



MABE

MARYLAND ASSOCIATION OF BOARDS OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

2022 SESSION SUMMARY



EDUCATION FUNDING & POLICY HIGHLIGHTS

2022

SESSION HIGHLIGHTS



- OPERATING BUDGET
- EDUCATION FUNDING AND POLICY
- CAPITAL BUDGET FOR EDUCATION
- SCHOOL FACILITIES
- STUDENT ASSESSMENTS AND CURRICULUM
- SPECIAL EDUCATION
- STUDENT HEALTH
- TECHNOLOGY
- STUDENT SAFETY, SECURITY, AND DISCIPLINE
- STUDENT DATA AND PRIVACY
- SCHOOL PERSONNEL
- CYBERSECURITY
- TRANSPORTATION
- ATHLETICS
- VIRTUAL SCHOOLS
- CAREER TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION
- LOCAL BILLS
- OTHER BILLS THAT PASSED
- FAILED BILLS OF NOTE

OPERATING BUDGET: FY 2023

SB 290 Budget Bill (Fiscal Year 2023)

- **Increased Funding for Public Schools:** Under the FY 2023 State Budget, support for public schools will exceed \$7.9 billion. Direct aid to local school systems will increase by an estimated \$455.6 million, or 6.7%, including full funding of all fiscal 2023 Blueprint mandates.
- **Saved Funds for Future Blueprint Costs:** The budget plan allocates \$800 million of FY 2023 revenues to the Blueprint for Maryland's Future Fund to cover the out-year costs of Blueprint implementation.
- **Created Capacity for Legislative Capital Priorities:** The budget plan shifts \$700 million of capital projects from general obligation (GO) bonds to cash, bringing general fund spending on pay-as-you-go capital projects to more than \$1.6 billion and freeing up \$700 million of GO bond capacity for legislative priorities.
- **Cybersecurity:** The budget includes \$110 million to improve State government cybersecurity, including technical and grant support to local governments and school systems.

EDUCATION FUNDING & POLICY

HB 1450 (Ch. 33) **Blueprint for Maryland's Future - Implementation Plans and Funds – Alterations**

The bill alters the dates by which (1) the Accountability and Implementation Board (AIB) must adopt a Comprehensive Implementation Plan (CIP) for the Blueprint for Maryland's Future (Blueprint); (2) MSDE must develop criteria for approval or disapproval of local implementation plans; and (3) State and local government units must submit their implementation plans.

Specifically, the bill:

- Extends the State Implementation Plan deadline from Feb. 15, 2022 to Dec. 1, 2022;
- Extends the MSDE deadline for plan criteria from April 1, 2022 to Sept. 1, 2022;
- Extends the local implementation plan deadline extended form June 15, 2022 to March 15, 2023; and
- Revises the formula for dedicated sales tax revenue to the Blueprint Fund.

This bill also alters the distribution of certain sales and use tax revenues to the Blueprint for Maryland's Future Fund. By June 2023, the Comptroller must distribute \$800 million in income tax revenues to the Blueprint Fund.

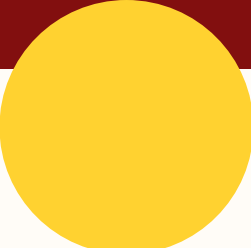
EDUCATION FUNDING & POLICY

HB 1450 (Ch. 33) Blueprint for Maryland's Future - Implementation Plans and Funds – Alterations

This bill was amended to become the vehicle for the major changes to Maintenance of Effort (MOE) originally included in another bill, Senate Bill 640. The MOE provisions ensure that for FY 2023, a county government must appropriate the greater of the local share of major education aid (accounting for relief provisions) and the MOE amounts specified in the bill for each county.

Other key provisions of this bill:

- Clarify that, beginning in FY 2023, 25% of the increase in the State share of major education aid over the amount provided in the prior fiscal year must be automatically withheld from a local school system for the next fiscal year.
- Require MSDE to collect data, by Dec. 1, 2022, necessary to implement the neighborhood poverty indicator methodology recommended by MSDE to calculate compensatory education formula and Concentration of Poverty Grants.



CAPITAL BUDGET FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

SB 291 Creation of a State Debt – Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loan of 2022, and the Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loans of 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021

- The Aging Schools Program provides designated amounts of funding for each of the 24 school systems.
- The Healthy School Facility Fund provides funds to public primary and secondary schools in the State to improve the health of school facilities.
- The Supplemental Capital Grant Program for Local School Systems provides funds to local school systems with enrollment growth that over the last 5 years exceeds 150% of the statewide average or with 250 or more relocatable classrooms.
- The School Construction Revolving Loan Program provides loans to local governments to fund the local share of school construction costs for local education agencies that rely on the local share to be fully funded in order to complete a project.

