 | 2,488 | 2,373 | 2,462 | 0 |
| Prince George's | 11,197 | 11,446 | 14,027 | 14,305 | 0 |
| Queen Anne's | 0 | 0 | 217 | 225 | 0 |
| St. Mary's | 0 | 249 | 482 | 498 | 0 |
| Somerset | 995 | 1,493 | 0 | 1,128 | 0 |
| Talbot | 0 | 0 | 146 | 149 | 0 |
| Washington | 249 | 995 | 3,845 | 3,973 | 0 |
| Wicomico | 1,493 | 1,991 | 2,009 | 2,062 | 0 |
| Worcester | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | \$54,494 | \$58,725 | \$31,678 | \$53,581 | \$16,656 |

The State capital budget and program was enacted with a total State commitment up to \$493 million for FY20. The break-down of capital funding is: IAC Public School Construction Program, \$251.8 million; Supplemental Grant Program, \$68.2 million; Healthy School Facility Fund, \$30 million; School Safety Grants, \$10 million; and Aging Schools Program, \$6.1 million. An additional \$127 million may be provided per the Governor’s discretion; \$90 million from the Rainy Day Fund, and \$30 million from the Dedicated Purpose Account.

CCPS will be eligible for our portion of the \$251.8 million under the Public School Construction Program, contingent upon local participation. The CCPS portion of \$6.1 million Aging Schools allocation will be \$698,978, which is consistent with prior years funding. CCPS will continue to maximize the School Safety Grants to supplement our security program. Lastly, CCPS is not eligible for the \$68,200,000 in supplemental capital grants for school systems “with enrollment growth that over the last 5 years exceeds 150% of the statewide average or with 300 or more relocatable classrooms.”

Board Governance

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
|--|---|---|---|
| HB0245 | Education - Student Data Privacy Council | This bill establishes the Student Data Privacy Council. The Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) must staff the council. By December 31, 2020, the council must report its findings and recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly, including whether the council should be made permanent. The bill takes effect June 1, 2019, and terminates May 31, 2021. | Monitor the work and eventual recommendations of the Council. |
| HB0355 | Public Ethics Law - School Boards - Disclosures and Requirements | This bill requires each school system, beginning January 1, 2020, to annually report on “payees” receiving an aggregate payment of \$25,000 in the prior fiscal year. The report must be made to the Department of Budget and Management. In addition, the bill requires the school system’s custodian of public records, if charging a fee, to also provide written notice that the applicant may file a complaint with the Board to contest the fee. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Provide the required report to the State as required. CCPS policies and procedures already adhere to the \$25,000 threshold in state procurement law. |
| HB0704 | Maryland Longitudinal Data System - Student Data and Governing Board | This bill adds juvenile delinquency records and discipline records to the types of data that are collected and analyzed by the Maryland Longitudinal Data System (MLDS) Center; under current law these records are specifically excluded. To that end, the bill adds the Department of Juvenile Services (DJS) to the entities required to provide data sets to the MLDS and adds the Secretary of Juvenile Services to the Governing Board of the MLDS Center. The bill also makes changes to the definition of “student data” and the types of data that entities are required to transfer to the MLDS Center. The bill takes effect October 1, 2019. | Review the law to determine any records changes to report new required data to MLDS. |
| HB1144 (SB0964) | County Boards of Education - Equal Access to Public Services for Individuals With Limited English Proficiency | This bill requires each local board of education to take reasonable steps to provide equal access to public services for individuals with limited English proficiency (LEP). Reasonable steps include (1) provision of oral language services for LEP parents and guardians, which must be through face-to-face, in-house oral language services if in-person contact is on a weekly or more frequent basis and (2) translation of vital documents ordinarily provided to the public in any language spoken by any LEP population that constitutes 3% of the overall population within the county as measured by the U.S. Census. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Department of Performance, Equity, and Accountability will ensure services required under the law based on the 3% threshold. |
| SB0128 (HB0437) | Community Control of School Calendars Act | This bill requires each local board of education to set start and end dates each year for public schools in the county. The bill effectively repeals any law prohibiting a local board from beginning or ending its school year before or after a certain date. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | The Board may incorporate the conditions of the new law when enacting any future CCPS calendar. |
| SB0334 | County Boards of Education - | This bill requires an appointing authority of a local school board to provide a list of the names of the candidates for a vacancy of | No action required by the Board |

