

## Appendix A: Virtual School Legislation, 2012 and 2013

**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Bills
1	Alaska	1	0	1	AK H 242 (failed): Increases funding for digital learning technology.
2	Alabama	1	0	1	AL S 548 (failed): Authorizes the Alabama Virtual Instruction Program; identifies minimum program components.
3	Arkansas	1	1	0	AR S 51 (enacted): Places funding restrictions on open-enrollment virtual charter schools.
4	Arizona	9	2	7	<p>AZ H 2823 (enacted): Describes comprehensive teacher and principal evaluation mechanism; no specific structuring for online schools.</p> <p>AZ S 1168 (enacted): Restricts online education providers to not also operate a dropout recovery program, regulates attendance for online programs and requires satisfactory progress.</p> <p>AZ H 2147 (failed): Requires average daily attendance apportioned between online and traditional schools to not exceed 1.0 based on the time percentage the student spends at each school.</p> <p>AZ H 2782 (failed): Provides state funding to online course provider only after student successfully completes the course by passing a proctored final examination.</p> <p>AZ S 1259 (failed/vetoed): Allows students in certain grades to enroll in online courses each year; establishes funding, testing requirements, and course approval.</p>
5	California	3	1	2	<p>CA A 1790 (failed/vetoed): Requires publishers and manufacturers of printed curricular material to also supply an equivalent digital format as a condition of district adoption.</p> <p>CA A 644 (enacted): ... would authorize, for the purposes of computing average daily attendance, the instruction of pupils in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, under the supervision and control of a certificated employee of a school district or county office of education who is delivering synchronous, online instruction, provided that this instruction meets specified criteria.</p> <p>CA S 1154 (failed/vetoed): Necessitates publishers or manufacturers of digital materials to offer that format at the same or lower cost than the printed format.</p>

Source: LexisNexis® State Net® & National Conference of State Legislatures (2013). Data was derived from LexisNexis® State Net® Bill Tracking Database using the keywords: *cyber, virtual, online, technology, nonclassroom-based, distance learning, and digital learning*.

**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Bills
6	Colorado	4	3	1	CO H 1124 (enacted): Authorizes a study of integrating online learning into public education. CO H 1212 (enacted): Designates online programs as multi-district programs if authorized by a Board of Cooperative Services. CO H 1240 (enacted): Clarifies the definition of an online school and related funding requirements. CO H 1306 (failed): Redistributes student funding from online schools to traditional schools for students who are initially funded at the online school and then move to a traditional school after the enrollment count date.
7	Florida	12	1	11	FL H 7063 (enacted): Defines virtual school and limits amount of online instruction students can receive for graduation, and defines funding limits for students in full-time virtual school. FL S 1798 (failed): Describes a controlled open enrollment plan and addresses funding for virtual schools. FL S 7050 (failed): Addresses student attendance and funding appropriations for virtual schools.
8	Georgia	3	3	0	GA H 175 (enacted): Creates an online clearinghouse for students across districts and defines enrollment in virtual courses. GA H 797 (enacted): Reduces funding for charter schools offering online instruction. GA S 289 (enacted): Expands Georgia Virtual School by maximizing the number of students who take at least one course online through GVS.
9	Iowa	5	1	4	IA S 2284 (enacted): Limits total enrollment in online programs, provides for online teacher professional development, mandates curriculum and core content requirements and course quality standards. IA H 2380 (failed): Commissions a study to review the appropriate use of online learning by school districts, the appropriate levels and sources of funding for online learning, partnerships between school districts and private providers of online programs, and the potential use of online learning as the exclusive means to provide coursework required under the state's educational standards. IA HSB 517 (failed): Allows the waiver of standards such as 180-day calendar and minimum daily instructional hours; provides for quality standards in online instruction.
10	Idaho	5	4	1	ID H 498 (enacted): Reimburses transportation costs for educational services for online students. ID H 590 (enacted): Dictates that petitions for new virtual schools are submitted to the public charter school commission; new petitions must describe quality standards regarding student-teacher interactions, professional development, and attendance and course credit criteria. ID H 626 (enacted): Provides funding for a clearinghouse of online courses. ID S 1237 (enacted): Provides for reimbursement for fractional average daily attendance for online courses.

Source: LexisNexis® State Net® & National Conference of State Legislatures (2013). Data was derived from LexisNexis® State Net® Bill Tracking Database using the keywords: *cyber, virtual, online, technology, nonclassroom-based, distance learning, and digital learning*.

