

BASA Update

*Greater Cleveland Superintendent's
Association*

June 6, 2023



Ohio's Superintendent Association

Your BASA Team



STRS Update

One Time COLA – 1% for retirees

STRS Board approved a change allowing full retirement benefits to be paid at 34 years of service – beginning in 2028 the years of service will change to 35



BASA Services



**Professional
Development**



**Legislative
Lobbying efforts**



**Immediate
Assistance daily**



**BASA
Committees**



**Legal Assistance
Fund**



**General
Questions**



BASA
Professional
Learning

New Superintendent's Transition program

OSLI (Ohio School Leadership Institute)
BASA Fall Conference

Women's Conference

OALSS Conference

Finance Workshops

Mentor Coaches

State and National conferences

And many more....





2023 BASA FALL CONFERENCE

October 3-4, 2023

Hilton Polaris, Columbus, Ohio

KEYNOTE SPEAKER: STEPHEN M.R. COVEY



Get Involved

BASA Committees

- **Career and Technology**
- **Communications**
- **Department of Higher Education**
- **Equity and Diversity**
- **ESC**
- **Exceptional Children**
- **Finance**
- **Legislative**
- **OHSAA**
- **Report Card**
- **STRS**
- **State Dept**
- **Technology**
- **Women's Outreach**



BASA Legal Assistance

- **Available when there are contract issues with you and your Board**
- **Funds are available as a benefit to members**
- **Available funds grow annually**



BASA
Legislative
Update

May 2023



GRF Revenues – Actual \$ Received Comparing 4/30 with YTD Estimates (\$ in thousands)

Category	Actual FY23 Per 4/30/23	Estimated FY23 Per 4/30/23	Difference
Non-Auto Sales	\$9,481,215	\$9,363,300	\$117,915
Auto Sales & Use	\$1,622,636	\$1,596,300	\$26,336
Subtotal - Sales	\$11,103,851	\$10,959,600	\$144,251
Personal Income	\$8,832,078	\$8,488,701	\$343,377
Corp. Franchise/Financial	\$184,647	\$152,600	\$32,047
Commercial and Petroleum Activity Tax	\$1,720,713	\$1,645,200	\$75,513
Public Utility, KWH, MCF Tax	\$415,481	\$388,300	\$27,181
Foreign/Domestic Insurance	\$419,547	\$379,600	\$39,947
Other Business	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sin Taxes	\$738,559	\$774,300	\$(35,741)
Estate	\$34	\$0	\$34
Total Tax Receipts	\$23,414,910	\$22,788,301	\$626,609



GRF Revenues – Actual \$ Received YTD Comparing 4/23 with 4/22 (\$ in thousands)

Category	Actual FY23 Per 3/31/2023	Actual FY22 Per 3/31/2022	Difference
Non-Auto Sales	\$9,484,215	\$9,119,724	\$361,491
Auto Sales & Use	\$1,622,636	\$1,590,571	\$32,065
Subtotal - Sales	\$11,103,851	\$10,710,295	\$393,556
Personal Income	\$8,832,078	\$8,943,507	\$(111,429)
Corp. Franchise/Financial	\$184,647	\$136,599	\$48,048
Commercial and Petroleum Activity Tax	\$1,720,713	\$1,591,010	\$129,703
Public Utility, KWH, MCF Tax	\$415,481	\$404,636	\$10,845
Foreign/Domestic Insurance	\$419,547	\$356,482	\$63,065
Other Business	\$0	\$8	\$(8)
Sin Taxes	\$738,559	\$786,400	\$(47,841)
Estate	\$34	\$51	\$(17)
Total Tax Receipts	\$23,414,910	\$22,928,988	\$485,922



Current Biennium

Estimated Surplus as of June 30, 2023

\$6 Billion

***\$727 Million* transferred to Budget
Stabilization Fund (rainy day fund)**

Current Balance – *\$3.5 Billion*



**Biennial
Budget Bill**
Fiscal Years 24 & 25



Biennial Budget Bill

Budget Timeline

Feb 2023 - Governor submitted budget to House of Representatives

Mid-April – House of Representatives vote on budget bill. Bill introduced to the Senate.

June 2023 – House and Senate Conference committee members convene and a final bill is voted on in both chambers.