CAPITAL BUDGET FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

SB 291

Creation of a State Debt – Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loan of 2022, and the Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loans of 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021

FY 2023 School Construction Funding			
	Bonds	PAYGO	Total
Aging Schools Program	\$6.1 million		\$6.1 million
Healthy School Facility Fund	\$50 million	\$40 million (Federal)	\$90 million
Public School Construction Program	\$304.2 million	\$217.8 million	\$522 million
Supplemental Capital Grant Program	\$95.4 million		\$95.4 million
Total			\$753.5 million
Built to Learn Fund	\$480 million		\$480 million
School Construction Revolving Loan Fund		\$40 million	\$40 million

CAPITAL BUDGET FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

SB 291 Creation of a State Debt – Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loan of 2022, and the Maryland Consolidated Capital Bond Loans of 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021

Allocated School Construction Funding	
Baltimore City	\$75 million
Baltimore County	\$80 million
Charles	\$5 million
Frederick	\$10 million
Howard	\$35 million
Prince George's	\$30 million
Other	\$2 million
Total	\$237 million

The Capital Budget Bill specifies that \$237 million of the \$304 million in bond financed CIP funding be allocated as follows, and that these state funds do not require a local match.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

HB 1290 (Ch. 32) Education - Public School Construction - Funding and Administration

This bill implements the recommendations of the Workgroup on the Assessment and Funding of School Facilities regarding:

- State funding levels for school construction
- State/local cost-share formulas
- School construction project approval requirements
- Implementation of and use of data from the ongoing statewide school facility assessment

The bill creates several adjustments and incentives that increase the State share of eligible school construction costs for targeted projects. Factors include concentration of poverty status, net-zero schools, and maintenance history.

The bill establishes legislative intent that, within current debt affordability guidelines, the State should provide at least \$450 million each year.

SCHOOL FACILITIES

SB 528 (Ch. 38) Climate Solutions Now Act of 2022

This bill makes major alterations to current Maryland Law in order to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions and address climate change. Key provisions of the bill impacting school systems include:

- The bill prohibits, with exceptions, local school systems from contracting to purchase or use any school bus that is not a Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV), with certain exceptions, beginning in FY 2025.
- The bill imposes new requirements for the construction of Net-Zero Schools, which are defined as generating as much energy in a year as they consume, and create the Net-Zero School Grant Fund to cover increased costs associated with building net-zero schools.
- To facilitate the development of building energy performance standards, owners of covered buildings, including schools, are required to measure and report direct emissions data to the MDE annually beginning in 2025.
- For each school constructed by a local school system from July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2033, inclusive, the local school system must consider whether the school should be constructed with solar panels on the roof of the school (and explain any decision not to do so).

SCHOOL FACILITIES

HB 19 Education - School Construction - Pedestrian Safety Plans (Safe Walk to School Act)

This bill requires local boards seeking State funds for the construction or renovation of a public school to submit a pedestrian safety plan to the Interagency Commission on School Construction (IAC).

The pedestrian safety plans are required to evaluate school and non-school property to determine risks associated with pedestrian routes to school.

The bill applies only to “high-density” counties, as defined by the bill, and to other counties if the proposed project is for a school in a city with more than 10,000 residents.

The bill allows county boards to make all determinations regarding the content of the pedestrian safety plans, but it requires the IAC to approve the plan after the county board has created it.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

HB 1255 (Ch. 31)

Education - Physical Restraint and Seclusion - Limitations, Reporting, and Training

This bill prohibits public schools and other agencies, and nonpublic schools with specified exceptions, from using seclusion as a behavioral health intervention for a student. The bill also strengthens regulation of the use of physical restraint on a student as a behavioral health intervention in public and nonpublic settings.

Before using seclusion as a behavioral health intervention for a student in a nonpublic school, a health care practitioner must possess specified credentials, have received relevant training, and be clinically familiar with the student.

The bill imposes strict reporting requirements when a student in public or nonpublic settings is physically restrained 10 or more times in a school year.