**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (continued)**

	<b>States</b>	<b>Total Bills</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Bills</b>
11	Indiana	3	0	3	IN S 179 (failed): Mandates students completing a specific high school diploma to include one online course. IN S 280 (failed): Addresses various school funding sources such as grants and mandates that at least 60 percent of students newly enrolled in online schools must have been accounted for in previous year ADM for funding. IN S 305 (failed): Promotes multiple average daily membership count points for funding distribution.
12	Kansas	5	1	4	KS S 11 (enacted): Addresses open enrollment and funding for virtual schools. KS H 2678 (failed): Defines average daily attendance (ADA) and related funding for virtual students. KS H 2713 (failed): Provides students with access to pre-college curriculum through virtual schools.
13	Kentucky	2	1	1	KY H 37 (enacted): Encourages districts of innovation, including online learning, in five pilot districts. KY S 11 (failed): Provides financial incentives for teachers to teach advanced math and science via the Kentucky Virtual High School.
14	Louisiana	1	0	1	LA H 1157 (failed): Defines virtual schools and their accreditation and reporting requirements, establishes quality parameters and evaluations for teachers, and mandates student attendance and examinations.
15	Massachusetts	3	1	2	MA H 4274 (enacted): Establishes Commonwealth virtual schools, sets preference for student enrollment, aligns course offerings with state academic standards, and defines expansion rates for new virtual schools. MA H 3873 (failed): Establishes guidelines for Commonwealth virtual schools and defines funding at 75 percent state average per pupil levels. MA S 2467 (failed): Contains amended text of H 4274.
16	Maryland	8	4	4	MD H 1219 (enacted): Enables the State Department of Education to develop, review and approve virtual courses and services; establishes virtual course oversight and definitions. MD H 745 (enacted): Establishes the State Advisory Council for Virtual Learning within the Department of Education to encourage and support the education of students in accordance with national standards of online learning and state law; requires the council to make recommendations regarding teacher and principal professional development, course funding, student assessment and accountability, necessary infrastructure, program coordination, expanded curriculum and advanced placement courses, and special needs education. MD S 674 (enacted): Authorizes the State Department of Education to develop, review and approve virtual courses and services within a specified time period. MD S 689 (enacted): Same language as MD H 745.

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**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Bills
17	Maine	1	1	0	ME S 206 (enacted): Allows nonresident enrollment in virtual schools; establishes a commission to explore multidistrict, state-level online schooling, and defines student preference requirements.
18	Michigan	5	3	2	MI H 5372 (enacted): Provides leadership for the state's system of virtual schools, including professional development, policy studies, clearinghouse for best practices, and a year-long pilot study on a performance-based funding model. MI S 618 (enacted): Allows creation of charter cyber schools. MI S 619 (enacted): Revises requirements and limitations on authorizing cyber schools; regulates contracts to organize and operate a school of excellence; requires demonstration of experience in delivering a quality education program that improved pupil academic achievement; requires some configuration of grades K to 12; deletes provisions regarding dropouts; limits enrollment in a cyber school; offers each family a computer and subsidized internet access. MI H 5923 (failed): Expands online education and establishes adjunct instructor certification.
19	Minnesota	2	1	1	MN S 1528: (enacted): Requires at least one online course credit for high school graduation and states teacher licensure programs must include training on digital and blended learning and methods of engaging students with technology. MN H 2127 (failed): Increases online learning and teacher training.
20	Missouri	3	0	3	MO H 1629 (failed): Allows students to enroll out-of-district to attend a virtual school. MO H 1740 (failed): Provides general provisions for virtual schools, including relaxing attendance boundaries and allocating funding. MO S 735 (failed): Allows students to enroll out-of-district to attend a virtual school.
21	Mississippi	4	0	4	MS H 1101 (failed): Creates the Mississippi Upstart Project as a home-based education program to advance school readiness skills in preschool children. MS H 205 (failed): Establishes the Mississippi Virtual Public School; improves oversight and quality assurance of online programs ...; directs the State Board of Education to develop and implement approval criteria and a process for approving multidistrict online providers, a process for monitoring and rescinding the approval of courses or programs offered by an online course provider, and an appeals process. MS S 2294 (failed): Creating the Mississippi Digital Learning Now Act; providing legislative findings related to the elements to be included in high-quality digital learning; providing digital preparation requirements; providing for customized and accelerated learning; ... authorizing the establishment of virtual charter schools; providing application requirements for establishment of a virtual charter school.