June 30, 2023 – Deadline for governor to issue Line-Item vetoes and sign bill

July 1, 2023 – New budget period begins; Budget for 2024 and 2025 fiscal years



House Budget

School Funding

Continues the implementation of the **Fair School Funding Plan**, providing funding for **years three** and **four** of the **six-year phase** in:

- Increases funding to **50%** in FY24 and to **66.7%** in FY25
- Updates base cost inputs to **FY22 levels** in **FY24** and **FY25**
- Funding for **Disadvantaged Pupil Impact Aid** (DPIA) is phased in at that same rate
- Uses **updated local capacity data** (property and income data)

Maintains guarantee structure under **current law** – Temporary Transitional Aid Guarantee, Transportation Guarantee, and Formula Transition Supplement – so no school or district will receive less state aid than it received in FY21. (So, some districts will receive no increase in state aid over a four-year period.)

Funding for three studies:

- Economically disadvantaged cost study
- Study of access to all-day kindergarten, including barriers to offering all-day kindergarten and age cut-off dates
- Study of the impact of the Student Wellness and Success Funds on student measures, including school climate, attendance, discipline, and academic achievement

House Budget

Literacy

Provides \$111.2 million over the biennium to improve literacy (Gov. DeWine proposed \$174.1 million)

Requires evidence-based reading instruction –
Science of Reading

Provides funds to schools for implementation and training

House Budget

Third-Grade Reading Guarantee

Eliminates the retention provision of the Third-Grade Reading Guarantee

Requires intervention and remediation services to students reading below grade level

Eliminates the fall administration of the third-grade English language arts assessment

House Budget

Minimum Salary Schedule

Increases the base minimum teacher salary from \$30,000 to \$40,000 and adjusts the salary schedule upward by 33%

Results in an increase in salary and benefits for 16,800 teachers who are currently below the state minimums by a total of \$79.5 million annually



House Budget

Educator Licensure

Reduces the alternative resident educator license from four to two years

Requires one day of professional development leave each school year for every classroom teacher to observe a veteran classroom teacher

Permits the holder of an alternative resident educator license to teach preschool students

Modifies grade bands for teacher licensure to be grades preK-8 and 6-12

House Budget

*Educator
Recruitment and
Retention*

Establishes the Grow Your Own College Scholarship Program, a four-year, \$7,500 annual scholarship program for eligible teachers

Establishes the Teacher Loan Repayment Program, a five-year, \$40,000 maximum loan repayment program for eligible teachers



House Budget

Income Tax Rates

Reduces income tax brackets by consolidating the lowest bracket with the second lowest bracket and reducing the new lowest bracket to 2.75%

TY 2022		TY 2023, as modified by the bill	
Ohio taxable income	Marginal tax rate	Ohio taxable income	Marginal tax rate
\$26,050-\$46,100	2.765%	\$26,050-\$92,150	2.75%
\$46,100-\$92,150	3.226%	\$92,150-\$115,300	3.688%
\$92,150-\$115,300	3.688%	More than \$115,300	3.99%
More than \$115,300	3.99%		

House Budget

Property Taxes

Establishes a property tax exemption for a portion of the value of land subdivided for residential development

Eliminates replacement levies, effective Jan. 1, 2025

Extends, from the current 13 months to 16 months, the window by which a levy must be passed to secure state funding from the Ohio School Facilities Commission

Indexes the homestead exemption to inflation

Does not alter the 10% rollback credit, 2.5% owner-occupied credit, existing property tax rollback reimbursement payments, or the current 35% assessment rate for real property



Creates the Joint Committee on Property Tax Review and Reform, a 10-member legislative committee, responsible for

Reviewing the history and purpose of all aspects of Ohio's property tax law, including the forms of levies, exemptions, and local subdivision budgeting

Holding hearings on pending legislation related to property taxation

Producing a report by Dec. 31, 2024, describing the activities and findings of the Committee and making recommendations on reforms to Ohio's property tax law.

House Budget

Sports Gaming Revenue

Earmarks \$50 million annually for public and nonpublic education support in the funding formula (Gov. DeWine proposed \$15 million)

Earmarks an amount to reduce or eliminate pay-to-play fees to be the lesser of \$15 million or half of the total sports gaming revenue, rather than half of the total sports gaming revenue

House Budget

Pupil Transportation

Requires districts to provide K-8 students "substantially the same level of transportation service, route and schedule convenience, and pick-up and drop-off times" relative to their school's start and end times regardless of whether the pupil attends a school operated by the board of education or a non-public or community school.