TECHNOLOGY & ACCESSIBILITY

SB 617 Local School Systems - Equivalent Access Standards - Digital Tools (Equivalent and Nonvisual Access Accountability Act for K-12 Education)

This bill requires local school systems to provide a student with disabilities access to digital tools that:

- Provide equivalent access to and are independently usable by the student;
- Enable students to acquire the same information with substantially equivalent ease of use;
- Enable students to participate in the same interactions with substantially equivalent ease of use;
- Enable students to access the same services as a student without disabilities, with substantially equivalent ease of use.

School systems must establish an evaluation process for digital tools being considered for development or purchase for conformity with the above requirements.

By October 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, school systems must submit a report to MSDE on the accessibility of digital tools developed or purchased by the school system.

STUDENT DATA AND PRIVACY

HB 769 - SB 325

Student Data Privacy - Protections, Digital Tools, and Student Data Privacy Council

This bill requires the Student Data Privacy Council, which is reestablished by the bill, to report, by December 1, 2025, on best practices for student data privacy protection for parents and guardians.

Further, the bill changes the definitions of “covered information,” “operator,” and “persistent unique identifier” with regard to the Student Data Privacy Act of 2015.

The bill takes effect June 1, 2022; the council terminates September 30, 2028.

STUDENT HEALTH

HB 118 Public Schools - Student Attendance - Excused Absences

This bill establishes that a student's limited absence due to mental health needs is a lawful absence from public school attendance. In accordance with locally-adopted policies, schools must excuse a limited absence due to a student's mental health needs, provided that a student who is a minor has permission from their parent or guardian for the absence. Additionally, a school may not require a note from a physician to excuse such an absence.

A student who is absent due to mental health needs must be informed of the opportunity to meet with a school mental health specialist within an reasonable period of time after returning to school to discuss the student's mental health needs that caused the absence.

STUDENT HEALTH

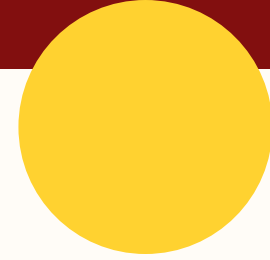
SB 299 (Ch. 78)

Education - Public and Nonpublic Schools - Seizure Action Plans (Brynleigh's Act)

This bill mandates, beginning in the 2023-2024 school year, that local boards of education take specified steps regarding the health care needs of students with a seizure disorder.

Each public school is required to have at least two school personnel trained in seizure disorders, including the nurse, and the system must provide staff training every two years with guidelines developed by the Maryland Department of Health and the Epilepsy Foundation of America.

The parent or guardian of a student diagnosed with a seizure disorder must collaborate with school personnel to create a seizure action plan and provide medication and authorization.



STUDENT SAFETY, SECURITY, AND DISCIPLINE

HB 146

Education - Reportable Offenses, Student Discipline, and School Disruptions - Presence of an Attorney and Reporting

This bill does not significantly alter the operation of the law as it relates to local law enforcement notification to schools of reportable offenses. However, the bill does alter the requirements of school administrators when they interact with students who are charged with reportable offenses.

The bill requires that the attorney of a student with a disability be invited to participate in disciplinary conferences related to a reportable offense, and restricts a school administrator from asking questions related to a reportable offense unless the student's attorney is present.

Local boards are required to report to MSDE regarding reportable offenses and related arrests, as well as all classroom disruptions and any disciplinary responses, and MSDE must use this information to create annual reports for the Governor and the General Assembly in 2023.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL

HB 743 - SB 410 Teachers' Retirement and Pension Systems - Reemployment

This bill allows local school superintendents or the Maryland School for the Deaf (MSD) to hire up to 25 retirees of each of the Teachers' Retirement System (TRS) and the Teachers' Pension System (TPS) – as classroom teachers, substitute classroom teachers, teacher mentors, or principals from July 1, 2022, through June 30, 2024 without the retirees being subject to an earnings limitation.

This bill is intended to facilitate the rehiring of retired teachers and principals, and to promote the continued service of educators considering retirement.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL

HB 468 Public School Employees – Whistleblower Protections – Civil Actions

This bill repeals the prerequisite that public school employee's who is engaging in whistleblowing exhaust any administrative remedies before instituting a civil action. However, under the bill, a public school employee who is subject to a personnel action as reprisal for whistleblowing must notify the local superintendent of schools in writing of the employee's intention to institute a civil action.

