

Legislative Analysis



REPEAL OF VARIOUS OBSOLETE EDUCATION ACTS

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Senate Bills 756 & 757 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Darwin L. Booher

Senate Bills 758 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Patrick Colbeck

Senate Bill 762 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Peter MacGregor

Senate Bill 759 as passed by the Senate
Senate Bill 760 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Jim Stamas

Senate Bill 764 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Mike Shirkey

Senate Bill 761 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Ken Horn

Senate Bill 767 as passed by the Senate
Sponsor: Sen. Margaret E. O'Brien

House Committee: Education
Senate Committee: Education
Complete to 11-4-16

SUMMARY:

Senate Bills 756 through 762, as well as Senate Bills 764 and 767, would repeal various public acts related to education issues. Many of these acts are no longer in effect or pertain to obsolete boards and reports, but remain on the books until repealed by bills such as these.

Senate Bill 756 would repeal Public Act 26 of 1982, which provided for emergency financial assistance for certain school districts and created an emergency loan revolving fund. The loan provisions in this act have not applied since June 30, 1983, and the act itself has not applied since June 30, 1994. (MCL 388.811 to 388.829)

Senate Bill 757 would repeal Public Act 198 of 1962, which authorized the State Board of Control for Vocational Education to accept federal money to establish a program to alleviate persistent unemployment and underemployment. This act was enacted in 1962 and was subject to conditional expiration if federal funds were no longer available to fund the program. (MCL 395.71 to 395.73)

Senate Bill 758 would repeal Public Act 28 of 1964, which abolished the State Board of Control for Vocational Education and transferred its powers, duties, and functions to the State Board of Education. (MCL 395.21)

Senate Bill 759 would repeal Public Act 205 of 1931, which required county normal [teaching] schools, and colleges to teach courses in civics, political science, government, or public administration, and prohibited those schools from granting a diploma or baccalaureate degree to students who had not completed those courses. (MCL 388.372)

Senate Bill 760 would repeal Public Act 156 of 1966, which made appropriations for state scholarships for students in the field of special education. (MCL 388.1051 to 388.1055)

Senate Bill 761 would repeal the Education for the Gifted and/or Academically Talented Act. Gifted and Talented programs have been replaced by Talent Development programs, operated by consultants at each Intermediate School District. (MCL 388.1091 to 388.1094)

Senate Bill 762 would repeal Public Act 238 of 1964, which authorized the state and other entities to maintain demonstration educational and work experience programs. (MCL 395.171 to 395.175)

Senate Bill 764 would repeal Public Act 149 of 1919, which accepted the requirements and benefits of the Smith-Hughes National Vocational Education Act of 1917 (which related to appropriations made by the federal government to the states for the support of instruction in vocational trades). The board created by this 1919 act transferred its responsibilities to the State Board of Education in 1965; the act codifying the transfer is also being repealed in Senate Bill 758. (MCL 395.1 to 395.10)

Senate Bill 767 would repeal Public Act 44 of 1964, which authorized the State Board of Control for Vocational Education to accept Federal money under the Vocational Education Act. (MCL 395.31 to 395.34)

FISCAL IMPACT:

The bills would have no fiscal impact on the State or local entities since the repealed sections are obsolete or no longer in effect.

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■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House Fiscal Agency staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.