



**Senate Fiscal Agency**  
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**BILL ANALYSIS**

**Telephone: (517) 373-5383**  
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Senate Bills 756 through 762, 764, and 767 (as passed by the Senate)

Sponsor: Senator Darwin L. Booher (S.B. 756 & 757)

Senator Patrick J. Colbeck (S.B. 758)

Senator Jim Stamas (S.B. 759 & 760)

Senator Ken Horn (S.B. 761)

Senator Peter MacGregor (S.B. 762)

Senator Mike Shirkey (S.B. 764)

Senator Margaret O'Brien (S.B. 767)

Committee: Education

Date Completed: 8-30-16

**RATIONALE**

State and Federal law imposes various reporting and other requirements on school districts. Reportedly, school administrators must submit hundreds of reports each school year. A number of these requirements are said to be redundant or obsolete, or have otherwise been supplanted by more recently enacted State or Federal mandates. Some believe that simplification of the State's education laws and elimination of obsolete statutes would make it easier for school administrators to comply with current law. Accordingly, it has been suggested that many of these obsolete statutes be repealed.

**CONTENT**

**Senate Bills 756 through 762, 764, and 767 would repeal various public acts related to education issues.**

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.

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.

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.

Senate Bill 759 would repeal Public Act 205 of 1931, which required high schools, county normal 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.

Senate Bill 760 would repeal Public Act 156 of 1966, which made appropriations for State scholarships for students in the field of special education.

Senate Bill 761 would repeal the Education for the Gifted and/or Academically Talented Act.

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.

Senate Bill 764 would repeal Public Act 149 of 1919, which accepted the requirements and benefits of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act (which related to appropriations made by the Federal government to the states for the support of instruction in vocational trades).

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.

Each of the following bills would take effect 90 days after its enactment: Senate Bills 756, 760, 761, and 762.

MCL 388.811-388.829 (S.B. 756)

395.71-395.73 (S.B. 757)

395.21 (S.B. 758)

388.372 (S.B. 759)

388.1051-388.1055 (S.B. 760)

388.1091-388.1094 (S.B. 761)

395.171-395.175 (S.B. 762)

395.1-395.10 (S.B. 764)

395.31-395.34 (S.B. 767)

## **ARGUMENTS**

*(Please note: The arguments contained in this analysis originate from sources outside the Senate Fiscal Agency. The Senate Fiscal Agency neither supports nor opposes legislation.)*

### **Supporting Argument**

School administrators are required to submit hundreds of reports to State and Federal educational agencies throughout the school year. Compiling these reports is tedious, and the information provided in them is often obsolete by the time they are received. Also, the reporting requirements are costly in terms of staff time and resources that could be directed toward classroom instruction. School officials need to monitor and comply with numerous mandates located throughout the Michigan Compiled Laws (in addition to requirements found in the Revised School Code). The bills would eliminate a number of these laws and reporting requirements, making it easier to understand the information that is required to be submitted, eliminating unnecessary paperwork, and reducing the diversion of resources. The bills also would remove outdated statutes from the body of law that administrators must monitor.

Legislative Analyst: Jeff Mann

## **FISCAL IMPACT**

### **Senate Bill 756**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because Public Act 26 of 1982 has not been in effect since 1994.

### **Senate Bill 757**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because the State is no longer receiving Federal funds under the "Area Redevelopment Act".

### **Senate Bill 758**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because vocational education was previously moved to the Talent Investment Agency.

**Senate Bill 759**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because the State has assigned new social study graduation standards.

**Senate Bill 760**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because the State has established new teaching requirements for special education.

**Senate Bill 761**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because the Commission on Education for the Gifted and/or Academically Talented submitted recommendations and evaluations to the State in 1975.

**Senate Bill 762**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because entrepreneurship programs were previously moved to the Talent Investment Agency.

**Senate Bill 764**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because vocational education was previously moved to the Talent Investment Agency.

**Senate Bill 767**

The bill would have no impact on State or local government, because the State is no longer receiving Federal funds under the "Vocational Education Act of 1963".

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.