

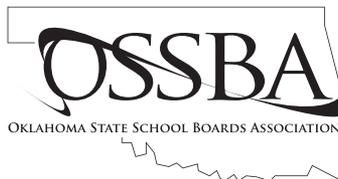
# LEGISLATIVE REVIEW

1ST SESSION OF THE 57<sup>TH</sup> OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE

2019

Oklahoma State School Boards Association

A PUBLICATION OF THE OKLAHOMA STATE SCHOOL BOARDS ASSOCIATION



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**A publication of the Legal Department of the Oklahoma State School Boards Association**  
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# FOR THE PEOPLE

## A VISION FOR OKLAHOMA PUBLIC EDUCATION

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For the People: A Vision for Oklahoma Public Education (FTP) represents education leaders saying YES to a solutions-based approach for transforming local schools to prepare all children for the rigors of the 21st Century. Completed in 2014 and revised in 2019, For the People contains a wide range of recommendations for local school leaders and state policymakers based on seven areas research shows makes a difference in student achievement.

Since 2014, OSSBA's legislative goals and strategies, long-term goals and position statements have been based on For the People recommendations. In this review, we have linked many education bills to the key topic area(s) in For the People. You will see them noted with "FTP" followed by the topic. We encourage you to review For the People at [www.forthethepeopleok.com](http://www.forthethepeopleok.com).

## Budget

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HB 2765 is the FY 2020 general appropriations bill. For FY 2020, more than \$8.1 billion dollars was available to appropriate to state agencies. The state Department of Education received an appropriation of \$3,070,951,054. That is an increase of 5.42% over the FY 2019 appropriation of \$2,912,985,147. The Department of Career and Technology Education received an appropriation of \$142,956,809. That is an increase of 14.97% over the FY 2019 appropriation of \$124,337,661.

The budget breakdown is as follows:

- Financial Support of Public Schools (funding formula) – \$2,411,771,057 – an increase of \$133,648,668 over the FY 2019 appropriation of \$2,278,122,389
  - General Revenue Fund – \$1,478,105,700
  - Education Reform Revolving Fund – \$854,300,525
  - Common Education Technology Fund – \$47,111,412
  - Mineral Leasing Fund – \$3,800,131
  - Lottery Trust Fund – \$28,453,289
- Instructional Materials – \$33,000,000
- Health Benefit Allowance (Flexible Benefit Allowance) – \$322,414,199 for *certified personnel* – an increase of \$6,936,169 from FY 2019; \$180,277,721 for *support personnel* – an increase of \$8,372,635 from FY 2019
- Administrative and Support Functions of the state Department of Education – \$16,246,092, which is \$265,907 more than the FY 2019 allocation
- School Consolidation Assistance Fund – \$2,375,000 – a decrease of \$1,215,263 from FY 2019
- Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System Dedicated Revenue Revolving Fund – \$2,375,000 – a decrease of \$1,215,263 from FY 2019
- Support of Public School Activities – \$100,919,026 – in line item bill SB 1048 (next page) which is \$9,600,000 more than the FY 2019 allocation

## Teacher Pay Raise

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HB 2765 and SB 1048 appropriated \$133.6 million through the state aid formula to school districts for teacher pay raises in the average of \$1,220 and for local needs. School districts will receive an increase of \$146.98 per weighted average daily membership (ADM) in state aid over the current school year. This should be more than enough to cover the cost of the raises. *FTP, Financial Resources.*

## Senate Bill 1048: The FY20 Education Budget

	SB 1048	FY 19 Appropriation	Change
State aid	\$2,411,771,057	\$2,278,122,389	\$133,648,668
Certified FBA	\$322,414,199	\$315,478,030	\$6,936,169
Support FBA	\$180,277,721	\$171,905,086	\$8,372,635
TRS Credit	\$24,175,685	\$32,712,137	(\$8,536,452)
Textbooks	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	
NBCT	\$2,950,000	\$3,285,000	(\$335,000)
Speech Path Bonus	\$3,625,000		\$3,625,000
State Education Department	\$16,246,097	\$15,980,190	\$265,907
School lunch	\$3,500,000	\$3,069,419	\$430,581
SoonerStart/Early Intervention	\$14,400,341	\$10,060,988	\$4,339,353
Reading Sufficiency Act	\$12,000,000	\$6,500,000	\$5,500,000
Early childhood initiative	\$12,000,000	\$10,650,000	\$1,350,000
Alternative education	\$11,000,000	\$10,060,988	\$939,012
Testing	\$9,600,000	\$7,500,000	\$2,100,000
Secure Schools	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
Teach for America	\$2,000,000	\$1,250,000	\$750,000
Advanced Placement	\$1,300,000	\$523,141	\$776,859
Great Expectations	\$400,000	\$400,000	
TLE	\$250,000	\$250,000	
OK Arts Institute	\$200,000	\$200,000	
Street School	\$180,000	\$180,000	
Teacher induction	\$150,000	\$150,000	
Standards implementation	\$150,000	\$150,000	
Ag in the Classroom	\$38,000	\$38,000	

