This is real.
Implementation of HB 436
Dyslexia Screening and Services

• Find the latest version of the Guidebook [here](#).
  • Will be updated with February 22\textsuperscript{nd} meeting recommendations

• Find the communication our organizations submitted to members of the Teaching, Leading, Learning Committee [here](#).

• Find an executive summary of legal requirements [here](#).
Ohio Dyslexia Guidebook

• What the guidebook says:

“All students should be screened with a universal screening measure (Tier 1 Dyslexia Screening) three times a year in kindergarten-grade 3. Students in grades 4-6 must be screened at the request of their parent (or teacher).”

• What the law says:

Students K to 3 are screened once in the 2022-23 school year; after that, students are screened once between January 1 of their kindergarten year and January 1 of their 1st grade year (and in grades 2-6 at the request of their parent or teacher).
Legal Requirements for ‘22–’23

• Starting in the 2022-2023 year, district must establish a multi-sensory structured literacy certification process for teachers providing instruction to students in grades K-3.
Legal Requirements for ‘22-’23

• Must administer a Tier 1 screener to all students in K through 3
  • ODE has yet to release the list of approved screeners

• Also students in grades 4 through 6 with parent or teacher request

• Establish a multidisciplinary team to administer screening and intervention measures and analyze the results of the measures
  • The team shall include trained and certified personnel and a stakeholder with expertise in the identification, intervention, and remediation of dyslexia
Legal Requirements for ‘22-’23

• For students identified as at risk from the tier 1 screener, the district or school must notify the student's parent that the student has been identified as being at risk.

• Monitor the progress of each at-risk student toward attaining grade-level reading and writing skills for up to six weeks.
  • If no progress is observed during the monitoring period, the district or school shall notify the parent of the student and administer a tier two dyslexia screening measure to the student.
Professional Development Requirements

• As required by Ohio law, the Ohio Dyslexia Committee has determined that teachers must complete 18 instructional hours of professional development

• The Department, in collaboration with the committee, has established a list of approved professional development courses from which educators must select
  • “Take this with a grain of salt”

• The Department will also be creating a free, online course that can be used to meet the professional development requirements.
Professional Development Requirements

• **By the beginning** of the 2023-2024 school year: Teachers of grades K-1, including special education teachers
  • “Special area teachers” being discussed

• **By the beginning** of the 2024-2025 school year: Teachers of grades 2-3, including special education teachers

• **By the beginning** of the 2025-2026 school year: Special education teachers of students in grades 4-12
State Board Concerns
Dyslexia Guidebook

• Financial toll to school districts

• “Editorializing”

• Content overreach
Ohio Dyslexia Guidebook

Direct questions to Dyslexia@education.ohio.gov
S.B. 1
Teaching Financial Literacy in High School

Rob McColley
District 1

Steve Wilson
District 7
S.B. 1
Teaching Financial Literacy in High School

• Becomes law the end of January

• Remember: This requirement takes effect with NEXT year’s freshman class (Class of 2026)

• Best practice would say that students meet the Financial Literacy requirement their junior or senior year
  • Districts have a couple years to work on implementation
S.B. 1
Teaching Financial Literacy in High School

• The University of Cincinnati Economics Center will be one of the organizations used to provide training and resources

• Advice: Do not rush out to buy curriculum materials
H.B. 29
Sports Betting

https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=17318&format=pdf
H.B. 29
Sports Betting

• Signed by the Governor on December 22, 2021

• Bettors will be able to place wagers on professional, college and esports by Jan. 1, 2023
H.B. 29
Sports Betting

• Legalizes and regulates sports betting in Ohio through sports gaming proprietors licensed and regulated by the Ohio Casino Control Commission
  • Requires the Commission to begin issuing licenses on April 1, 2022

• Imposes a 10% tax on a sports gaming proprietor’s net revenue from sports gaming
  • 98% of those funds to the Sports Gaming Profits Education Fund; 2% to a Problem Sports Gaming and Addiction Fund
H.B. 29
Sports Betting

- Requires that the money in the Sports Gaming Profits Education Fund be used for the support of public and nonpublic K-12 education

  - One-half used to support K-12 interscholastic athletics
  - One-half used to support other extracurricular activities

  - As determined in appropriations made by the General Assembly
Ohio legislative map in flux; primary date in danger
H.B. 126
Property Value Challenges

https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=17349&format=pdf
H.B. 126
Property Value Challenges

• See summary of H.B. 126, concerns, solutions here

• The Senate’s changes prohibit school districts from filing initial complaints
H.B. 126

Property Value Challenges—Example

• A public utility company paid $5,150,000 for a property valued for tax purposes at $2,900,000 (a difference of $2,250,000);