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| | Appointment to Fill a Vacancy of an Elected Member - Candidate Information Requests | an elected board member upon request (1) to the individual making the request or (2) by publication on the website of the appointing authority. An appointing authority means the individual or entity that is responsible for appointing a qualified individual to fill a vacancy of an elected member of a local school board. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | |
| SB0640 (HB1113) | State Government - Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability and Maryland Program Evaluation Act | <p>This bill establishes the Office of Program Evaluation and Government Accountability (OPE) in the Department of Legislative Services (DLS). The office has similar powers and responsibilities to the Office of Legislative Audits (OLA), but with respect to conducting performance evaluations instead of audits. The Joint Audit Committee is renamed the Joint Audit and Evaluation Committee (JAEC) to reflect its expanded role in directing and reviewing evaluations conducted by the office.</p> <p>If directed by JAEC, the executive director, the director, or when otherwise required by law, OPE must conduct a performance evaluation of a local school system. The performance evaluation may be performed concurrently with or separately from a local school system audit conducted by OLA. OPE must provide information regarding the performance evaluation process to the local school system before the performance evaluation is conducted.</p> <p>A performance evaluation of a local school system may include: evaluating whether or not the school system is complying with federal and State laws and regulations; analyzing grading standards, graduation requirements, assessments, procurement, and equitable use of resources among the schools within the system evaluated; and identifying instances of fraud, waste, and abuse. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.</p> | Await additional guidance once the OPE is formed. It is still unclear if these audits will be ad hoc or on a cycle. |
| SB0653 | County Boards of Education - Establishing Innovative Regional Schools - Authority (Cross-County Attendance to Achieve Efficiency Act of 2019) | This bill authorizes local boards of education to establish innovative regional schools, which are schools that (1) offer special courses or curricula for an innovative education program and (2) admit students from one or more local school systems that are party to a binding memorandum of understanding (MOU) outlining each local school board's responsibilities in governing and financing the schools. The parties to the MOU must identify one local board to govern the innovative regional school. The MOU may establish required payments of each county served by an innovative school. This bill takes effect October 1, 2019. | Connect with adjacent schools systems to explore the feasibility of an innovative regional school under the law. |
| SB0661 (HB0733) | Primary and Secondary Education - Community Schools - Established | This bill establishes community schools in the State and specifies the purpose and requirements of a community school. A local school system (LSS) or an existing public school may form a school-community partnership for the planning and implementation of a community school. An LSS must review and approve a community school within 60 days of receiving a specified assessment of needs and specified implementation plan from a community school leadership team; a community school may not be implemented without LSS approval. An LSS must make public funding available to a community school, as specified. By July 1, 2020, an existing community school must comply with the provisions of the bill in order to receive public funds. The bill expresses the intent that community schools be included in any studies conducted related to the adequacy of the funding of public schools in the State and that funding for community schools be built into the baseline formula funding for public schools in the State. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | No CCPS action required unless CCPS wishes to explore the community school concept. |