## Finance and Construction

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**HB 1114** Permits a construction contract to include a provision for the retainage of a portion of payment and requires a subcontract to include a retainage provision: not to exceed 5% of the amount of the payment due until the work of the subcontractor has been determined by the holder to be at least 50% complete and 2.5% for the balance of the subcontractor's work. *By Rep. Ryan Martinez, R-Edmond, and Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**HB 1885** In awarding a public construction contract exceeding \$50,000, a "local unit of government" (i.e., a local community board of education) may exercise a local bid preference of not more than 5% of the bid price if the awarding agency determines there is an economic benefit to the local area or economy. The local bidder or contractor must agree to perform the contract for the same price and terms as the bid proposed by the nonlocal bidder or contractor. No local bid preference shall be granted unless the local bidding entity is the second lowest qualified bid. Any bid preference must comply with an established policy adopted by the governing body to clearly demonstrate the economic benefit to the local area or economy. "Local bid" means the bidding person is authorized to transact business in Oklahoma and maintains a bona fide establishment for transacting such business within this state. The local bidder preference does not apply to any construction contract for which federal funds are available for use when its provisions may conflict with federal law or regulation. *By Rep. Chelsey Branham, D-OKC, and Sen. James Leewright, R-Bristow. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**HB 2666** Provides for certain procedures and mandates for the selection of construction managers for political subdivision construction contracts. Provides that after the selection a construction manager, the governing body then negotiates the construction manager's contract/ price. It establishes certain requirements and criteria for selection of a construction manager by a political subdivision of the state, which first must go through the Office of Management and Enterprise Services to select a construction manager and establishes requirements for contracts between construction managers and political subdivisions. The bill also modifies bid notice procedures and requires the State Facilities Director or the construction manager to make subcontracting and supply opportunities known including in a construction publication. *By Rep. Kevin Wallace, R-Wellston, and Sen. James Leewright, R-Bristow. Effective Jan. 1, 2020.*

**SB 193** Extends the moratorium on imposing penalties for schools who cannot meet 1017 mandates such as class size caps and media specialists. Specifically, penalties for not meeting class size for kindergarten and first grades, penalties for failing to meet media materials and equipment standards and media program expenditures, and penalties for failing to convene advisory councils will no longer be waived for the academic year which begins on July 1 immediately succeeding the legislative session during which the amount appropriated to the financial support of public schools (funding formula) is at least \$50 million

greater than the amount appropriated to the financial support of public schools for fiscal year 2019. Provided that the \$50 million shall not include any amount of appropriations dedicated for support or certified employee salary increases. It would also reinstate kindergarten and first grade class-size mandates for the **2020-2021 school year** if common education appropriations for Fiscal Year 2021 are at least \$100 million more than the FY 19 appropriation. Appropriations dedicated for employee pay raises *will not* count toward the \$100 million. Furthermore, the SDE is required to submit a report to the legislature by Jan. 1, 2022 on statewide class sizes. *By Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee, and Rep. Mark McBride, R-Moore. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Physical Resources and Financial Resources.*