Establishes a pilot program under which up to five ESCs will voluntarily participate to provide transportation to private school, charter, and STEM students, in lieu of receiving transportation from their resident school district

Authorizes use of 9-passenger vehicles for district service for private school transportation



House Budget

Pupil Transportation

Requires ODE to determine noncompliance penalty fees related to transportation based upon the number of students affected, rather than the total daily transportation payment amount as under current law.

House Budget

School Facilities

Establishes the Accelerated Appalachian School Building Assistance Program, under which at least three school districts in Appalachia who have not been approved to receive assistance under the Classroom Facilities Assistance Program become eligible for such funding (\$300 million for the program)

Appropriates \$200 million to support construction projects that establish or expand career-technical education programs.



House Budget

Miscellaneous

Requires an individualized seizure action plan for each student who is diagnosed with a seizure disorder and requires staff training

Requires school meals to be provided at no cost to a student who is eligible for a reduced-price meal and requires ODE to reimburse schools

Appropriates \$7.5 million annually for school-based health centers in high-need counties

House Budget

Miscellaneous

Requires instruction on the FAFSA as part of the high school financial literacy curriculum, with the content and method of such instruction being determined by each school

Requires coaches to complete a state-approved student mental health training course and modifies the frequency of frequency of the required sudden cardiac arrest training and youth concussion training

Requires student records to be transmitted within five school days after receiving a request from the public or private school that the student is attending

House Budget

Vouchers

Voucher Eligibility– 450% of FPL (over 70% of Ohio families)

Base Cost Increase: 12.1% - "The (voucher) amounts.... shall increase in future fiscal years by the same percentage that the statewide average base cost per pupil increases in future fiscal years."

New Voucher Amounts: \$6,165.50 (K-8) and \$8,407.50 (9-12)

Auxiliary Services and Administrative Cost Reimbursement Amounts – Approximately \$1,400 per student

Total Funding – Approximately \$7,565 (K-8) and \$9,807 (9-12) per student

House Budget

Vouchers

*Requires ODE to develop one or more measures to demonstrate the performance of voucher students that enable parents to **compare the performance of voucher students** against that of students enrolled in public schools.*

House Budget

Student Wellness and Success Funds

Requires at least 50% of SWS funds to be spent on ***physical or mental health initiatives***

Requires SWS funds allocated from FY20-FY23 to be ***spent by June 30, 2025***

Requires all SWS funds to be spent by the ***end of the following fiscal year, beginning in FY 24***

Requires a community partnering spending plan for SWS funds and requires the plan to be shared at a public BOE meeting and posted to the district website within 30 days of plan completion

Senate Budget

What are we hearing?

FY 22 Inputs in FY 24 and FY 25 and a possible elimination of guarantees

Continued voucher expansion

An increased tax cut

Possible restoration of literacy funding



Voucher Proposals



Voucher Proposals

	House Bill 33	House Bill 11	Senate Bill 11
Eligibility	Increase from 250% to 450% of the poverty level (\$135,000 for a family of four; roughly 73% of Ohio families)	Universal eligibility	Universal eligibility
Voucher Amount	\$6,165.50 – K-8 \$8,407.50 – 9-12	\$5,500 – K-8 \$7,500 – 9-12	\$5,500 – K-8 \$7,500 – 9-12
Cost	Potentially, an additional \$298 million annually	Additional \$1.13 billion annually	Additional \$536.4 million annually
Voucher Use	Private school tuition	Private school tuition and educational expenses	Private school tuition
Accountability	Annual testing and graduation seals for voucher students with exemptions and alternate tests	Testing every other year for grades 1-8, annual OSTs and graduation seals for 9-12, with exemptions and alternate tests	Annual testing and graduation seals for voucher students with exemptions and alternate tests
Prior Public School Attendance Required?	No	No	No



**135th
General
Assembly
*Current
Legislation***



Current Legislation

Link to Ohio General Assembly legislative search engine

HB 6 – Save Women’s Sports Act

Rep. Powell (R)

Requires the designation of separate athletic teams for participants of the female sex and male sex