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**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Bills
22	North Carolina	1	1	0	NC S 724 (enacted): Develops a model to implement virtual and blended Science, Technology, Engineering and Math (STEM) courses for students at risk of low performance in math and science.
23	New Mexico	3	0	3	MN S 239 (failed): Establishes online and blended learning program for science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) courses for statewide delivery.  MN S 314 (failed): Supports innovative digital and online programs for students in pre-kindergarten through grade twelve.  NM SJM 26 (failed): Convenes a committee to recommend methods for transforming public schools by improving student learning through innovative, next generation systems, including digital learning, distance education and hybrid and blended learning in the elementary and secondary educational environment.
24	Oklahoma	4	2	2	OK S 1228 (enacted): Establishes criteria and policies for supplemental online courses.  OK S 1409 (failed): Directs the State Board of Education to develop criteria for approval of certain providers; creates the Virtual Education Authorizing Commission; ... prohibits certain school districts from offering full-time online education; ... provides oversight of approved provider operations. Disallows out-of-district enrollment in virtual schools without specific petition and approval.  OK S 1816 (enacted): Allowing State Board of Education to sponsor a full-time statewide charter school; providing that statewide virtual charter schools shall enroll students in accordance with certain criteria; creating the Statewide Virtual Charter School Board
25	Oregon	2	0	2	OR D 246 (failed): Establishes a task force on virtual school governance to recommend statewide governance structure for virtual education.  OR S 1539 (failed): Establishes a task force on virtual school governance to recommend statewide governance structure for virtual education.
26	Pennsylvania	9	0	9	PA H 2220 (failed): Limits enrollment boundaries for funding purposes and disallows use of state funding for advertising purposes; monitors profiteering.  PA H 2341 (failed): Establishes virtual charter school requirements, funding, and fund balance transfers; establishes virtual charter school of residence.  PA H 2661 (failed): Ties funding to actual costs of education services; defines assessment and evaluation requirements of virtual charter schools; disallows use of state funding on for advertising purposes; monitors profiteering.

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**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Bills
27	Rhode Island	2	2	0	<p>RI H 7126 (enacted): Establishes the statewide virtual education act, to promote the use of and quality of virtual courses as part of public education in the state. The act creates comprehensive regulations that will result in high quality, integrated virtual K-20 learning experiences that will engage and challenge students through structured, sustained study. Ensures content is aligned with state standards, requires teacher training for the online environment; requires accountability measures for student achievement.</p> <p>RI S 2276 (enacted): Enacts the Rhode Island statewide virtual education act to create comprehensive guidelines that will result in high quality, integrated virtual K-20 learning experiences that will engage and challenge students through structured, sustained study.</p>
29	Tennessee	10	1	9	<p>TN H 3062 (enacted): Establishes student-teacher ratios for virtual schools set by the state board of education; requires virtual schools to follow the same length of time for learning as traditional schools; enables students to move at their own pace.</p> <p>TN H 2778 (failed): Requires an annual audit of the books and records of virtual schools operated or managed by for-profit corporations.</p> <p>TN H 3229 (failed): Limits virtual school enrollment.</p> <p>TN H 3812 (failed): Establishes accountability and fiscal thresholds that trigger closures of virtual schools.</p>
30	Utah	11	7	4	<p>UT S 178 (enacted): Modifies provisions related to the Statewide Online Education Program to include prohibiting preference to an online course or course provider, the fees paid to an online course provider for an online course.</p> <p>UT S 213 (enacted): Increases enrollment capacity for charter high schools with students enrolled in an online course through the Statewide Online Education Program.</p> <p>UT S 248 (enacted): Focuses on technology for all students, including providing a mobile learning device or digital textbook for each student.</p> <p>UT S 97 (enacted): Provides grants to implement uniform online summative test system and/or online adaptive test system.</p>
31	Washington	2	0	2	<p>WA H 2209 (failed): Addresses accountability and funding for alternative learning programs, requires part-time students in alternative programs to take statewide academic assessments, and authorizes nonresident students to participate in the assessments in the district of residence.</p> <p>WA H 2634 (failed): Recommends K-12 students employ online learning programs during school breaks.</p>

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**Table A-1. 2012 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (continued)**