**HB 2520** It changes the date from Dec. 1 to June 30 by which school districts must conduct and submit a needs assessment identifying students who are most at risk of not completing a high school education to the state Education Department (SDE) and sets a deadline on Sept. 1 of each year for districts to submit to the SDE a proposed plan for meeting the needs of the students at risk of not graduating by establishing or expanding alternative education programs in grades 7-12. It directs the SDE to publish the annual needs assessment data on its website, which shall include a list by district of the number of students funded and the reported number of students in alternative education. The bill requires that a certified teacher in an alternative education school or program be paid 5% above the salary step for that teacher within the adopted salary schedule of the district. A person providing counseling in the school is to be certified as a counselor or as mental health provider. Beginning with 2020-2021 school year, the state Board of Education (SBE) shall implement a statewide system of alternative education. It also shifts the deadline for alternative school programs to be operational in each school from Sept. 15 to Sept. 1 of each school year and adjusts the funding formula for those programs. Funding will be based on the ADM of students served by the alternative education program in the prior school year. The per-student funding amount shall be based on the funding available for the program each fiscal year. Up to 15% of funding available for alternative education programs is for districts in a cooperative agreement for those services, not to exceed \$6,000 per district which then sends the money to the coop. The SBE may create an evaluation schedule for effective and highly effective programs, for evaluations not less than once every three years. The SBE may contract with a provider to assist in evaluations. A school requesting a waiver from the requirements of this measure must demonstrate that the school does not have any students in need of alternative education. The SDE is authorized to establish an evaluation schedule for effective and highly effective programs. *By Rep. Tammy West, R-Bethany and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Financial Resources.*

**HB 1246** It allows a retired participant from Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System (OTRS) who is employed by the SDE after Nov. 1, 2019, to have the option of remaining as a participant in OTRS and be subject to the earnings limitations or become a new participant in the Oklahoma Public Employees

Retirement System (OPERS) while continuing to receive retirement benefits from OTRS. *By Rep. Mark McBride, R-Moore, and Sen. Jason Smalley, R-Stroud. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**HB 1395** Subjects virtual charter schools to the same reporting requirements, financial audits, audit procedures and audit requirements as a traditional public school district. The act also allows the SDE and the State Auditor and Inspector to conduct financial, program or compliance audits of virtual charter schools and requires the schools to use the Oklahoma Cost Accounting System (OCAS). To avoid potential related-party transactions, owners of Education Management Organizations (EMOs) shall disclose during a public meeting of the charter school's board any ownership position in any business that contracts or proposes to contract with the same public school the EMO is managing. Virtual charter schools and charter school board members are subject to the same conflict of interest requirements and are required to complete the same professional development that is required of traditional public school board members. Current law prevents teachers from leaving a school district mid-contract to work at another school district without a contract release. The new law places charter and virtual charter schools under the same governing principle that respects the contract between a teacher and a local board of education. *By Rep. Sheila Dills, R-Tulsa, and Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee. Effective May 2, 2019. FTP, Governance, Leadership and Accountability.*

**HB 2769** Repeals the statutory requirement that the legislature fund education by April 1 of every year. *By Rep. Kevin Wallace, R-Wellston, and Sen. Kyle Hilbert, R-Depew. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

## **Governance**

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**HB 1044** Authorizes the use of a hand-held mobile telephone by a driver of a commercial motor vehicle, including school bus driver, when driving to and from a central dispatch school transportation department (bus barn). *By Rep. Ryan Martinez, R-Edmond, and Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**HB 1050** Increases the number of days that a school district will be able to use a substitute teacher, as follows: 135 days (up from 90 days) for a non-certified substitute; 145 days (up from 100 days) for a substitute with a lapsed/expired certificate or a bachelor's degree. *By Rep. Danny Sterling, R-Tecumseh, and Sen. Jason Smalley. Effective Nov. 1, 2019. FTP, Human Capital Development.*

**HB 1228** Starting in the 2020-2021 school year, teacher professional development must offer a yearly (at minimum) dyslexia awareness program. The program should at least include training in awareness of dyslexia characteristics, classroom instruction to meet the needs of students with dyslexia and available resources for teachers, students and parents. *By Rep. Mike Sanders, R-Kingfisher, and Sen. Jason Smalley, R-Stroud. Effective Nov. 1, 2019. FTP, Human Capital Development.*

**HB 1309** Places of public accommodation may adopt a policy to prohibit animals, except service animals, from entering. A “place of public accommodation” is a business generally open to the public that falls into one of 12 categories in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). A public accommodation that adopts such a policy shall post a sign in a conspicuous location outside the entrance, stating which animals or types of animals are prohibited and that service animals are permitted. A “public accommodation” is a private entity that owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation. A public accommodation that inquires into the qualification of a service animal shall comply with the U.S. Department of Justice Service Animal regulations. Includes definitions for the terms “emotional support animal” and “therapy animal” and incorporates the ADA definition of “service animal.” *By Rep. Marilyn Stark, R-Bethany, and Sen. Brenda Stanley, R-OKC. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**HB 1781** Removes the requirement that a student teacher’s internship be “non-salaried.” *By Speaker Charles McCall, R-Atoka, and Sen. John Montgomery, R-Lawton. Effective May 2, 2019.*

