

THREE RIVERS BOARD OF EDUCATION LEGISLATIVE REPORT

December 12, 2017

Prepared by: Chris Oser, Member, Board of Education

House/ Committee	Bill	Bill Name	Summary
House	HB312	Regards credit and debit card use by political subdivisions	<p>The Ohio House passed House Bill (HB) 312 by a vote of 90-0. This legislation deals with the use of credit cards and debit cards by political subdivisions. The bill now heads to the Senate for consideration.</p> <p>BILL SUMMARY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires political subdivisions, except counties, to follow procedures for the use of credit card accounts including adopting a policy, conducting a periodic review, and in some cases providing itemized receipts to the political subdivision. • Requires the name of a political subdivision to appear on each credit card and check related to a credit card account the political subdivision holds. • In political subdivisions where the fiscal officer does not retain possession and control of the credit card accounts and of the related cards and checks, requires the political subdivision to appoint a compliance officer to periodically review the use of credit card accounts. • Specifies that an officer, employee, or public servant who knowingly misuses a credit card account violates the criminal offense "misuse of credit cards." • Requires political subdivisions including counties to report annually to the Auditor of State, using a method the Auditor must establish by rule, rewards the political subdivision derives from the use of a credit card account. • Prohibits the use of debit card accounts by political subdivisions including counties for any purpose other than law enforcement purposes, excluding a debit account related to the receipt of grant moneys.

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Senate	HB170	Computer Science Education	<p>The Ohio Senate passed HB 170 by a vote of 31-0. This bill calls for developing optional academic content standards and model curriculum for computer science. HB 170 also addresses educator qualifications for computer science.</p> <p>BILL SUMMARY</p> <p>Computer science education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the State Board of Education, by December 31, 2018, to adopt academic content standards and a model curriculum for computer science. • Adds computer science instruction as an option to several of the prescribed subjects in the state minimum high school curriculum, but prohibits substitution for life sciences or biology courses. • Permits a student to choose to apply instruction in computer science as one unit of math or science, regardless of the field of certification of the teacher who teaches the class, provided the teacher meets the bill's licensure and professional development requirements. • Generally, requires schools to employ only individuals who are licensed in computer science or hold a license endorsement in computer technology to teach computer science courses, but permits licensed individuals to teach such courses if the individual qualifies for a supplemental teaching license for computer science. • Requires the State Board to establish rules for supplemental teaching licenses for computer science. • Requires completion of an Advanced Placement computer science professional development program in order to teach Advanced Placement computer science. • Authorizes school districts, educational service centers, community schools, and STEM schools to establish a computer science and technology fund to be used for specified purposes to support computer science programs and professional development. <p>Auxiliary Services funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits, rather than requires, a chartered nonpublic school that is not religiously affiliated to elect, by April 1 of each odd-numbered year, to receive Auxiliary Services funding directly, rather than from the school district in which the school is located, for the biennium that begins in that odd-numbered year.

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Senate	HB170	Computer Science Education (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permits a chartered nonpublic school that is not religiously affiliated to notify the Department of Education and the district in which it is located, within 30 days after the bill's effective date, if it wishes to return to receiving Auxiliary Services funding from the school district in which it is located until the end of the current biennium. • Permits chartered nonpublic schools that receive Auxiliary Services funding directly to contract with school districts for certain health services, support services, scoring services for standardized tests, and security services for which that funding may be used under current law. <p>Makes other changes regarding the administration of Auxiliary Services funding paid directly to chartered nonpublic schools.</p>
House Education and Career Readiness Committee	HB176	Address school assessments and curricula and teacher evaluations	<p>The committee heard HB 176 which would make changes to standards, assessments, model curricula and teacher evaluations. The committee accepted an amendment to the bill by a vote of 8-7. The amendment would do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • specify that state exams must be the Iowa Test of Basic Skills; • eliminate the fall third-grade English language arts assessment; • require schools to detail any data applications they are using and any grants for which they have applied; • prohibit the state from requiring that state assessments be taken on computers. • The committee also heard HB 338 regarding school bus driver medical examinations. There were no witnesses present to testify on the bill. The committee passed the bill out of committee. <p>The committee also heard a presentation from Ohio Superintendent of Public Instruction Paolo DeMaria on the proposed mathematics and English language arts model curriculum.</p>
House Criminal Justice Committee	HB426	Sexual Conduct	<p>The committee heard sponsor testimony on HB 426 from Rep. Christina Hagan (R-Alliance). This bill would prohibit an employee of a school who is not in a position of authority from engaging in sexual conduct with certain students.</p>

