Senate Fiscal Agency
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BILL ANALYSIS

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Senate Bill 754 (Substitute S-1 as reported by the Committee of the Whole)
Senate Bill 755 (Substitute S-1 as reported by the Committee of the Whole)
Senate Bills 763, 765, and 766 (as reported without amendment)
Sponsor: Senator Phil Pavlov (S.B. 754)
Senator Marty Knollenberg (S.B. 755)
Senator Wayne Schmidt (S.B. 763)
Senator Dale W. Zorn (S.B. 765)
Senator Goeff Hansen (S.B. 766)
Committee: Education

CONTENT

Senate Bill 754 (S-1) would amend the Revised School Code to do the following:

-- Specify that the State Board of Education would be the sole agency responsible for supervising and administering career and technical education.
-- Specify that, under certain circumstances, the Department of Education or the Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI) could require an intermediate school district (ISD) to report only information that was not already available from CEPI's database.
-- Prohibit the State Board, CEPI, or any other department or agency from requiring the submission of a new report, or modifications to an existing report, unless State or Federal law specifically authorized or required it, or the modification would reduce or eliminate a reporting requirement.
-- Specify that if a new report or additional information were required, the State Board, CEPI, or other department or agency would have to ensure that it could be submitted electronically.
-- Require each school board to post reports pertaining to school expulsions and incidents of crime at a school on its website.
-- Require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to submit annual, rather than quarterly, reports pertaining to final actions taken affecting a person's teaching certificate or State Board of Education approval.
-- Modify a requirement for each pupil, teacher, or visitor to wear industrial quality personal protective devices when participating in a course that could result in exposure to danger of physical harm.

The bill also would repeal Sections 761, 1279, 1296, and 1333 of the Revised School Code, Section 3 of Public Act 209 of 1965, and Public Act 59 of 1966, Public Act 230 of 1964, Public Act 44 of 1964, Public Act 28 of 1964, Public Act 198 of 1962, and Public Act 149 of 1919 (described below).

Senate Bill 755 (S-1) would amend the State School Aid Act to do the following:

-- Require the Department of Education to allow a school or district to appeal the calculation of graduation and dropout rates before the Department reported those rates.

-- Specify that, for information related to educational personnel, CEPI could require districts to report only information that was not already available from the Office of Retirement Services and the Department of Technology, Management, and Budget.
-- Prohibit the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Department of Education, or CEPI from requiring a new report, or any modifications or additions to a report, unless State or Federal law required or authorized the new report or additional information, or the modification would reduce or eliminate a reporting requirement.
-- Specify that, for certain special educational services, the Department or CEPI could require districts to report only information that was not already available from CEPI's database.

Senate Bill 763 would amend the State School Aid Act to specify that, for certain special educational services, the Department or CEPI could require districts to report only information that was not already available from CEPI's database.

Senate Bill 765 would amend the Revised School Code to specify that, under certain circumstances, the Department of Education or CEPI could require an ISD to report only information that was not already available from CEPI's database.

The bill also would repeal Section 1172 of the Code, which requires the State Board to promulgate rules concerning personality tests administered to pupils at school projects or as parts of the school program.

Senate Bill 766 would amend Public Act 287 of 1964, which provides for the functions of the State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to do the following:

-- Allow the Superintendent, instead of the State Board, to use donated money, property, or promises to pay money for the benefit of blind students.
-- Require the State Treasurer to transmit that money in the State Treasury to the Superintendent.
-- Require the Superintendent to place the money in a special fund to be spent as he or she authorized.
-- Require the Superintendent to submit to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees a report of all money received and spent.

Each bill would take effect 90 days after its enactment.

(Concerning the sections and Public Acts that Senate Bill 754 (S-1) would repeal: Section 761 of the Revised School Code pertains to a requirement for an ISD to conduct a study of opportunities for its constituent districts to share services with other providers of those services. Section 1279 required a school board to administer State assessments to high school pupils until the end of the 2005-2006 school year. Section 1296 requires the board of a school district that provides certain auxiliary services to its resident pupils to provide those services on an equal basis to elementary and secondary grades at nonpublic schools. Under Section 1333, a school board may permit school buses to be used by certain groups or be used to transport people other than students to school-sponsored events. Section 3 of Public Act 209 of 1965 required the State Board of Education to submit to the Legislature a report of certain projects funded under a Federal law.

Public Act 59 of 1966 authorized the State Board of Education to accept Federal funds under the National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act. Public Act 230 of 1964 provided for appropriations from the School Aid Fund to school districts pending settlement of taxes paid under protest. Public Acts 44 of 1964 and 198 of 1962 authorized the State Board of Control for Vocational Education to accept Federal money for certain purposes. Public Act 28 of 1964 abolished that board and transferred its duties to the State Board of Education. Public Act 149 of 1919 accepted the requirements and benefits of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act.)

MCL 380.626 et al. (S.B. 754) Legislative Analyst: Jeff Mann

388.1619 et al. (S.B. 755)
388.1651a & 388.1658 (S.B. 763)
380.684 (S.B. 765)
388.1008b (S.B. 766)

FISCAL IMPACT

Senate Bill 754 (S-1) would result in administrative savings to the Department of Education, the Center for Education Performance and Information, and local education authorities (LEAs). State and local savings would be realized from the change that would require annual, rather than quarterly, reports. There also would be a reduction in administrative costs to locals that would no longer be required to report on information that is already available in financial reports.

Senate Bill 755 (S-1) would result in administrative savings to the Department of Education, CEPI, and LEAs. The bill could reduce State and local administrative costs by requiring information to be obtained between the Department and CEPI as well as between CEPI and the Office of Retirement Services instead of between the State and individual LEAs. The bill could result in minor administrative costs to the Department by allowing appeals to the State graduation and dropout rate and requiring the Department to act upon them within 30 days.

Senate Bill 763 would result in administrative savings to the Department of Education, CEPI, and LEAs. The bill could reduce State and local administrative costs by requiring information to be obtained between the Department and CEPI.

Senate Bill 765 would result in administrative savings to CEPI and LEAs. The bill could reduce State and local administrative costs by requiring information to be requested from LEAs only in the event that the information was not currently available in the financial information database.

Senate Bill 766 would have no impact on State or local government, because the School for the Blind has already been transferred to the authority of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Date Completed: 4-27-16 Fiscal Analyst: Cory Savino