	<b>States</b>	<b>Total Bills</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Failed</b>	<b>Bills</b>
32	West Virginia	3	0	3	<p>WV HCR 24 (failed): Encouraging implementation of the 10 Elements of High Quality Digital Learning (student eligibility, student access, personalized learning, advancement, content, instruction, providers, assessment and accountability, and delivery).</p> <p>WV S 103 (failed): Mandates the state board to institute digital learning programs.</p> <p>WV SCR 5 (failed): Encouraging cooperation in implementing Ten Elements of High Quality Digital Learning.</p>
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>87</b>	

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
1	California	6	2	1	3	<p>CA A 377 (failed): Authorizes a virtual or online charter school to claim independent study average daily attendance for pupils who are residents of the county in which the apportionment is reported, or who are residents of any other county in the state.</p> <p>CA S 714 (pending): Authorizes, separate from the authority related to online instruction, school districts, county offices of education and charter schools providing classroom-based instruction that offer high-quality online education courses to claim a specified percentage of the total daily attendance of certain pupils on the basis of a pupil's satisfactory pupil progress in online courses. lowering of online course attendance.</p> <p>CA S 185 (enacted): Specifies school districts, county offices of education, charter schools are not restricted from negotiating the price of standards-aligned instructional materials and supplemental materials in a printed and digital format. Authorizes a district to use materials in a digital format that were purchased by the district to create a district-wide online digital database for classroom use.</p>
2	Florida	1	0	0	1	<p>FL H 173 (pending): Revises requirements for multiagency education plan for students in juvenile justice education programs and adds virtual education as an option</p>
3	Georgia	3	2	0	1	<p>GA H 581 (pending): Provides that credit recovery courses offered by the state virtual school are available to students who have withdrawn from a course due to an illness</p> <p>GA H 283 (enacted): Increases virtual learning infrastructure by authorizing the State Board of Education to establish a grant program to incentivize the adoption of digital learning using high speed internet connections across Georgia schools</p>
4	Illinois	1	1	0	0	<p>IL H 494 (enacted): Amends the Charter Schools Law; provides for a moratorium on the establishment of charter schools with virtual-schooling components in school districts other than the Chicago school district; provides that the State Charter School Commission shall submit to the General Assembly a report on the effect of virtual-schooling; sets forth what the report must include.</p>
5	Iowa	1	0	0	1	<p>IA H 503 (pending): Directs the Department of Education to conduct a study regarding the establishment of an online curriculum to facilitate the transfer of academic credits earned by students residing in child foster care facilities where the goal of the curriculum shall be to minimize wherever possible the loss of academic credit for coursework.</p>

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
6	Kansas	5	1	0	4	<p>KS H 2261 (enacted): Establishes a virtual school fund for every district, defines funding for virtual schools equivalent to 105% of base state-aid per pupil, allows virtual school funding balances to carry over to following year budgets and defines minimum attendance required for annual full-time equivalent enrollment to one day of attendance before October 4 count day</p> <p>KS S 174 (pending): Provides weighted funding guidelines for full-time and part-time enrollment in virtual instruction, in addition to funding specific to virtual advanced placement courses</p>
7	Massachusetts	3	0	0	4	<p>MA H 3538; MA H 3401; MA S 1800 (pending): Provides funding for dual enrollment of high school students on online college courses offered by public higher education institutions</p>
8	Maine	7	1	4	2	<p>ME H 1070 (enacted): Provides funding to support the development of a technical assistance program that designs instructional materials that promote digital literacy and teacher professional development and training in the use of online learning resources and in the implementation of a new clearinghouse for information on the use of online learning resources.</p> <p>ME H 331 (pending): This bill amends the laws governing virtual public charter schools to: 1. Require the authorizer of a virtual public charter school to review and approve the courses and curricula for the virtual public charter school prior to the beginning of each school year; 2. Require that education personnel operating a virtual public charter school hold valid teacher certification in the State; 3. Require that each virtual public charter school student receive at least 2 personal visits from a teacher during each school year; and 4. Provide that only 20% of the per-pupil allocation of state and local operating funds follows the student to a virtual public charter school.</p> <p>ME S 340 (pending): This emergency bill provides that the Maine Charter School Commission may not authorize the operation of any virtual public charter school until the Legislature enacts legislation that expressly authorizes the operation of virtual public charter schools in the State. The moratorium applies to the operations of any virtual public charter school that has not commenced operations as of the effective date of this legislation, regardless of whether the commission has approved, authorized or executed a contract for the virtual public charter school.</p>

