

Assignments would be based upon the welfare of the particular child as well as the welfare and best interests of all other pupils attending a particular school. The school board should be authorized to take into consideration such factors as availability of facilities, health, aptitude of the child and the availability of transportation.

Children who have heretofore attended a particular public school would not be reassigned to a different one except for good cause shown. A child who has not previously attended a public school or whose residence has changed, would be assigned as aforesaid.

Any parent, guardian or other person having custody of a child, who objects to the assignment of his child to a particular school under the provisions of the act should have the right to make application within fifteen days after the giving of the notice of the particular assignment to the local school board for a review of its action. The application should contain the specific reasons why the child should not attend the school assigned and the specific reasons why the child should be assigned to a different school named in the application. After the application is received by the local school board a hearing would be held within forty-five days and, after hearing evidence, the school board would determine to what school the child should be assigned.

An appeal if taken should be permitted from the final order of the school board within fifteen days. The appeal would be to the circuit or corporation court. The local school board would be made a defendant in this action and the case heard and determined *de novo* by the judge of the court, either in term or in vacation. If either party be aggrieved by the order of the court, an appeal should be permitted to the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

2. *That no child be required to attend an integrated school.*

3. *That the sections of the Code relating to the powers and duties of school boards relative to transportation of pupils be amended so as to provide that school boards may furnish transportation for pupils.*

In the opinion of the Commission, such is merely a restatement of existing law. However, it is felt that it should be made perfectly clear that no county school board be required to furnish transportation to school children.

4. *That changes be made in the law relating to the assignment of teachers.*

Local school boards should be vested with the authority to employ teachers and assign them to a particular school. The division superintendent should be permitted to assign a particular teacher to a particular position in the school, but not to assign the teacher to a school different from that to which such teacher was assigned by the local school board without the consent of such board.

5. *That localities be authorized to raise sums of money by a tax on property, subject to local taxation, to be expended by local school authorities for educational purposes including cost of transportation and to receive and expend State aid for the same purposes.*

Those localities wherein no public schools are operated should be authorized to provide for an educational levy or a cash appropriation in lieu of such levy. The maximum amount of the levy or cash appropriation, as the case may be, should be limited in the same manner as school levies or school appropriations are limited.