Curriculum and Instruction

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|
| HB0132/SB0180 | Education - Robotics Grant Program - Alterations | This bill makes nonprofit organizations that (1) provide youth with an out-of-school-time experience that focuses on personal and workforce development and (2) serve public school students as a majority of its participating youth, eligible to receive funding through the Robotics Grant Program if the organization is associated with a public school. Grants awarded through the program must to the extent practicable ensure geographic diversity among all program grantees. The Governor is required to increase funding for the program in the annual State budget from \$250,000 to \$350,000 beginning in fiscal 2021. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | No action required. |
| HB0440 | Pathways in Technology Early College High (P-TECH) Expansion Act of 2019 | This bill allows for the award of no more than three new Pathways in Technology Early College High (P-TECH) planning grants in fiscal 2020 prior to the 2022-2023 school year (FY 2023). Likewise, the bill allows planning grants recipients in fiscal 2020 to establish new P-TECH schools prior to the 2023-2024 school year (FY 2024). The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | No action required. |
| HB1019 | State Board of Education - Public High School Students - Assessments and Graduation Requirements | This bill establishes restrictions on assessment requirements for high school graduation adopted by the State Board of Education. Specifically, the State Board may only require a passing score on a standardized assessment to evaluate a student for graduation from high school after the assessment has been field-tested and piloted for at least 1 year. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Await procedural guidance from MSDE in light of the one-year pause enacted in the new law. |
| SB0734 (HB0690) | Education - Students With Reading Difficulties - Screenings and Interventions | This bill requires, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, each local school board to ensure that specified students are screened to identify if the student is at risk for reading difficulties. If the screening results indicate that the student is at risk of reading difficulties, the local board must provide supplemental reading instruction, as appropriate, and provide a notification letter to the student's parent as specified. The Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) must develop and update resources for local boards every four years and provide technical support to local boards allowing them to provide training opportunities annually. Local boards must report annually to MSDE beginning with the 2020-2021 school year. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Ensure that CCPS screening practices align with the conditions in the law. Prepare to report to the State beginning with school year 2020-2021. |
| SB0879 | Primary and Secondary Education - Black History Month - Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass | This bill requires that local school systems shall devote a part of at least one day to appropriate exercises for Black History Month, with an emphasis on Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass and the contributions they made in the fight against slavery. This bill takes effect October 1, 2019. | Ensure that CCPS curricular activities meet the new requirement in the law. |

Facilities

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| HB1253 (SB0481) | Drinking Water Outlets in School Buildings – Elevated Level of Lead and Grant Programs | This bill maintains the State's definition of "elevated level of lead" to mean "a lead concentration in drinking water that exceeds the standard recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in technical guidance." However, the bill also states that: "The General Assembly finds that any exposure to lead in drinking water is dangerous to the health and development of children. (b) It is the intent of the General Assembly that schools work proactively to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water outlets to a level below 5 parts per billion (ppb) and that state and federal funds be made available to schools for that purpose." In addition, the bill requires the reporting of all findings of concentrations of lead, above 5 ppb but less than the standard | Update reporting to the appropriate state agencies defined in the law based on the revised standard. Continue to seek clarification from MDE regarding our approved waiver under the lead testing regulations. |

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| | | for lead, to local health departments and the Maryland Departments of Education (MSDE), Environment (MDE), and Health (MDH). The bill requires MDE in consultation with MSDE to establish and administer a grant program to provide grants to local school systems to assist with specified remedial costs of findings above 5 ppb. The bill takes effect June 1, 2019. | |
| SB364 | Election Law - Election Day Page Program - Establishment | This bill establishes an Election Day Page Program, the purpose of which is to (1) stimulate the interest of students in the election process; (2) provide assistance to election judges in polling places on Election Day; and (3) ensure the safe entry and exit of elderly voters and voters with disabilities from polling places. The bill takes effect October 1, 2019. | Work with the Board of Elections to meet the conditions of the law, including proper and secure access to our |

