

**BILL SUMMARY**  
2<sup>nd</sup> Session of the 54<sup>th</sup> Legislature

<b>Bill No.:</b>	<b>HB 3399</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>CCS</b>
<b>Request Number:</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Speaker Hickman et al</b>
<b>Date:</b>	<b>5/21/2014</b>
<b>Impact:</b>	<b>One-time cost-SDE-\$1.24 million</b>
	<b>Potential set aside of federal funds</b>
	<b>Max. staff cost - \$100,000-Higher Ed.</b>
	<b>Potential cost to Career and Ed. Tech.</b>

**Research Analysis**

The CCS for HB 3399 stipulates that subject matter standards adopted by the State Board of Education must be designed to prepare all students for active citizenship, employment, and/or successful completion of postsecondary education with the need for remedial coursework at the postsecondary level. ELA must give Classic and nonfiction literature equal consideration to other literature. Students must master standard algorithms in mathematics and attain fluency in Euclidian geometry. Additionally, subject matter standards will no longer be promulgated as rules or subject to the Article I of the APA.

The measure stipulates that by August 1, 2016, the board of education, in consultation with the State Regents for Higher Education, the State Board of Career and technology Education, and the Oklahoma Department of Commerce, must adopt standards for ELA and mathematics that are considered college and career ready to replace current standards. In the meantime, the board will implement the standards for ELA and math that were in place prior to the revisions adopted in June 2010. The board will seek certification from the state regent that the standards for ELA and math in place prior to June 2010 are considered college and career ready as defined by the Federal government.

By the 2017-2018 school year, the board must develop statewide student assessments for the ELA and math standards. Assessments utilized prior to June 2010 will be used until the new assessments are implemented. Furthermore, the board must compare the ELA and math standards to those that were in place prior to the implementation of this measure. The board must submit a report outlining their results to the Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the minority leader of the House and Senate. Any rule that conflicts with this measure must be amended or repealed.

The measure stipulates that all standards and revisions will be subject to legislative review and cannot be implemented until the review process is completed. Adoption of the standards will be by joint resolution. If the joint resolution is vetoed by the Governor and is not overridden, or the Legislature does not adopt it within thirty legislative days following submission, then the standards will be considered approved. Upon approval, the board will submit a copy of the standards to the Secretary of State, who will include them in the administrative code, and they will have the same force and effect of law as agency rules promulgated through the APA.

The measure requires school districts to develop and adopt policies for the inspection of instructional materials by parents or guardians enrolled in the school. It amends the RSA by

adding prekindergarten and students that have been granted an exemption for medical emergencies by the State Department of Education to the good-cause exemptions.

Prepared By: Scott Tohlen

### **Fiscal Analysis**

State Department of Education personnel previously provided that one-time costs would be approximately \$1.24 million as follows:

Review/Revision/Adoption of new standards – \$60,000 per subject – Total \$ 120,000

Creation of New Tests Items - \$150,000 per grade level – Total \$ 1,050,000

Evaluation/Comparison of Previous Standards – Total \$70,000

Further, federal law and regulations require implementation of rigorous standards by 2014. If the federal No Child Left Behind waiver is revoked, SDE personnel estimate that up to 95% of schools would be required to set aside 20% of Title I funds for specific purposes. Currently, the state receives \$148,119,558 million in Title I funds. Of that, about \$27.198 million would be set aside for supplemental educational services and school choice.

Higher Education personnel estimate a maximum cost of \$100,000 for staffing to support this legislation. Career and Education Technology Department personnel provide that the measure would have potential costs related to career and education technology.

Prepared By: Andrea Kearney

### **Other Considerations**

None at this time.