• A developer paid $13,750,000 for a property valued for tax purposes at $8,600,000 (a difference of $5,150,000);

• A developer paid $1,630,000 for a property valued for tax purposes at $580,000 (a difference of $1,050,000); and

• A developer paid $2,300,000 for a property valued for tax purposes at $420,000 (a difference of $1,880,000)
H.B. 126
Property Value Challenges

• Requires BOEs to adopt an authorizing resolution prior to filing a counter-complaint
  • The authorizing resolution must include evidence supporting the higher valuation
  • Assuming this “evidence” is intended to require BOEs to secure an appraisal to be included as evidence, this would be next to impossible to achieve within the 30 days to respond to a counter-complaint

• Prohibiting BOEs from utilizing direct pay settlements
  • Direct pay settlements are not initiated by BOEs. The property tax owner initiates this in settlements
H.B. 126
Property Value Challenges

• Prohibits BOEs from appealing a board of revision (BOR) decision
  • This prohibition means that only a property owner can appeal a BOR decision
  • Limits one party over the other creates due process concerns, as well as conflicts with the Uniform Rule of Taxation (Art. XII Sec. 2 of the Ohio Constitution)
Editorial: Unnecessary burdens

House Bill 126 is the same disaster it was months ago. Now it has passed the state Senate and must return to the House to concur with some changes made by the Senate. This is another piece of legislation from our General Assembly designed to appeal to a constituency rather than put good policy into place.
H.B. 123
Modifying Community Reinvestment Areas

H.B. 123
Modifying Community Reinvestment Areas

• *Repeals annual reporting requirements*, eliminating locally impacted boards of education from receiving reports on agreements that are in place during a given year

• *Increases the threshold* requiring board approval *from 50% to 75%* for a CRA property tax exemption for a commercial or industrial project

• Increases the threshold *from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000* (indexed to inflation) to *trigger the requirement that municipalities share municipal income tax revenue* generated by new employees at a large CRA commercial or industrial project with the school district encompassing that project
H.B. 458
Eliminate August Special Election

https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=17825&format=pdf
H.B. 458
Eliminate August Special Election

• Eliminates generally the option for a political subdivision or taxing authority to hold a special election in August
  • Average of 5/year over the past 8 years
  • Less than 1/3 passage rate over the past 19 years

• Passed the House 68-22 on December 9

• Dec. 7 joint testimony from OSBA, OASBO, BASA, and Ohio Township Association – click here
H.B. 290
Statewide Voucher System

Wyandot, Crawford, and Morrow counties, as well as portions of Marion and Seneca counties

Richland County

https://search-prod.lis.state.oh.us/solarapi/v1/general_assembly_134/bills/hb290/IN/00/hb290_00_IN?format=pdf
H.B. 290
Statewide Voucher System

• Provides a voucher to any Ohio student who wants to use the voucher to attend a private or parochial school

• Sponsor testimony was given in front of the House Finance Committee on Tuesday, February 15 (meaning this bill might get some wheels)

• Howard Fleeter estimates that just providing a voucher to students already in a private or parochial school would cost $1 billion
It is the General Assembly's intent that sections of the Revised Code be amended, enacted, or repealed to create a thorough and efficient statewide foundation funding formula for the education of all students in this state...that allows families to choose the option for all computed funding amounts associated with students' education to follow them to the schools they attend. This formula will ensure Ohio maintains strong funding for public and nonpublic schools while cultivating innovation and opportunity for all children.
H.B. 290
Statewide Voucher System

From the letter to House members requesting them to co-sponsor HB 290:

*Families often send their children to their local school district because they have no other funded option, and the schools, guaranteed to have classrooms full of students, lack the incentive to produce higher standards.*

*The COVID-19 pandemic has again exposed problems within our system as many schools refused to open full time to students, despite the evidence that in-person education was safe. Likewise, it seems every day, another story comes out of a rural, suburban, or urban school pushing harmful political agendas in the classroom.*

*Representative John and I will soon be introducing the Backpack Bill to address these issues. The Backpack Bill empowers families to choose the education option that best meets their needs. It will tie state resources to the student so that Ohio funds students and teachers, instead of buildings and bureaucrats.*
H.B. 322
Teaching of certain current events, race, and sex

https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=17005&format=pdf
H.B. 322

• Establishes several prohibitions related to the teaching of certain concepts in public schools

• There is a long list of prohibited concepts, but they include a prohibition against requiring a teacher to discuss:
  • current events
  • widely debated and currently controversial issues of public policy or social affair
H.B. 327
Prohibit teaching, advocating, or promoting divisive concepts

https://www.legislature.ohio.gov/download?key=16997&format=pdf
H.B. 327
Prohibit teaching, advocating, or promoting divisive concepts

