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1	PUBLIC EDUCATION AMENDMENTS
2	2000 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Sponsor: Jeff Alexander
5	AN ACT RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION; PROVIDING THAT A LOCAL SCHOOL
6	BOARD MEMBER'S TERM OF OFFICE IS TWO YEARS; PROVIDING THAT THE SIZE OF
7	A LOCAL BOARD OF EDUCATION SHALL BE BASED ON THE SCHOOL DISTRICT'S
8	STUDENT POPULATION; PROVIDING THAT A SCHOOL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
9	SHALL BE APPOINTED ON THE BASIS OF OUTSTANDING PROFESSIONAL
10	QUALIFICATIONS; PROVIDING THAT A SCHOOL DISTRICT MAY EMPLOY
11	UNLICENSED TEACHERS WHO POSSESS OUTSTANDING PROFESSIONAL
12	QUALIFICATIONS; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.
13	This act affects sections of Utah Code Annotated 1953 as follows:
14	AMENDS:
15	20A-14-201, as last amended by Chapter 21, Laws of Utah 1999
16	20A-14-202, as last amended by Chapter 132, Laws of Utah 1998
17	20A-14-203, as enacted by Chapter 1, Laws of Utah 1995
18	53A-3-301, as last amended by Chapter 218, Laws of Utah 1999
19	53A-6-104, as repealed and reenacted by Chapter 108, Laws of Utah 1999
20	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
21	Section 1. Section 20A-14-201 is amended to read:
22	20A-14-201. Boards of education School board districts Creation.
23	(1) (a) The county legislative body, for local school districts whose boundaries encompass
24	more than a single municipality, and the municipal legislative body, for school districts contained
25	completely within a municipality, shall divide the local school district into local school board
26	districts as required under Subsection 20A-14-202(1)(a).
27	(b) The county and municipal legislative bodies shall divide the school district so that the

H.B. 119

local school board districts are substantially equal in population and are as contiguous and compact
as practicable.
(2) (a) County and municipal legislative bodies shall reapportion district boundaries to
meet the population, compactness, and contiguity requirements of this section:
(i) at least once every ten years;
(ii) whenever a new district is created;
(iii) whenever districts are consolidated;
(iv) whenever a district loses more than 20% of the population of the entire school district
to another district;
(v) whenever a district loses more than 50% of the population of a local school board
district to another district; and
(vi) whenever a district receives new residents equal to at least 20% of the population of
the district at the time of the last reapportionment because of a transfer of territory from another
district.
(b) If a school district receives territory containing less than 20% of the population of the
transferee district at the time of the last reapportionment, the local school board may assign the
new territory to one or more existing school board districts.
[(3) (a) Reapportionment does not affect the right of any school board member to complete
the term for which the member was elected.]
[(b) (i) After reapportionment, representation in a local school board district shall be
determined as provided in Subsection (3).]
[(ii) If only one board member whose term extends beyond reapportionment lives within
a reapportioned local school board district, that board member shall represent that local school
board district.]
[(iii) (A) If two or more members whose terms extend beyond reapportionment live within
a reapportioned local school board district, the members involved shall select one member by lot
to represent the local school board district.]
[(B) The other members shall serve at-large for the remainder of their terms.]
[(C) The at-large board members shall serve in addition to the designated number of board
members for the board in question for the remainder of their terms.]
[(iv) If there is no board member living within a local school board district whose term

02-09-00 7:42 AM

59	extends beyond reapportionment, the seat shall be treated as vacant and filled as provided in this
60	part.]
61	[(4) (a) If, before an election affected by reapportionment, the county or municipal
62	legislative body that conducted the reapportionment determines that one or more members must
63	be elected to terms of two years to meet this part's requirements for staggered terms, the legislative
64	body shall determine by lot which of the reapportioned local school board districts will elect
65	members to two-year terms and which will elect members to four-year terms.]
66	[(b) All subsequent elections are for four-year terms.]
67	Section 2. Section 20A-14-202 is amended to read:
68	20A-14-202. Local Boards of Education Membership When elected
69	Qualifications Avoiding conflicts of interest.
70	(1) (a) [Unless otherwise required by this part, the Salt Lake City Board of Education shall
71	consist of seven members and the boards of education of all other local school districts shall
72	consist of five members.] The number of members on a local board of education is determined as
73	follows:
74	(i) a school district with a student population of up to 2,000 students shall have a
75	five-member board;
76	(ii) a school district with a student population of between 2,001 and 10,000 students shall
77	have a seven-member board;
78	(iii) a school district with a student population of between 10,001 and 20,000 students
79	shall have a nine-member board; and
80	(iv) a school district with a student population of more than 20,000 students shall have an
81	eleven-member board.
82	(b) [(i)] Members of a local board of education shall be elected at each regular general
83	election.
84	[(ii) Except as provided in Subsection (1)(b)(iii), no more than three members of a local
85	board of education may be elected to a five-member board, nor more than four members elected
86	to a seven-member board, in any election year.]
87	[(iii) More than three members of a local board of education may be elected to a
88	five-member board and more than four members elected to a seven-member board in any election
89	year only when required by reapportionment or to fill a vacancy.]