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Senate Education Committee	SB216	Enact Public School Deregulation Act- primary/secondary ed- testing	<p>The committee heard opponent and interested-party testimony on Senate Bill (SB) 216. This legislation would enact the Ohio Public School Deregulation Act dealing with the administration of preschool and primary and secondary education programs.</p> <p>The committee also heard a presentation from Ohio Superintendent of Public Instruction Paolo DeMaria on the proposed mathematics and English language arts model curriculum.</p> <p>A hearing on SB 216, the Ohio Public School Deregulation Act, is scheduled for Wednesday, Dec. 13 in the South Hearing Room of the Ohio Senate. The chair has announced the committee will entertain “all testimony” (proponent, opponent and interested party). Members are urged to participate</p> <p>BILL SUMMARY Ohio Teacher Evaluation System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the Department of Education to revise the state framework for teacher evaluations, based on the recommendations of the Educator Standards Board, and submit a summary of its revisions to the State Board of Education for review. • Requires the State Board to adopt the revised framework by May 1, 2018, and requires school districts to update its teacher evaluation policies by July 1, 2018. • Makes several changes to the specifications for the state framework, including eliminating student academic growth as a factor of an evaluation, prohibiting the use of shared attribution, and requiring professional growth plans or improvement plans. <p>Educator licensure and employment Educator license grade bands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires the State Board, when issuing resident, professional, senior professional, and lead professional educator licenses, to specify whether the educator is licensed to teach grades kindergarten through eight or grades six through twelve. • Teacher employment for any subject area or grade level • Permits a school district superintendent to employ a licensed teacher to teach a subject area or grade level for which the person is not licensed. <p>Educational aide permits and educational paraprofessional licenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revises the specifications for licenses and permits for educational assistants and requires them only for nonteaching employees working in federally funded programs. • Provides that nonteaching employees whose services are needed

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			<p>to substitute for educational aides or paraprofessionals are not required to hold an educational aide permit or educational paraprofessional license.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specifies that the State Board must automatically issue an educational aide permit or an educational paraprofessional license to an applicant upon successful completion of the criminal records checks required for that permit or license.• Repeals a provision of current law that requires the State Board to prescribe minimum education, health, and character qualifications for educational aide permits and educational paraprofessional licenses. <p>Nonteaching employee contracts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires regular nonteaching school employees that are newly hired by noncivil service school districts to be employed for between six and seven years, rather than between two and three years, prior to receiving a continuing contract (tenure). Educator licenses for substitute teaching• Requires the State Board to establish new standards and requirements for obtaining an educator license for substitute teaching.• Prohibits the new standards from (1) requiring an applicant to hold a postsecondary degree in any specified subject area and (2) restricting the number of school days that the holder of the license may work.• Provides that any license issued under current law that is still in force on the bill's effective date remains in force for the remainder of the term for which it was issued or renewed. <p>Professional development for certain gifted services providers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prohibits the State Board from adopting a rule requiring a licensed educator who is designated as a gifted services provider but does not hold a license or endorsement in gifted education to complete professional development related to gifted education. <p>State achievement assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permits public and chartered nonpublic schools to administer the third-, fourth-, and fifth-grade state achievement assessments in a paper format or a combination of online and paper formats.• Requires the Department of Education to request the American Institutes for Research (AIR) to provide an analysis explaining how questions on each of the state achievement assessments are aligned to the statewide academic content standards.• Requires the Department to request AIR to provide information and materials for assistance with the state achievement
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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires each school district or school to complete and file a school mandate report on an annual basis and provide a written explanation to its board of education if an item within the report was not completed. |
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