In addition, the bill requires local school systems to establish an administrative complaint and remediation process for public school employees engaged in whistleblowing who have been subject to adverse personnel actions.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL

SB 275 (Ch. 48)

Labor and Employment – Family and Medical Leave Insurance Program – Establishment (Time to Care Act of 2022)

This bill establishes the Family and Medical Leave Insurance (FAMLI) Program and FAMLI Fund to provide up to 12 weeks of benefits to a covered individual taking leave from employment due to specified personal and family circumstances. The weekly benefit is based on the individual's average weekly wage, subject to a cap. The FAMLI Fund consists of contributions from employees and employers of at least 15 employees and pays for benefits, a public education program, and implementation and administrative costs.

Contributions Beginning October 1, 2023, each employee, each employer with 15 or more employees, and each participating self-employed individual, must pay to the Secretary of Labor a percentage contribution based on wages, which are established in regulation.

SCHOOL PERSONNEL

HB 1349 - SB 831 Education Support Professionals - Bonus and Report

This bill requires the Governor to include an appropriation in the FY 2024 budget that provides a \$500 bonus to each noncertificated education support professional in Maryland. Additionally, the bill requires MSDE to collect data from each local board of education on the number of noncertificated education support professionals in each county and report the data. Under provisions of the bill, "noncertificated education support professionals" means any noncertificated public school employees designated as part of a bargaining unit under State law.

The Governor also included supplemental funding to the FY 2023 State Budget to fund these \$500 bonuses beginning in the 2022-2023 school year.

VIRTUAL SCHOOLS

SB 362 - HB 1163 Primary and Secondary Education - Virtual Education - Requirements

- This bill changes the requirements for a local board of education or MSDE, with State Board approval, to establish a virtual school and sets requirements for students, teachers, and services at a virtual school.
- A local school system is limited to establishing one virtual school per grade band; however, MSDE may authorize a local school system to establish a second virtual school on a showing of just cause. MSDE may revoke approval of a virtual school for failure to meet standards established by MSDE in regulations.
- A virtual school may not include classes for prekindergarten or kindergarten students. MSDE or a local board of education may not contract with a for-profit entity to operate or administer a virtual school. The bill also allows existing virtual schools to operate through the 2023-2024 school year as specified.
- A teacher preparation program must include instruction on training in the skills and techniques for teaching effectively in a virtual learning environment.
- By December 31, 2022, the State Superintendent of Schools must report the appropriate balance of synchronous and asynchronous learning.

CYBERSECURITY

HB 1202 - SB 754

Local Government Cybersecurity - Coordination and Operations (Local Cybersecurity Support Act of 2022)

This bill makes numerous changes to the State's cybersecurity infrastructure, practices, and procedures by, among other things:

- (1) Codifying (in part) and expanding the executive order that established the Maryland Cyber Defense Initiative;
- (2) Establishing the Maryland Department of Emergency Management (MDEM) Cybersecurity Preparedness Unit;
- (3) Requiring specified local government entities to annually complete cybersecurity preparedness assessments and make specified reports; and
- (4) Requiring various reports and reviews related to State and local cybersecurity.

CYBERSECURITY

HB 1205 State Government – Information Technology and Cybersecurity–Related Infrastructure (Modernize Maryland Act of 2022)

This bill establishes the Statewide Reporting Framework and Oversight Commission within the Department of Information Technology (DoIT). This bill:

- (1) requires the DoIT to hire independent contractors to develop a framework for investments in technology and to assess the cybersecurity and information technology (IT) systems in each unit of State government at least once every three years;
- (2) establishes the Local Cybersecurity Support Fund in DoIT;
- (3) expands the responsibilities of DoIT, as specified;
- (4) establishes DoIT as a primary procurement unit and control agency for IT; and
- (5) exempts specified cybersecurity-related procurements from Board of Public Works (BPW) oversight and approval.





CYBERSECURITY

HB 1346 - SB 812 State Government - Cybersecurity - Coordination and Governance

This bill significantly expands and enhances the State's regulatory framework related to cybersecurity for State and local governments. Among other things, this bill:

- (1) codifies and expands the Maryland Cyber Defense Initiative;
- (2) establishes the Cybersecurity Coordination and Operations Unit (CCOU) within the Department of Information Technology (DoIT);
- (3) requires certain local government entities to obtain annual cybersecurity assessments; and
- (4) establishes multiple reporting requirements for State agencies and local governments.

This bill states that the Governor must include an appropriation in the annual budget bill in an amount necessary to cover the costs of implementing the statewide cybersecurity master plan required by the bill without the need for DoIT to operate a charge-back model for cybersecurity services provided to units of State and local government.