H.B. 119

90	(c) One member of the local board of education shall be elected from each local school
91	board district.
92	(2) A member of a local school board shall:
93	(a) be and remain a registered voter in the local school board district from which the
94	member is elected or appointed; and
95	(b) maintain his primary residence within the local school board district from which the
96	member is elected or appointed.
97	(3) A member of a local school board may not, during the member's term in office, also
98	serve as an employee of that board.
99	Section 3. Section 20A-14-203 is amended to read:
100	20A-14-203. Becoming a member of a local board of education Declaration of
101	candidacy Election.
102	(1) An individual may become a candidate for a local school board by filing a declaration
103	of candidacy with the county clerk and paying the fee as required by Section 20A-9-202.
104	(2) (a) The term of office for an individual elected to a local board of education is [four]
105	two years, beginning on the first Monday in January after the election.
106	(b) A member of a local board of education shall serve until a successor is elected or
107	appointed and qualified.
108	(c) A member of a local board of education is "qualified" when the member takes or signs
109	the constitutional oath of office.
110	Section 4. Section 53A-3-301 is amended to read:
111	53A-3-301. Superintendent of schools Appointment Qualifications Term
112	Compensation.
113	(1) A local school board shall appoint a district superintendent of schools who serves as
114	the board's chief executive officer.
115	(2) (a) The board shall appoint the superintendent on the basis of outstanding professional
116	qualifications.
117	[(2)] (b) The superintendent's term of office is for two years and until a successor is
118	appointed and qualified.
119	(3) If it becomes necessary to appoint an interim superintendent due to a vacancy in the
120	office of superintendent, then the board shall make an appointment during a public meeting for an

02-09-00 7:42 AM 121 indefinite term not to exceed one year, which term shall end upon the appointment and 122 qualification of a new superintendent. 123 [(4) The superintendent shall hold an administrative/supervisory certificate issued by the 124 State Board of Education.] 125 $\left[\frac{(5)}{(5)}\right]$ (4) The board shall set the superintendent's compensation for services. 126 [(6)] (5) The superintendent qualifies for office by taking the constitutional oath of office. Section 5. Section **53A-6-104** is amended to read: 127 128 53A-6-104. Board licensure. 129 (1) (a) The board may issue licenses for educators. 130 (b) (i) A person employed in a position that requires licensure by the board shall hold the 131 appropriate license, except that a local school board may waive the licensure requirement on a case-by-case basis if the board determines that the individual is suited for the position on the basis 132 133 of outstanding professional qualifications. 134 (ii) An individual employed under Subsection (1)(b)(i) who is not licensed: 135 (A) shall submit to a criminal background check as a condition for employment; and (B) is considered a temporary employee as defined in Subsection 53A-8-102 and serves 136 137 at will with no expectation of continued employment. 138 (2) (a) The board may by rule rank, endorse, or otherwise classify licenses and establish 139 the criteria for obtaining and retaining licenses. 140 (b) The board shall make rules requiring participation in professional development 141 activities in order for educators to retain their licenses. 142 (3) Unless suspended or revoked by the board, or surrendered by the educator, a license 143 is valid for the following period: 144 (a) a letter of authorization is valid for one year, or a shorter period as specified by the 145 board, subject to renewal by the board for a total of not more than four years; 146 (b) a level 1 license is valid for three years, subject to renewal by the board for a total of 147 not more than six years; 148 (c) a level 2 license is valid for five years, subject to renewal by the board; and 149 (d) a level 3 license is valid for seven years, subject to renewal by the board. 150 Section 6. Effective date. 151 This act takes effect on July 1, 2000.

Legislative Review Note as of 2-4-00 4:43 PM

A limited legal review of this legislation raises no obvious constitutional or statutory concerns.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel