

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

Action: Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed

Vote: 5 - 0 - 0

Yeas: Beyer, George, Morse, Steiner Hayward, Hass

Nays: 0

Exc.: 0

Prepared By: Victoria Cox, Administrator

Meeting Dates: 2/6, 2/8

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Allows education service district (ESD) board member to complete term when resident district withdraws from ESD. Requires students age five and six years old enrolled in public school to maintain regular attendance. Requires State Board of Education to encourage increased learning time. Resolves implementation date conflict regarding new teacher evaluation standards. Removes sunset on Teacher Standards and Practices Commission (TSPC) “Letter of Reproval” program. Reestablishes Task Force on Accountable Schools. Delays implementation of proficiency-based student assessments to July 1, 2013. Declares emergency; effective on passage.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Impact of Senate Bill 250 on ESD board members
- Loss of funds resulting from entrepreneurial activities of ESDs
- Success of TSPC’s “Letters of Reproval” program
- Stakeholder support for delayed implementation of proficiency-based student assessments

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS: Remove sunset on TSPC “Letter of Reproval” program. Reestablish Task Force on Accountable Schools. Delay implementation of proficiency-based student assessments to July 1, 2013. Delete provisions relating to charter school application processes. Delete provisions relating to entrepreneurial activities by ESDs.

BACKGROUND: Senate Bill 1540A addresses the following issues relating to education:

- Senate Bill 250 (2011) allows school districts to opt out of ESDs, but did not address provisions requiring ESD board members to be residents of member school districts. This provision allows board members whose resident districts have withdrawn to complete their terms of board service.
- Senate Bill 248 (2011) requires continued provision of half-day kindergarten (and full funding weight for students in full day kindergarten). Current statutes do not require students under the age of seven to attend school. This provision provides that if a student of five or six years of age is enrolled in school, that student must maintain regular attendance.
- Oregon is currently ineligible for some federal funding and grant opportunities designed to encourage increased learning time. This provision expresses the intent of the Legislative Assembly to include increased learning time as a characteristic of Oregon public schools.
- House Bill 3474 (2011) directs that new standards for teacher evaluation be implemented beginning with the 2012-2013 school year. Senate Bill 290 (2011) directs that new standards be implemented beginning with the 2013-2014 school year. Stakeholder groups have agreed to the 2013-2014 implementation date.
- Senate Bill 119 (2009) allows TSPC to enter into informal “Letters of Reproval” by agreement with educators who have not violated standards, but have engaged in serious behavior that demands some form of accountability. The measure sunsets on June 30, 2012. According to TSPC, the program has been successful and is supported by all stakeholders.
- The Task Force on Accountable Schools was established by HB 2289 (2011). The Task Force was not convened until October and requests additional time to finish its work.

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This summary has not been adopted or officially endorsed by action of the committee.

- Senate Bill 2220 (2011) requires assessments to show students' progress toward becoming proficient in a continuum of knowledge and skills. Stakeholders agree that another year is needed before such assessments can be successfully implemented.