**HB 1926** Allows video monitoring devices to be placed on school buses to capture video of motor vehicles that violate law by overtaking a school bus. It specifies what the video system at minimum must capture, including the offender’s license plate, picture of offender’s face, what violation it is recording and date, time and location the picture was taken. It allows districts to contract with a vendor to put the cameras on the buses. Those found in violation will be required to pay a \$100 fine, 75% of which goes to the School Bus Stops Revolving Fund, the purpose of which, is to provide funds for school districts to place the monitoring devices on buses. In the event a bus camera is shown to capture a violation, school personnel are required to extract that data from the recording and turn it over to the appropriate law enforcement agency. *By Rep. Dell Kerbs, R-Shawnee, and Sen. Ron Sharp, R-Shawnee. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**SB 33** Prohibits the use of vapor products on school property in the Tobacco Free Schools Act. Defined as a noncombustible product that may contain nicotine that employs a mechanical heating element, battery, electronic circuit or other mechanism, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor in a solution or other form. The measure also prohibits the use of a vapor product in or on any educational property teaching children in pre-kindergarten through grade 12 and allows schools to adopt more restrictive policies. *By Sen. J.J. Dossett, D-Sperry, and Rep. Mark Vancuren, R-Owasso. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 36** Removed the requirement that school districts submit an annual physical activity report to parents/guardians. *By Sen. J.J. Dossett, D-Sperry, and Rep. Mark Vancuren, R-Owasso. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 70** Allows the SDE to define requirements for the submission of data elements for the student information systems and instructional management systems

used by school districts statewide in compliance with federal and state statutes, including the reauthorized Every Student Succeeds Act. *By Sen. Dewayne Pemberton, R-Muskogee, and Rep. Chad Caldwell, R-Enid. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 92** Beginning the 2019-2020 school year, the bill states that accreditation evaluations of schools shall occur on a schedule adopted by the SBE, which shall allow for districts receiving no deficiencies for two consecutive years to be reviewed for accreditation less than annually. Districts will still be evaluated annually for the purpose of local, state and federal funding health and safety, certification requirements for employees, board governance and any other requirements under state or federal law. Beginning the same school year, if a school receives a deficiency of its report, the school shall be evaluated annually to determine if it meets standards, until no deficiencies for two years, then can be evaluated less than annually.

It allows the SBE to interrupt the 4-year accreditation evaluation schedule for reasons listed below, including a change in superintendent, board member not meeting continuing education requirements, if school district falsifies information, initiation of an investigation by the SBE or law enforcement, and if it's determined the board isn't meeting accreditation standards. It states that accreditation standards shall provide for warnings, probation or nonaccredited status for schools failing to meet standards; directs the SDE to investigate within 30 days of receiving a complaint (previously 10 days) of failure to provide educational services or comply with accreditation standards; if the SDE determines a school has failed to comply with standards, the SDE shall report the recommendation in writing within 90 days to the SBE (previously 60 days); and if the school doesn't take action to comply within 90 days after the report is filed, the SBE is required to withdraw accreditation from the school. The SBE accreditation regulations shall provide for warnings and for assistance to schools and districts when the SBE thinks the district or school is in danger of losing its state accreditation. *By Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, and Rep. Mike Osburn, R-Edmond. Effective Nov. 1, 2019. FTP, Governance, Leadership and Accountability.*

**SB 198** Requires state agencies and political subdivisions to develop a social media policy for the use of social media during the course of work or using work resources by state employees or any political subdivision, to discourage abusive or offensive online behavior. It requires agencies and political subdivisions to discourage obscene sexual content, abusive and bullying language, illegal activity, and disclosure of confidential information. State agencies and political subdivisions are exempted from any liability that may arise from implementing the policy. *By Sen. Robert Standridge, R-Norman, and Rep. Kevin McDugle, R-Broken Arrow. Effective Nov. 1, 2019.*