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
9	Michigan	8	2	0	6	<p>MI H 4229; MI H 4228 (enacted): Provides virtual education guidelines for districts and funding apportionments, including: For a pupil enrolled in 1 or more online courses published in the pupil’s educating district’s catalog of online courses under subsection (7) or in the statewide catalog of online courses maintained by the Michigan virtual university, the district shall use foundation allowance or per pupil funds calculated under section 20 to pay for the expenses associated with the online course or courses. The district shall pay 80% of the cost of the online course upon enrollment and 20% upon completion as determined by the district. A district is not required to pay toward the cost of an online course an amount that exceeds 1/12 of the district’s foundation allowance or per pupil payment as calculated under section 20 per semester or an amount that exceeds 1/18 of the district’s foundation allowance or per pupil payment as calculated under section 20 per trimester.</p> <p>MI S 80 (pending): Not later than October 1, 2012, if a district or intermediate district offers online learning, the district or intermediate district shall submit to the department a report that details the per-pupil costs of operating the online learning. The report shall include, on a per-pupil basis, at least all of the following costs: (a) Textbooks, instructional materials, and supplies, including electronic instructional material. (b) Computer and other electronic equipment, including internet and telephone access. (c) Salaries and benefits for the online learning employees. (d) Purchased courses and curricula. (e) Fees associated with oversight and regulation. (f) Travel costs associated with school activities and testing. (g) Facilities costs. (h) Costs associated with special education. (12) Not later than December 31, 2012, the department shall issue a report to the legislature including the following: (a) A review of the data submitted under subsection (11). (b) A comparison with costs of substantially similar program in other states and relevant national research on the costs of online learning. (c) Any conclusions concerning factors or characteristics of online learning programs that make a difference in the costs of operating the programs.</p>
10	Minnesota	5	1	0	4	<p>MN H 630 (enacted): An Online and Digital Learning Advisory Council is established. The advisory council shall bring to the attention of the commissioner and the legislature any matters related to online and digital learning <del>and</del>. The advisory council shall provide input to the department and the legislature in online learning matters related, but not restricted, to: (1) quality assurance; (2) teacher qualifications; (3) program approval; (4) special education; (5) attendance; (6) program design and requirements; and (7) fair and equal access to programs.</p> <p>MN S 1189 (pending): A bill for an act relating to education finance; enhancing online college in the high school operations; increasing course offerings; providing additional online support to high schools in Minnesota; enhancing technology; appropriating money.</p>

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
11	Missouri	1	0	0	1	MO S 522 (pending): For purposes of calculation and distribution of state school funding for virtual nonresident students, the virtual nonresident student shall be included in the average daily attendance of his or her school district of residence. The virtual nonresident student's district of residence shall pay the school district or charter school providing such virtual education an amount equal to seventy-two and one half percent of the previous year's statewide average current expenditure per average daily attendance, provided that the amount paid by any district shall not exceed the total amount due to the district under subsections 1 and 2 of section 163.031.
12	North Carolina	20	5	0	15	<p>NC S 168; NC H 92 (enacted): Revises licensure standards and teacher education programs to require teachers seeking license renewal and students teachers to demonstrate competency in using digital and other instructional technologies to provide high-quality, integrated digital teaching and learning to all students.</p> <p>NC H 23; (enacted): Directs the state Board of Education to develop and implement digital teaching and learning standards for teachers and school administrators.</p> <p>NC S 402 (enacted): Appropriations of \$11,928,735 in 2013-14 and \$11,928,735 in 2014-15 to support grants to local education agencies (LEAs) for (i) delivering educator professional development focused on using digital and other instructional technologies to provide high-quality, integrated digital teaching and learning to all students and (ii) acquiring quality digital content to enhance instruction. Up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000) may be used by the Department of Public Instruction to (i) develop a plan to transition from funding for textbooks, both traditional and digital, to funding for digital materials, including textbooks and instructional resources and (ii) provide educational resources that remain current, are aligned with curriculum, and are effective for all learners by 2017. The plan shall also include an inventory of the infrastructure needed to support robust digital learning in public schools.</p>
13	Nebraska	2	0	2	0	<p>NE L 566 (failed): Creates the Educational Technology Infrastructure Grant Program. To be eligible for a grant under this section, a local system shall:(a) Include in its application an approved education technology infrastructure plan identifying needs for transitioning into a digital learning environment, including servers, network management systems, wireless and wired distribution of digital information, and digital devices;</p> <p>NE LR 199 (failed): Relates to an interim study to acquire additional information, including financial requirements, regarding the state's efforts to establish a statewide virtual/digital educational system.</p>