• The sub. bill replaces the phrase "divisive concepts" with a prohibition on "compelling an individual to affirm, adopt, adhere to, profess or promote certain specified concepts in violation of Title IV and VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964”

• The sub. bill adds a prohibition against requiring a teacher to discuss "current events or widely debated and currently controversial issues of public policy or social affairs”
H.B. 327
Prohibit teaching, advocating, or promoting divisive concepts

• The sub. bill adds a requirement for local school boards to annually adopt a policy approving a list of "balanced partisan and non-partisan activities that are consistent with the bill's code of conduct provisions and do not promote one opportunity over the other”

• Gives permission for schools to require students to participate in political campaigns, lobbying efforts or practicums involving social or public policies so long as they are from an approved list
Reduce Board of Education Terms to 2 Years
Reduce Board of Education Terms to 2 Years

• Representative Mike Loychik (R-Cortland) said the forthcoming legislation is an attempt to increase accountability among elected officials who oversee the state's school districts.

• "Voters should have the chance to hold reckless school board members accountable more frequently and the best way to do that is limit their term from 4 years to 2 years," the lawmaker said in a statement. "The community will have the opportunity to make their voice heard at the ballot box and my hope is that this will produce better candidates; who overall make important decisions regarding our children in their day to day life while attending school."
State lawmaker from northeast Ohio removed from school board meeting for not wearing a mask

Anna Staver
The Columbus Dispatch

Published 10:11 a.m. ET Sept. 14, 2021 | Updated 1:08 p.m. ET Sept. 14, 2021
H.B. 529
“Teacher Transparency Bill”
H.B. 529
“Teacher Transparency Bill”

• By July 1 of each school year, each school must post on its website:
  • Every textbook
  • Every course syllabus with a list of instructional materials
  • A written summary of each instructional course
  • The state academic standards related to each course
H.B. 529
“Teacher Transparency Bill”

• ”Instructional Materials” include:
  • Textbooks
  • Reading Materials
  • Videos
  • Digital Materials
  • Web Sites
  • Online Applications
  • ”Any other materials used for student instruction”
H.B. 529
“Teacher Transparency Bill”

• “Used for student instruction” means:
  • “Any task assigned, or any information distributed or otherwise presented to students”

• “Activities” include:
  • Presentations
  • Assemblies
  • Lectures
  • “Or other activities facilitated by the entity’s staff, excluding student presentations”
Already in Law...
Parent Access to Curriculum (Current Law)

• All public schools must provide parents, upon request, access to:
  • (1) surveys and questionnaires prior to their administration
  • (2) textbooks, workbooks, software, videos or other instructional materials
  • (3) completed and graded tests, and completed surveys and questionnaires
  • (4) copies of the statewide academic content standards and model curriculum

• Division (G) of https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-3313.60
Parent Access to Curriculum (Current Law)

• All public schools must provide an opportunity for parents to review the selection of textbooks and reading lists, instructional materials, and the academic curriculum used by schools in the district

• https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-3313.212
Parent Access to Curriculum (Current Law)

• All public schools must establish a parental advisory committee or another method for review, as determined appropriate by the board, to meet the requirement for parents to review textbooks and reading lists, instructional materials, and the academic curriculum used by schools in the district.

• [https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-3313.212](https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-3313.212)
Parent Access to Curriculum (Current Law)

• All public schools must provide parents an opportunity to review the school's dating violence prevention instruction materials.

• Division (A)(5)(e) of https://codes.ohio.gov/ohio-revised-code/section-3313.60
Substitute Teacher Flexibility
Substitute Teacher Flexibility

• Six or more consecutive days:
  • Associate degree
  • Honorable discharge from the armed forces
  • Sixty credit hours of coursework toward a bachelor's degree
  • Five years of experience as an educational assistant
Substitute Teacher Flexibility

• Five consecutive days or less:
  • Local board establishes its own educational requirements
  • The state board shall issue the license within ten business days after the employing school certifies that fact to the state board
  • A district may conditionally employ an individual for ten business days prior to the individual's receipt of a license if the substitute has a successful BCI/FBI background check
Substitute Teacher Flexibility

• A student teacher may work as a substitute teacher in that school (in their assigned classroom) for up to ten days.
  • The teacher preparation program in which the individual is enrolled shall credit the hours spent substitute teaching under this section toward the number of student teaching or internship hours required under the program.
What do you need to do?
Remember a Tool Kit is Available on Our BASA Website
Share Your Visits With Us!

Fill out a brief tracking form found [here](#), telling us about the visit.

Send pictures of the visit to [communications@oasbo-ohio.org](mailto:communications@oasbo-ohio.org)

The Hearts & Souls Project

“Behind the test scores are the hearts and souls of children.”
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