**SB 217** Directs the SBE to identify providers to implement new and innovative pathways toward teacher certification on a pilot program basis. There are guidelines that all providers of the program must demonstrate to the SDE. The

provider chosen by the SDE shall offer a program that offers various teaching practices, professional development and so forth. When a teacher completes the program, they will be eligible for certification, provided he/she passes the general education and subject area portions of the competency exams required for their subject area. The pilot program ends no later than July 1, 2024. After one year of the program, the provider shall submit a report to the SDE showing the percentage of teacher candidates who have completed the program and who have successfully completed or who have failed the competency exams for certification and the provider's efforts to help candidates successfully pass the examinations. *By Sen. Michael Bergstrom, R-Adair, and Sen. Roger Thompson, R-Okemah. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Human Capital Development.*

**SB 382** Directs safe school committees to develop recommendations related to the professional development needs of faculty and staff to recognize and report suspected human trafficking. *By Sen. Kay Floyd, D-OKC, and Rep. Mickey Dollens, R-OKC. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Culture, Climate and Organizational Efficacy.*

**SB 430** Authorizes the SBE to provide records related to a criminal history background check for employees and prospective employees newly certified as teachers to local school boards of education that request them. Should the SBE provide the documents, this will satisfy the background check required for employment purposes. *By Sen. Adam Pugh, R-Edmond, and Rep. Mike Osburn, R-Edmond. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 441** For schools voting to have less than 180 instructional days, it states that beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, a district will be in class and offer instruction for not less than 1,080 hours with a minimum of 165 days of instruction each school year, if a district board of education adopts a school-hours policy and notifies the SBE prior to October 15; or beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, for not less than 1,080 hours each school year, if a district board of education adopts a school-hours policy, notifies the SBE prior to October 15 and meets the requirements established by the SBE as follows: beginning with the 2021-2022 school year, a school district board of education may adopt a school-hours policy only if it meets or exceeds the minimum guidelines for student performance and school district cost savings established by the SBE who is to promulgate rules establishing the minimum guidelines for student performance and school district cost savings. Rules are subject to legislative approval next session. *By Sen. Marty Quinn, R-Claremore, and Rep. Rhonda Baker, R-Yukon. Effective Sept. 1, 2019. FTP, Governance, Leadership and Accountability.*

**SB 593** Directs the SDE to develop a rubric for computer science programs in elementary, middle and high schools by Dec. 31, 2019. It provides minimum criteria for the rubric. It also says that each course must be aligned with the Oklahoma Academic Standards for computer science and current research-based instructional practices. Subject to available funding, appropriates \$1

million to the SDE to implement. The SDE is also authorized to create a grant program to be awarded to applicant districts and high-quality computer science professional learning providers. Funding from the grants may be used to create courses related to computer science, credentialing of computer science teachers, supports for learning, and developing computer science resources. Up to 10% of the funds may be used to study the efficacy of these programs. Grantees may also purchase technology including software, hardware, or infrastructure. *By Sen. Gary Stanislawski, R-Tulsa, and Rep. Jeff Boatman, R-Tulsa. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Learning, Teaching and Assessing for Student Success.*

## Students

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**HB 1364** Directs the Department of Commerce, with the SDE and the Commission for Educational Quality and Accountability, to review and approve career-readiness assessments and assessment-based credentials that measure and document foundational workplace skills. Assessments will be available to all public school districts to administer to all students at the discretion of the administration beginning the 2019-2020 school year. If districts choose to administer the assessments, they are required to be administered at least once to each student who chooses to take the assessment. There is no cost to the student. *By Rep. Toni Hasenbeck, R-Elgin, and Sen. Jason Smalley, R-Stroud. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Learning, Teaching and Assessing for Student Success.*

**HB 1988** Will allow local school boards to decide whether to make rules regarding the school site report card that grants a medical exception to the 18-day chronic absenteeism provision in the school report card. It removes the requirement that the SBE promulgate the rules. *By Rep. Jadine Nollan, R-Sand Springs, and Sen. John Haste, R-Broken Arrow. Effective November 1, 2019. FTP, Governance, Leadership and Accountability.*

**HB 2339** Prohibits a student from being vaccinated at school without prior parent written authorization, and in accordance with the Parent's Bill of Rights. *By Rep. Sean Roberts, R-Hominy, and Sen. Robert Standridge, R-Norman. Effective November 1, 2019.*

**HB 2641** Moves the deadlines when state test results are to be returned to the school districts from June 1 to June 20 and when vendors are to return all data to the SDE from Aug. 1 to Aug. 20. *By Rep. Rhonda Baker, R-Yukon, and Sen. Kimberly David, R-Porter. Effective May 28, 2019. FTP, Learning, Teaching and Assessing for Student Success.*