Explicitly prohibits male participants from participating on teams or in competitions designated only for participants of the female sex

Does not include previous version's provision regarding gender exams

Applies the bill's provisions to K-12 and higher education



HB 8 – Parents “Bill” of Rights

Rep. Swearingen (R)
Rep. Carruthers (R)

Prohibits school personnel from encouraging to withhold from a parent information concerning the student’s health or well-being unless that disclosure would result in abuse, abandonment, or neglect

Establishes a process under which the district must resolve written concerns submitted by parents about topics addressed in the bill

Requires notice to parents about sexually explicit instructional materials, an opportunity to review them, and an opportunity to request alternative instruction

Requires notice to parents about school-provided healthcare services



HB 183 – “Bathroom Bill”

Rep. Bird (R)

Requires public schools, private schools, and colleges and universities to designate each student restroom, locker room, changing room, or shower room (that is accessible to multiple students at the same time) for the exclusive use by students of the male biological sex only or by students of the female biological sex only

Prohibits a “member of the female biological sex” from using boy-designated restrooms, locker rooms, changing rooms, shower rooms and vice versa.



HB 183 – “Bathroom Bill”

Rep. Bird (R)

Prohibits biological females from sharing overnight accommodations with biological males and vice versa

The bill does not prohibit schools from establishing a policy providing accommodations such as single occupancy restrooms

The above provisions do not apply to children under 10 years old with adult assistance or to individuals providing assistance to a child with a disability



HB 187 – Property Taxes

Reps. Hall (R) and Bird (R)

Requires the Tax Commissioner’s assessments on real property to be based on sales during the three prior years, rather than a “representative sampling” of the prior three years.

Prohibits the Tax Commissioner from giving weight to sales in any particular year in that three-year period

Requires the Tax Commissioner to modify the assessments for tax year 2023 to conform with the provisions of the bill, subject to an appeal by the county auditor



SB 104 – College Credit Plus

*Sens. Cirino (R) and
Brenner (R)*

**Much of this bill comes from a 2022 audit of the
[College Credit Plus Program](#)**

**The summary contains 10 recommendations,
several of which are included in SB 104**



SB 104 – College Credit Plus

*Sens. Cirino (R) and
Brenner (R)*

Open-Source Materials and Textbooks

Requires public and participating private colleges to endeavor to use open-source materials in lieu of purchase-only textbooks

Eliminates the current law requiring high schools to pay for CCP textbooks and, instead, establishes the following payment system:

- *For colleges that use purchase-only textbooks when open-source materials exist, the college must pay for the textbook.*
- *For colleges that use purchase-only textbooks when open-source materials do not exist, the textbook costs are split 50/50 among the high school and college.*

Applies these provisions to eligible out-of-state colleges



SB 104 – College Credit Plus

*Sens. Cirino (R) and
Brenner (R)*

Establishes a monitoring and compliance enforcement system for school districts

Requires the collection of data relative to the actual cost of programming under CCP

Modifies the deadline under which students must notify the school principal of their intent to participate in CCP (set by chancellor)

Permits participating in CCP in a subsequent semester rather than at the beginning of a current school year



SB 104 – College Credit Plus

*Sens. Cirino (R) and
Brenner (R)*

Adds a non-graded, report-only element on the report card indicating whether the school district or building provides information about and promotes CCP, notated with a “yes” or “no”

*Requires the Chancellor of ODHE to establish an **alternative credentialing process** to certify instructors*

Requires use of state forms

*Requires IHE’s to provide CCP participants with an **orientation** that meets guidelines set by the Chancellor*



Stay “*In the Know*”

BASA Weekly Resources

Visit the [Legislative Tab](#) on the *BASA Website*

Week In Review – a weekly update (posted on Monday) that recaps news from the previous week that impacts schools, our staff, and our students

House and Senate Legislation – *BASA tracks many bills on a weekly basis. This tab on our website is updated each Monday and provides the latest information on each bill that impacts education in Ohio.*

Use these resources – *These resources are for the use of members and are a great way to keep your BOE, leadership team, and staff “in the know” on everything happening at the Statehouse.*



Contact Information

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Other House Bills Introduced

HB 9 Representatives Manning (R) and Lightbody (D) –
Grow your own teacher program