Human Resources

| Bill # | Title | Summary | Status |
|--|--|--|---|
| HB0166 (SB0280) | Labor and Employment – Payment of Wages – Minimum Wage (Fight for Fifteen) | This bill phases in an increase in the State minimum wage to \$15.00 per hour by fiscal 2024 and indexes it to inflation beginning July 1, 2024. The bill expands the applicability of the Maryland Wage and Hour Law, eliminates specified subminimum wages, expands anti-retaliation provisions of specified labor laws, and phases out (by July 1, 2026) the tip credit that can be applied against direct wages paid to “tipped” employees. Additionally, the Governor’s proposed budget for the Developmental Disabilities Administration (DDA) must include specified rate increases for community service providers over the funding provided in the prior year’s legislative appropriation. This bill takes effect June 1, 2019. | Develop a plan for contingent pay rates to comply with graduated minimum wage requirement under the law. Prepare for future collective bargaining based on the law. Develop budget strategy to fully implement. |
| HB0238 (SB0747) | Education - Removal of County Superintendents - Procedures | This bill authorizes a local board of education to remove a local superintendent of schools for the same reasons that the State Superintendent of Schools may remove a local superintendent under current law. To remove a local superintendent, the State Superintendent or local board must provide the local superintendent with (1) the reason for removal, chosen from one or more reasons allowed by State law; (2) documentation supporting the case for removal; and (3) the opportunity to request a hearing within 10 days before the State Superintendent or local board, respectively. The local superintendent may appeal the decision of the State Superintendent or the local board to the State Board of Education. The bill does not apply to Baltimore City. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | No action required. |
| HB0486 (SB0541) | Education - Personnel Matters - Child Sexual Abuse and Sexual Misconduct Prevention | This bill sets forth a process, including requirements for specific documentation regarding whether an individual has ever been disciplined for allegations of “child sexual abuse” or “sexual misconduct,” for the hiring of public school and nonpublic school employees who have direct contact with minors. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Align candidate reference check processes to align with new law. Work with state-wide professional organizations to establish a uniform reporting form for the requirement. |
| HB1259 | Education - Collective Bargaining for Noncertificated Employees - Supervisory Employees and Management Personnel | This bill alters the definitions of “supervisory employee” and “management personnel” by removing a provision that status as a supervisory employee and management personnel may be determined by certain negotiations between a certain public school employer and a certain employee organization. This bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | No action required. |

Special Education

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
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| HB0611 | Special Education – Individualized Education Programs – Timeline for Independent Educational Evaluations | This bill authorizes a parent who disagrees with the educational evaluation regarding a child’s individualized family service plan (IFSP), individualized education program (IEP), or special education services to request an independent educational evaluation (IEE) at public expense in accordance with regulations adopted by the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE). The local school system must provide a written response approving or denying a request within 30 days of the date the request was made. If the local school system approves a request, the written response must advise the parent of the process for arranging the evaluation at public expense. If the local school system denies a request, the local school system must file a due process complaint within 30 days of the date of the denial. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Ensure that IEP procedures align to the notification requirements in the new law. |
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Student Services, Health, Athletics, & Nutrition

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
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| HB0047 (SB0404) | State Department of Education and Maryland Department of Health - Maryland School-Based Health Center Standards - Revision | This bill requires the Maryland State Department of Education (MSDE) and the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), by August 1, 2019, to revise Maryland school-based health center (SBHC) standards to: (1) repeal current requirements that SBHCs have a medical director who is a physician and that a physician consultant be available to SBHC staff to discuss clinical issues as needed; and (2) authorize a licensed physician or nurse practitioner to serve as a clinical director or consultant of an SBHC. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | No action required. |
| HB0109 (SB0285) | Environment – Expanded Polystyrene Food Service Products – Prohibitions | This bill prohibits, beginning January 1, 2020, (1) a person from selling or offering for sale in the State an “expanded polystyrene food service product” and (2) a “food service business” or school from selling or providing food in an expanded polystyrene food service product. The Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) must promulgate regulations to implement the bill with waivers available to food service businesses or schools, as specified. County health departments must enforce the bill and may impose a monetary penalties. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Prepare to implement the law by 2020. Monitor the MDE regulatory development process. Determine cost impact of new law. |
| HB0725 (SB0766) | Public Schools - Student Discipline - Restorative Approaches | This bill requires local school board regulations related to discipline to provide for restorative approaches and state that the primary purpose of any disciplinary measure is rehabilitative, restorative, and educational. The bill defines “restorative approaches” as a relationship-focused student discipline model that (1) is primarily proactive and preventative; (2) emphasizes building strong relationships and setting clear behavioral expectations that contribute to the school community well-being; (3) in response to behavior that violates clear behavioral expectations, focuses on accountability for any harm done by the problem behavior; and (4) addresses ways to repair the relationships affected by the problem behavior with the voluntary participation of an individual who was harmed. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Review Board policy and regulations to ensure compliance with the law. |
| HB0844 | Public Schools – School Psychologists – Reports | This bill requires each local school system to submit an interim and final report on school psychologists in the local school system. The reports must include specified information including the current ratio of school psychologists to students in each public school and include strategies (including any additional State and local funding) to, by October 1, 2020, (1) have at least one school psychologist at schools with less than 750 students, and (2) for schools with 750 students or more students, have a ratio of no less than 1 school psychologist for every 750 students. Each local school system must submit an interim report by July 1, 2020, and a final report by December 1, 2020. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019, and terminates June 30, 2021. | Report data and staff ratios as required by law. Assess fiscal impact if reporting standard ever became law. |