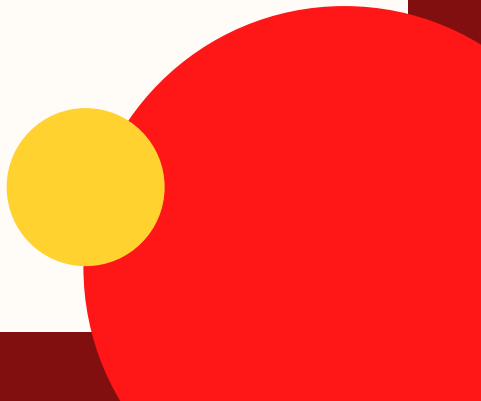

ATHLETICS

HB 836

Public Schools - Student Athletics - Requirements and Emergency Action Plans (Elijah Gorham Act)

This bill requires each middle school and high school to develop a venue-specific emergency action plan for the operation and use of automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) and heat acclimatization. The venue-specific emergency action plan must also include coordination of care for other injuries including cervical spinal injury, concussion and closed head injury, major orthopedic injuries, and severe weather for outdoor facilities.

Provisions under this bill require AED's to be freely accessible and located within a brief walk from an athletic practice or event. The bill also requires that each school is properly prepared and equipped to initiate cold water immersion for the treatment of exertional heat stroke and that a cooling modality is readily available to student athletes at all athletic practices and events to be used by trained coaching staff.







ATHLETICS

HB 515 - SB 951

Education - Student Athletes - Uniform Modifications for Modesty (Inclusive Athletic Attire Act)

This bill requires local boards of education, the Maryland Public Secondary Schools Athletic Association (MPSSAA), governing bodies of public institutions of higher education, and boards of a community college trustees to allow student athletes to modify an athletic or team uniform to make it more modest – so as to conform to either the requirements or preferences of the student athlete’s religion or culture, or to conform to the student athlete’s own preferences for modesty.



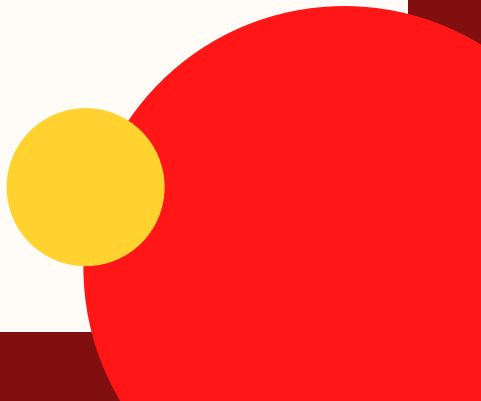



LOCAL BILLS

HB 192 Baltimore County Board of Education - Members - Training and Student Member Voting

This bill authorizes the student member of the Baltimore County Board of Education to vote on matters relating to capital and operating budgets.

The bill also requires the all members of the board to complete specified budget training within two months of their election in order to be eligible to vote on budgetary matters. The training must be developed by a workgroup consisting of board members and the executive leadership of the Baltimore County Public School System. A draft curriculum for the budget training must be submitted to the county board for review by December 31, 2022. The training must focus on the operating and capital budget process of the county board and be facilitated by representatives of the school system's Division of Fiscal Services.







LOCAL BILLS

HB 603 Harford County Board of Education - Appointment of Members - Alterations

This bill eliminates the role of the Governor in appointing members to the Harford County Board of Education. Instead, the bill requires the Harford County Executive to select the appointed members of the Harford County Board of Education, subject to the advice and consent of the Harford County Council by a vote of at least five members. In appointing members to the board, the County Executive must ensure, to the extent practicable, that the total makeup of the board reflects the gender, ethnic, and racial diversity of the county. Members appointed to the board following the 2022 election must serve for a term of two years until a successor is appointed and qualifies. Subsequent board members would be appointed following the 2024 presidential election and each presidential election thereafter.



LOCAL BILLS

HB 355 Prince George's County Board of Education - Workgroup, Alterations, and Orientation Requirement PG 503-22

This bill alters the composition of the Prince George's County Board of Education beginning July 1, 2024, by removing the four appointed members from the board. The bill makes other conforming changes, requires the chair and vice chair of the board to be elected from among the members of the board beginning December 5, 2022, and requires that at the beginning of each term, each member must attend an orientation and be provided with materials that clarify the role of the member.

The bill also establishes a Workgroup on the Membership and Operation of the Prince George's County Board of Education staffed by Prince George's County Public Schools in conjunction with Bowie State University. The workgroup must submit a final report by December 30, 2022.