HB 10 Representatives Callender (R) and Sweeney (D) –
continue phasing-in of school funding system

HB 12 Representatives Jones (R) and Dobos (R) – rename
and revise Department of Education and Workforce



Other House Bills Introduced

HB 21 Representative Troy (D) – require the presidential primary election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May

HB 38 Representatives Blackshear (D) and Miranda (D) – allow school districts to permit students to take up to three mental health days away from school each year

HB 47 Representatives Brown (D) and Bird (R) – require automated external defibrillators (AEDS) in schools



Other House Bills Introduced

HB 70 Representatives Fowler Arthur (R) and Gross (R) – require school districts to adopt a policy on the authority of administering over-the-counter drugs to students

HB 71 Representative Santucci (R) – establish the Community Connectors Workforce Program

HB 82 Representatives Loychik (R) and Pavliga (R) – require school athletic coaches to complete mental health training and modify frequency of pupil-activity permit trainings



Other House Bills Introduced

HB 103 Representatives Jones (R) and Richardson (R) – establish the Ohio Social Studies Standards Task Force to develop new social studies academic standards

HB 117 Representative Manning (R) and Robinson (D) – eliminate retention under the Third Grade Reading Guarantee and require intensive reading intervention until students read at or above grade level

Other House Bills Introduced

HB 135 Representatives Hall (R) and Stewart (R) – require school districts to grant students excused absences from school for participation in 4-H and FFA programs and activities

HB 139 Representatives Roemer (R) and J. Miller (D) – increase penalties for assault against sports officials

Other House Bills Introduced

HB 140 Representative Brown (D) – increase penalties for illegally passing a school bus and permit law enforcement to use school bus camera content to identify offenders

HB 144 Representative Manchester (R) – allow an August special election for the purpose of submitting a statewide ballot issue to voters

HB 146 Representative Bird (R) – establish a contribution-based benefit cap in calculating retirement benefits for the School Employees Retirement System (SERS)



Other House Bills Introduced

HB 147 Representative Fowler Arthur (R) and A. Miller (D) – revise law regarding teacher licensure revocation, teacher hiring practices, and conduct unbecoming to the teaching profession

HB 171 Representative Lightbody (D) – include in the social studies model curriculum the instruction on the migration, experiences, and contributions of a range of geographical and religious communities

Other House Bills Introduced

HJR 1 Representative Stewart (R) – amend various sections of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to require a vote of at least 60% of the electors to approve any constitutional amendment and modify the procedures for an initiative petition proposing a constitutional amendment

Other Senate Bills

SB 1 Senator Reineke (R) – create Department of Education and Workforce and revise duties of State Board of Education

SB 2 Senator Schuring (R) – authorize subdivisions to designate tax exempt residential zones

SB 14 Senator Hoagland (R) – expand veteran eligibility to teach without a license

SB 17 Senator Wilson (R) – add capitalism to high school financial literacy standards

Other Senate Bills Introduced

SB 29 Senator S. Huffman (R) – regards education records and student data privacy

SB 30 Senator Schaffer (R) – allow individuals under age 16 to be employed after 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. during the school year

SB 47 Senator S. Huffman (R) – prohibit public employers from providing paid leave or compensation for a public employee to engage in political and lobbying activities

Other Senate Bills Introduced

SB 49 Senator Reynolds (R) – require each kindergarten through 12 public school to adopt a policy providing students with religious accommodations, including up to three religious expression days

SB 55 Senator DeMora (D) – require the presidential primary to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May

SB 66 Senator Ingram (D) – require public and private schools to transmit a transferred student's records within five school days

Other Senate Bills Introduced

SB 92 Senators McColley (R) and Gavarone (R) – allow an August special election for the purpose of submitting a statewide ballot issue to voters

SB 99 Senator Ingram (D) – require public and private schools to create a seizure action plan for each student with a seizure disorder and require seizure training for specified staff

Other Senate Bills Introduced

SB 112 Senator Rulli (R) – require school buildings' protective door assemblies to comply with the 2015 NFPA 101 standards and require annual inspections

SJR 2 Senators McColley (R) and Gavarone (R) – amend various sections of the Constitution of the State of Ohio to require a vote of at least 60% of the electors to approve any constitutional amendment and modify the procedures for an initiative petition proposing a constitutional amendment