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
14	New Hampshire	1	1	0	0	NH H 2 (enacted): State authorized virtual charters are only eligible to receive basic adequacy aid pursuant to RSA 198:40-a., without the additional \$2,000 grant per student provide to traditional charter schools
15	New Jersey	3	0	0	3	NJ A 3774 (pending): Requires school districts and charter schools to annually report to Commissioner of Education on use of virtual learning options.  NJ AR 154 (pending): This House expresses support for traditional classroom teaching conducted by highly qualified instructors. While virtual learning programs can serve as a useful educational tool to supplement classroom learning, they should not be used as a replacement or substitute for the presence of a highly qualified teacher in the elementary or secondary school classroom.
16	New York	2	0	0	2	NY S 5509; NY A 7846 (pending): An act to direct the commissioner of education to establish an online learning advisory committee to make recommendations on establishing a statewide online and blended learning program.
17	Ohio	1	1	0	0	OH H 59 (enacted): (1) All Ohio students shall have access to high quality digital texts and distance learning courses at any point in their educational careers. (2) All students shall be able to customize their education using digital texts and distance learning courses offered through the clearinghouse and no student shall be denied access to any digital text or course in the clearinghouse in which the student is eligible to enroll.
18	Oklahoma	6	2	0	4	OK S 267 (enacted): Relates to the Charter School Act; relates to sponsorship of a statewide virtual charter school, a limitation on enrollment, State Aid funding for virtual charter schools, the Statewide Virtual Charter School Board, the geographic boundaries of virtual charter schools, activities participation requirements, a prohibition against school districts from providing full-time virtual education to certain students, and certain charter school contracts.  OH S 169 (enacted): Provides that a virtual education provider that offers full-time virtual education to students who are not residents of the school district with which the provider is contracted shall be considered a site within each school district with which the provider contracts and subject to a specified accountability system; requires the district and provider to submit data on student performance.  OK S 573 (pending): There is hereby created until July 1, 2014, the Statewide Virtual Charter School Board. The Board shall have the authority to be an applicant for a full-time statewide virtual charter school sponsored by the State Board of Education pursuant to the Oklahoma Charter Schools Act.

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
19	Pennsylvania	24	0	0	24	<p>PA H 1412 (pending): Provides for the establishment of a searchable budget database-driven Internet website detailing certain information concerning taxpayer expenditures and investments by charter school entities. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Charter School Entity Web Accountability and Transparency (CharterWATCH) Act.</p> <p>PA H 2220; PA H 2661; PA H 2727; PA H 2364 (pending): The following may not be considered reasonable costs associated with the operation of the educational program offered by a charter school and a cyber charter school:</p> <p>(i) Any paid media advertisement, including television, radio, movie theater, billboard, bus poster, newspaper, magazine, the Internet or any other commercial method that may promote enrollment of a charter school and a cyber charter school.</p> <p>(ii) Any lobbying, legislative advocacy, consulting or any effort to influence Federal or State legislation or policy affecting either that charter school or cyber charter school specifically or charter schools in general.</p> <p>(iii) Any bonuses or additional compensation beyond the annual or termed contractual compensation for all faculty, administration and staff, including salary, benefits and any additional compensation not specifically enumerated in the contract.</p> <p>PA H 980 (pending): Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1741-A, 1745-A(e) and (g) or any other provision of this act, beginning on July 1, 2013, and continuing until and including June 30, 2016, there shall be a moratorium on the processes pursuant to sections 1741-A and 1745-A(e) and (g), through which cyber charter school applications are received, reviewed and</p> <p>acted upon by the department. During the moratorium the department shall not receive or act on new cyber charter school applications. This moratorium shall not apply to cyber charter school applications that are received by the department prior to July 1, 2013.</p>