OTHER BILLS THAT PASSED

HB 277

Public Schools - Purple Star Schools Program - Establishment

HB 375

Open Meetings Act - Application and Enhanced Requirements (Maryland State Agency Transparency Act of 2022)*

HB 696

Public Utilities - Electric School Bus Pilot Program*

HB 850

Schools, Prekindergarten Programs, and County Boards of Education - Discrimination*

SB 124

Public Schools – Grant Program to Reduce and Compost School Waste*

SB 259

Procurement – Prevailing Wage – Applicability



*Bills Projected to Pass



LOCAL BILLS THAT PASSED

HB 243

Montgomery County – Board of Education – Student Member Scholarship MC 05–22*

HB 289

Somerset County – Elections – County Commissioners Districts and Board of Education Candidate Filings*

HB 433

Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners - Student Members and Task Force to Study Compensation*

HB 739

Workgroup to Study the Fiscal and Operational Viability of Public-Private Partnerships for Charles County Public Schools*

HB 1469

School Arts Fund - Established

SB 55

Baltimore County Board of Education – Retention of Counsel*



*Bills Projected to Pass

BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS

HB 985 Education - Public High Schools - Financial Literacy Curriculum

This bill would have required MSDE to develop curriculum content for a half-credit course in financial literacy with approved instructional content. Each local board of education would have been required to implement the curriculum and make the course available to students in every public high school in Maryland.

BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS

HB 84 - SB 119 Education – Crimes on School Grounds – Application

This bill would have established that specified provisions in Maryland's Education Article prohibiting disruptive, violent, or threatening behavior on the grounds of institutions of elementary, secondary, or higher education or at school-sponsored events would not apply to:

- (1) students attending a school where the offense occurs;
- (2) students on exclusionary discipline from the school; or
- (3) a student attending another institution who is participating in a sporting event or other extracurricular event sponsored by the school where the offense occurs.

As a result, those students would not have been subject to the criminal penalties in current law that apply to the prohibited offenses.

BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS

HB 226 - SB 577

Public Schools - Self-Contained Special Education Classroom Video Recording Pilot Program

This bill would have established a Self-Contained Special Education Classroom Video Recording Pilot Program within MSDE. A subdivision of MSDE would have been required to select five local school systems in the State to pilot this program (with attention given to geographic diversity and where the program would be most necessary). Each selected local school system would have chosen one public elementary and high school to install a video recording device in one self-contained special education classroom in each school, and installation would have begun in the 2023-2024 school year. This program would have been funded annually with a \$100,000 appropriation in the annual budget in fiscal years 2024 and 2025.

BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS

HB 686

Public Schools – Health and Safety – Carbon Dioxide Monitoring in Classrooms (Safe School Indoor Air Act)

This bill would have established the Safe School Indoor Air Program within the Maryland Department of the Environment to improve indoor air quality in public school classrooms. MDE, in consultation with MSDE, would have been required to administer the program and adopt regulations. MDE would have been required to develop and conduct training on carbon dioxide monitoring in classrooms, and public schools would have conducted ongoing classroom carbon dioxide monitoring, implemented necessary remediation measures, and submitted annual reports on data collected. Public schools would have been required to conduct at least biannual carbon dioxide monitoring and remediation (as necessary) and report findings to county boards.



OTHER BILLS THAT FAILED TO PASS

HB 154

Public Schools - Anaphylactic Food Allergies - Guidelines and Requirements

HB 194

Education - Family Life and Human Sexuality Curriculum - Sexting

HB 352

Education - American Studies and Social Equity Standards Advisory Board - Academic Standards and Model Policy

HB 384

Public and Nonpublic Schools - Bronchodilator and Epinephrine Availability and Use - Policies

HB 495

Education – Student-Organized Peaceful Demonstrations – Student Discipline and Policy

HB 665

Public Schools - Air Quality Testing - Posting Online

SB 40

Interagency Commission on School Construction – Systemic Renovation Projects – Eligibility

HB 652

More Opportunities for Career-Focused Students Act of 2022



2022 SESSION RESOURCES



MABE ADVOCACY CENTER

MABE's advocacy center includes all MABE testimony and other information pertaining to the 2022 legislative session.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY WEBSITE

The Department of Legislative Services will release its 90-Day Report on the 2022 Session in the coming weeks.



MABE BILL REPORT

MABE's Bill Tracker provides the status and a link to all 440 bills tracked by MABE in 2022.

THANK YOU!



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