



ANALYSIS

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House Bill 4614 (as passed by the House) Sponsor: Representative Aaron Miller House Committee: Education Reform

Senate Committee: Education

Date Completed: 5-8-18

CONTENT

The bill would repeal Section 1531e of the Revised School Code, which allows a single extension of a person's provisional teaching certificate that lapses before the person has met all the requirements to receive a professional education certificate.

Under the Code, the Department of Education is required to establish criteria that a person must meet to be issued a professional education certificate. The Teacher Certification Code, in the Michigan administrative rules, provides the criteria.

Under the Teacher Certification Code, an applicant with a standard teaching certificate may progress to the professional teaching certificate if he or she meets the requirements in the rules. "Standard teaching certificate" means the provisional certificate issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to an individual who holds at least a bachelor's degree, has completed a State-approved teacher preparation program, and has met all requirements set forth in rules and the Revised School Code.

Under Rule 390.1129b (Procedures at Expiration of Standard Teaching Certificate) of the Teacher Certification Code, if a teacher does not qualify for the professional teaching certificate, a five-year renewal of the standard teaching certificate may be granted based upon evidence that, since the issue date of the most recent certificate, the teacher has completed 150 education-related professional learning hours. A teacher may obtain additional five-year renewals of a standard teaching certificate in the year it expires.

For an individual who has not met the professional learning requirements for the professional education certificate, and who is not otherwise eligible for the certification, the Superintendent may issue a two-year extended standard teaching certificate, upon the application of a school district or nonpublic school, if the teacher meets certain criteria.

Section 1531e of the Revised School Code provides that, notwithstanding any other provision of the Code or a rule to the contrary, if a person earns a provisional teaching certificate and that certificate lapses before the person completes the requirements for a professional education certificate, and if a school district or public school academy applies to the Department on that person's behalf for another provisional teaching certificate within 10 years after the person's initial standard teaching certificate lapsed, the Department must issue a new provisional teaching certificate to the person. The new provisional teaching certificate is valid for two years and may not be renewed. The person has this two-year period to complete the requirements for a professional education certificate, and the Department must credit

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toward the requirements for a professional education certificate any continuing education or other requirements completed while the person's initial teaching certificate was valid.

Section 1531e does not apply to a person convicted of a misdemeanor listed in the Code or a felony.

The bill would repeal Section 1531e.

MCL 380.1531e Legislative Analyst: Nathan Leaman

FISCAL IMPACT

The bill would have no fiscal impact on the Department of Education and a minor impact on local units of government. The Department has the same level of administrative costs and teacher certification revenue from two-year nonrenewable provisional teaching certificates and regular provisional teaching certificates. Therefore, the costs and revenue from removing the two-year nonrenewable teaching certificates would simply be transferred to regular provisional teaching certificates and would not cause a net change in the Department's budget. The bill would not have a large impact on local units of government as very few teachers have a two-year provisional teaching certificate.

Fiscal Analyst: Cory Savino

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.