WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AMENDMENT MEMO

2013 Senate Bill 286	**Senate Substitute Amendment 1, as Amended**
Memo published: **February 17, 2014**	*Contact*: **Anne Sappenfield, Principal Attorney (267-9485)**

Senate Bill 286 relates to the student information system (SIS), a school and school district accountability system, low-performing schools and school districts, and charter school contracts.

Current Law

School and School District Accountability

2013 Wisconsin Act 20, the Biennial Budget Act, requires the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) to publish a school and school district accountability report. Specifically, by September of each year, DPI must publish a report that includes all of the following components:

- Multiple measures to determine a school's performance or a school district's improvement, including all of the following:

    o Pupil achievement and growth in reading and mathematics.

    o Measures of college and career readiness for high school pupils and measures indicative of being on track for college and career readiness in the elementary grades.

    o Gaps in pupil achievement and rates of graduation, categorized by race, English language proficiency, disability, and income level.

- An index system to identify a school's level of performance and annual placement of each school into one of five performance categories.

Beginning one year after an independent charter school (i.e., a charter school established or contracted for by an entity other than a school district) or a private school

participating in a parental choice program begins using the SIS, described below, or begins using a system that is interoperable with that system, DPI must include the school in its annual school accountability report.

Student Information System

Under current law, the State Superintendent must develop a proposal for a multiple-vendor SIS for the standardized collection of pupil data. The proposal must allow schools and school districts to use their vendor of choice and include reporting requirements that can reasonably be met by multiple vendors.

The State Superintendent must ensure that information about pupils enrolled in charter schools and pupils enrolled in private schools participating in a parental choice program, including their academic performance and demographic information, aggregated by school district, school, and teacher, is collected and maintained in the SIS.

Current law provides that each school district, charter school, and private school using the system must include in the system the following information for each teacher who is teaching in the school district or school who completed a teacher preparatory program or other approved teacher education program that is located in this state after January 1, 2012:

- The name of the teacher preparatory program or teacher education program the teacher attended and completed.

- The term or semester and year in which the teacher completed the program.

Under current law, the State Superintendent must ensure that within five years of the establishment of the system, every school district and charter school is using the system, and that every private school participating in a parental choice program is either using the system or is using a system that is interoperable with the SIS. The State Superintendent may promulgate rules authorizing DPI to charge a fee to any person who uses the SIS. The fees must be used for the SIS.

Senate Bill 286

The bill modifies current law relating to the SIS, school accountability, and low-performing schools and consequences for low-performing public schools and school districts, charter schools, and private schools participating in a parental choice program.

Regarding the SIS, for information on teacher preparatory programs, the bill additionally requires information to be provided for each teacher teaching in a private school participating in a parental choice program who obtained a bachelor's degree from an institution located in this state on or after July 1, 2010, but did not complete a teacher preparatory program.

Under the bill, beginning in the 2014-15 school year, the State Superintendent must ensure that every charter school that is contracted for by an entity other than a school district and private school participating in a parental choice program is either using the SIS or using a

system that is: (a) commercially available; (b) capable of providing the information required for the accountability system, described above; (c) able to obtain pupil identification numbers; and (d) compatible with the most recent version of the Schools Interoperability Framework. Under current law, the school must be using a system that is interoperable with the SIS. The bill provides that the State Superintendent may withhold payment from a private school if it fails to participate in the SIS as provided under the bill.

The bill provides that a private school participating in a parental choice program is not required to include information about pupils who are not attending the private school under the parental choice program in the SIS or other system it is using.

The bill requires the State Superintendent to assign to each pupil attending a public school or charter school, and to each pupil attending a private school participating in a parental choice program, a unique identification number for use in the SIS. The State Superintendent may not assign an identification number that is identical to or that incorporates the pupil's Social Security number.

The Substitute Amendment, as Amended

The substitute amendment contains the provisions of the bill relating to the SIS with some modifications. First, the substitute amendment provides that the State Superintendent must ensure that every charter school that is contracted by an entity other than a school district and every private school participating in a parental choice program is using the SIS or a compatible system, as described above, by the **2015-16 school year** instead of the 2014-15 school year.

Second, under the substitute amendment, if a charter school or private school is using a system other than the SIS, it is not required to be compatible with the most recent version of the Schools Interoperability Framework, as required under the bill.

Finally, the substitute amendment provides that the State Superintendent may not assign any pupil an identification number that is identical to or that incorporates the pupil's Social Security number **or** that uses any other personally identifying information.

Senate Amendment 1 to the substitute amendment provides that the State Superintendent may withhold payment from a private school participating in a parental choice program if the private school violates the statute relating to the SIS.

Senate Amendment 2 to the substitute amendment deletes the requirement that a school using a system that is not the SIS must use a system that is capable of providing the information required for the accountability system created in the bill because the substitute amendment does not create that accountability system.

Bill History

Senate Substitute Amendment 1 was offered by Senator Olsen. Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to the substitute amendment were offered by the Senate Committee on Education. On

February 13, 2014, the committee voted unanimously to adopt Senate Amendments 1 and 2 to the substitute amendment and voted to adopt Senate Substitute Amendment 1, as amended, on a vote of Ayes, 8; Noes, 1. On the same date, the committee recommended passage of the bill, as amended, on a vote of Ayes, 8; Noes, 1.

AS:ksm