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**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
20	South Carolina	3	2	0	1	<p>SC H 3752 (enacted): Enacts the Expanded Virtual Learning Act; relates to the State virtual school program; restyles the program as a virtual education program and to remove limits on the number of online credits a student may be awarded under the program; relates to enrollment of charter school students in the virtual school program; makes a conforming change.</p> <p>SC H 3710 (enacted): School districts are encouraged to reduce expenditures by means, including, but not limited to ... expanding virtual instruction.</p> <p>Pupils enrolled in virtual charter schools sponsored by the South Carolina Public Charter School District shall receive \$1,700 per weighted pupil and pupils enrolled in brick and mortar charter schools sponsored by the South Carolina Public Charter School District shall receive \$3,250 per weighted pupil. Any unexpended funds, not to exceed ten percent of the prior year appropriation, must be carried forward from the prior fiscal year and expended for the same purpose.</p> <p>SC H 4206 (pending): Provides that beginning with the 2016-2017 school year, successful completion of three high school-level virtual learning credit units during high school is required to graduate from an accredited high school in this state, subject to the availability of coursework providing these virtual learning credit units from implementation of the South Carolina virtual school program upon the appropriation of funds by the General Assembly.</p>
21	Tennessee	10	1	0	9	<p>TN S 157 (enacted): Establishes total enrollment and out-of-district enrollment caps for virtual schools and outlines relates to program payments. Initial enrollment in a public virtual school shall be limited to one thousand five hundred (1,500) students. Students residing outside the LEA establishing the virtual school shall represent no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the virtual school's enrollment;...If a public virtual school demonstrates student achievement growth at a minimum level of "at expectations" as represented by the Tennessee Value-Added Assessment System...the school may exceed the total enrollment and out-of-district enrollment caps; however, in no event shall the total enrollment exceed five thousand (5,000) students.</p> <p>TN HB728 (failed): Repeals the Virtual Public Schools Act. - Amends TCA Title 49, Chapter 16, Part 2., relative to virtual schools.</p> <p>TN S 466 (pending): Requires public virtual schools to meet the same class size requirements as regular public schools.</p> <p>TN H 467 (pending): Permits the commissioner of education to place any virtual school that fails to meet the performance standards set by the state Board of Education in the achievement school district.</p>

Source: LexisNexis® State Net® & National Conference of State Legislatures (2013). Data was derived from LexisNexis® State Net® Bill Tracking Database using the keywords: *cyber, virtual, online, technology, nonclassroom-based, distance learning, and digital learning*.

**Table A-2. 2013 Virtual Learning Legislation Summary (Continued)**

	States	Total Bills	Enacted	Failed	Pending	Bills
22	Vermont	1	1	0	0	VT S 130 (enacted): The Secretary shall develop, publish, and regularly update guidance, in the form of technical assistance, sharing of best practices and model documents, legal interpretations, and other support designed to assist school districts: (ii) virtual learning and blended learning;
23	Virginia	3	3	0	0	VA H 1215 (enacted): Requires the Board of Education to promulgate regulations establishing standards for accreditation of public virtual schools that enroll students full time.  VA H 578 (enacted): Requires the Board of Education to develop licensure criteria for teachers who teach only online courses.  VA H 756 (enacted): Authorizes the Department of Education to establish an Innovation Technical Advisory Group, comprised of individuals with experience in the establishment and operation of charter schools, college partnership laboratory schools, and virtual school programs, or to retain the services of individuals with such experience to provide technical assistance and advice to the Board in carrying out its duties relating to charter schools, college partnership laboratory schools, and virtual school programs.
24	Washington	8	2	0	6	WA S 5496(enacted): Authorizes approval of online school programs in private schools; provides the parameters for private school online programs; provides not private school shall receive state funding to provide the program; requires the Private School Advisory Committee to examine issues associated with approval and to consider whether criteria and procedures for approval in addition to these provisions should be considered by the Legislature.  WA S 5946a (enacted): The superintendent of public instruction, in collaboration with the state board of education, shall develop and implement approval criteria and a process for approving online providers; a process for monitoring and if necessary rescinding the approval of courses or programs offered by an online provider; and an appeals process.
25	Wisconsin	2	1	0	1	WI A 40 (enacted): Promote the delivery of digital content and collaborative instruction among schools within a school district and between 2 or more school districts, including through online courses.
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>92</b>	

Source: LexisNexis® State Net® & National Conference of State Legislatures (2013). Data was derived from LexisNexis® State Net® Bill Tracking Database using the keywords: *cyber, virtual, online, technology, nonclassroom-based, distance learning, and digital learning*.