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| HB1349 | Public Schools - Students With Sickle Cell Disease - Revisions | This bill extends the date to September 1, 2019, for the State Department of Education and the Maryland Department of Health to provide certain technical assistance to schools and develop a process to monitor implementation of guidelines for public schools regarding the administration of health care services to students with sickle cell disease; and extending the date to December 1, 2020, for the departments to report to certain committees of the General Assembly. This bill takes effect June 1, 2019. | Await technical assistance and guidelines from MSDE and MDH. |
| SB103 | Criminal Law - Electronic Harassment and Bullying (Grace's Law 2.0) | This bill redefines the definitions in law for cyber-bullying and the penalties under law for cyber-bullying, including with the intent to induce suicide. This bill takes effect October 1, 2019. | No action required. |

Technology

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
|------------------------|--|---|--|
| HB1206 | Maryland Longitudinal Data System Center - Data Matching | This bill establishes a framework for two data transfer protocols related to the Maryland Longitudinal Data System (MLDS) Center research as follows: (1) the geocoding of public school students' home addresses to the census tract and block level by each local school system, as specified; and (2) the matching of specified student information to tax information by the Comptroller. The Comptroller must comply with specified data privacy and security standards, including the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). For each of fiscal 2021 and 2022, the Governor must appropriate \$100,000 to the center to develop the geocoding protocol. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. | Review the law to determine any records changes to report new required data to MLDS. |

Transportation

| Bill # | Title | Summary | CCPS Action |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| HB0343/SB0464 | School Bus Monitoring Cameras - Civil Penalty - Sunset Repeal | This bill makes permanent (by repealing the termination date) a provision of law that increased the maximum civil penalty (to \$500 from \$250) for a violation recorded by a school bus monitoring camera for failure to stop for a school vehicle alternately flashing red lights. The bill takes effect June 1, 2019. | No action required. CCPS will discuss the possibilities for bus stop violations with the CCSO. |
| HB1255 | School Bus Transition – Zero-Emission Vehicles – Grant Program and Fund | This bill establishes the Zero-Emission Vehicle School Bus Transition Grant Program within the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). The purpose of the program is to provide grants to local boards of education (and entities that contract with local boards to provide transportation services) to (1) purchase school buses that are zero-emission vehicles; (2) install electric vehicle infrastructure for charging school buses that are zero-emission vehicles; (3) engage in planning for a transition to using school buses that are zero-emission vehicles; and (4) fund pilot programs to experiment with a transition to school buses that are zero-emission vehicles. The bill also creates the Zero-Emission Vehicle School Bus Transition Fund to provide funding for the program. MDE must consult with MSDE to administer the program and fund, and may adopt regulations. The bill takes effect October 1, 2019. | No action required. Zero-emission buses at the moment do not meet CCPS needs given the relatively short distance they can operate on a single charge. |