**SB 48** Authorizes students to self-administer replacement pancreatic enzymes for the purpose of treating cystic fibrosis. The measure also adds prescribed replacement pancreatic enzymes to the definition of "medication" and authorizes students with a valid prescription to possess replacement pancreatic enzymes. *By Sen. Robert Standridge, R-Norman, and Rep. Jacob Rosecrants, R-Norman. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 85** Modifies the definition of medical personnel to include persons employed by any public school, charter school, and technology center; medical personnel for schools means certified school nurses or other nurses, certified or licensed alcohol and drug counselors; licensed practitioners of the healing arts, or any person designated by school administrators to administer opiate antagonists (naloxone or Narcan). Authorizes these personnel to administer the antagonist in the event of a suspected overdose. Allows for training from the Health Department; allows districts without aforementioned medical personnel to authorize any person to administer the antagonist. They are protected under the Good Samaritan Act. *By Sen. Greg McCortney, R-Ada, and Rep. Marcus McEntire, R-Duncan. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 381** Requires school boards electing to stock epinephrine inhalers to inform each student's parent in writing that a school nurse or trained employee may administer an inhaler to a student suffering from a respiratory disease and to inform the parent after the administration of an inhaler. Additionally, the district is required to designate personnel responsible for obtaining the inhalers. It defines "respiratory distress" and "inhaler" as it relates to school board policies and allows the district to maintain two inhalers within a secure location in the building. *By Sen. Kay Floyd, D-OKC, and Rep. Mickey Dollens, D-OKC. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 446** Requires the SDE and the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, in consultation with local superintendents and boards of education, to develop training programs for educators focused on recognizing and addressing the mental health needs of students. The information includes services in the community to address mental health, substance abuse and trauma; information about the impact abuse and adverse childhood experiences (ACES) can have on a student; information about evidence-based strategies for prevention of at-risk behaviors; and availability of treatment via telemedicine. *By Sen. John Haste, R-Broken Arrow, and Rep. Sheila Dills, R-Tulsa. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Culture, Climate and Organizational Efficacy.*

**SB 575** Allows a child at school to be treated via telemedicine without the parent being present, so long as the parent has previously given oral/ written consent, once annually, for such treatment. *By Sen. Mark Allen, R-Spiro, and Rep. Randy Randleman, R-Eufaula. Effective July 1, 2019.*

**SB 576** Requires every school employee to report suspected abuse of a student under the age of 18 to the Department of Human Services and law enforcement. For suspected abuse involving a student over the age of 18, teachers are directed to report the matter to local law enforcement. It requires the identity of the reporting school employee to be kept confidential by law enforcement and any school employee with knowledge of the report unless court ordered otherwise. *By Sen. Chris Kidd, R-Addington, and Rep. Sherrie Conley, R-Newcastle. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Culture, Climate and Organizational Efficacy.*

**SB 601** It removes requirement that a majority of the day in K-3<sup>rd</sup> grades be focused on reading and math and replaces it with a well-rounded education that is focused on building a deep foundation in reading and math. It requires kindergarten students to be screened at the beginning, middle and end of each school year for reading; kindergarten students not meeting grade-level targets by mid-year in reading shall be provided a program of reading instruction designed to enable the student to acquire the appropriate grade-level reading skills.

A student in first or second grade who has been assessed and found not to be meeting grade-level targets in reading, shall be entitled to supplemental instructional services and supports in reading. It adds that the minimum criteria for grade-level performance of third-grade students shall be that they are able to read and comprehend grade-level text. It requires the SBE to use only the scores for the standards for reading foundations/processes and vocabulary portions of the statewide third-grade assessment and not scores from the other language arts portions. It reduces the number of times a student may be retained under RSA in grades one through three to only one time. *By Sen. Gary Stanislawski, R-Tulsa, and Rep. Jadine Nollan, R-Sand Springs. Effective July 1, 2019. FTP, Learning, Teaching and Assessing for Student Success.*

**SB 926** Requires sex education courses taught in public schools to include information about consent and defines consent. *By Sen. Kay Floyd, D-OKC, and Rep. Carol Bush, R-Tulsa. Effective July 1, 2019.*

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***The 2019 Legislative Review is not all inclusive of every new law effecting education and is meant as a reference guide only. Legal information provided by OSSBA is non-binding and is not intended to replace the advice of the school district's retained legal counsel.***

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