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EDUCATION Elementary and Secondary Education: Provide That Professional Standards Committee Shall Grant a Renewable Certificate When Required Conditions Are Met; Provide Rules and Regulations

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EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Education: Provide That Professional Standards Committee Shall Grant a Renewable Certificate When Required Conditions Are Met; Provide Rules and Regulations

CODE SECTION: O.C.G.A. § 20-2-200 (amended)
BILL NUMBER: SB 336
ACT NUMBER: 664
SUMMARY: The Act requires that the Professional Standards Commission establish rules and regulations to offer alternative means of teacher certification.
EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2000

History

The State of Georgia needs more teachers.\(^1\) DeKalb County alone will require eighty new teachers next year, and the number of teachers needed will continue to grow as class size is decreased.\(^2\) Senator Tommie Williams of the 6th Senate District introduced SB 336 to address the growing need for teachers by taking advantage of an important resource, willing professionals.\(^3\) Prior to the passage of SB 336, Georgia law required a teacher to obtain a degree in education to become certified.\(^4\) Professionals who want to teach would have to go back to school and obtain a teaching degree.\(^5\) Now, as an

\(^{2}\) See id.
\(^{3}\) See id.; see also SB 336, as introduced, 2000 Ga. Gen. Assem.
\(^{4}\) See Telephone Interview with Sen. Tommie Williams, Senate District No. 6 (May 17, 2000) [hereinafter Williams Interview].
\(^{5}\) See id. Senator Williams, himself, chose to enter the classroom after having pursued a career for years. See Senate Audio, supra note 1. He was required to go back to school despite his work experience and education. See id. Senator Williams found that much of what was required did not actually assist him in the classroom, and he feared that many professionals would not be willing to become a student once again. See id.; Williams Interview, supra note 4.
alternative to the education degree requirement, the Professional Standards Board must establish criteria to certify applicants with at least a bachelor's degree in a subject area that corresponds to an appropriate subject matter certification.\footnote{Compare \textit{1991 Ga. Laws} 1548, § 4, at 1557-58 (formerly found at O.C.G.A. § 20-2-200(c) (1999)), \textit{with O.C.G.A.} § 20-2-200(c) (Supp. 2000).}

\textit{SB 336}

\textit{Introduction in the Senate}

The bill was introduced by Senator Tommie Williams on January 24, 2000.\footnote{\textit{See State of Georgia Final Composite Status Sheet, Mar. 22, 2000.}} \textit{SB 336} was assigned to the Senate Higher Education Committee upon introduction,\footnote{\textit{See id.}} and the bill experienced its only alteration in this Committee.\footnote{\textit{Compare SB 336, as introduced, 2000 Ga. Gen. Assem., with SB 336 (SCS), 2000 Ga. Gen. Assem.}} The Committee offered a substitute that added provisions requiring the Professional Standards Commission to establish the rules and regulations necessary to implement the effected subsections.\footnote{\textit{See Senate Audio, supra note 1.}} The Senate passed the bill, as substituted, on February 21, 2000, with a vote of 49 to 1.\footnote{\textit{See Georgia Senate Voting Record, SB 336 (Feb. 21, 2000); State of Georgia Final Composite Status Sheet, Mar. 22, 2000.}}

\textit{Passage in the House}

The Senate version was introduced in the House on February 22, 2000.\footnote{\textit{See State of Georgia Final Composite Status Sheet, Mar. 22, 2000.}} The bill was then assigned to the House Education Committee, which favorably reported the bill on March 14, 2000.\footnote{\textit{See id.}} The Senate unanimously passed \textit{SB 336} on March 16, 2000.\footnote{\textit{See Georgia House of Representatives Voting Record, SB 336 (Mar. 16, 2000); State of Georgia Final Composite Status Sheet, Mar. 22, 2000.}} After both the House and the Senate passed \textit{SB 336}, the Governor signed the bill into law on April 20, 2000.\footnote{\textit{See 2000 Ga. Laws 521, § 3, at 522; see also State of Georgia Final Composite Status Sheet, Mar. 22, 2000.}}
The Act

The Act changes Code section 20-2-200 in three significant ways. First, the Act requires the Professional Standards Commission to grant certification when the conditions provided in the Act are met. The prior Code section merely granted them the authority to grant certification. Second, the Act replaces the requirement that a teacher take a “college course related to human growth and development” with a general provision that requires an applicant to satisfy “any additional requirements or standards of the alternative certification program” in the rules and regulations of the Professional Standard Commission. Third, the Act empowers the Professional Standards Commission to establish the rules and regulations necessary to carry out the statute “as soon as practical.”

Prior to the Act, an individual needed a degree in education and certification by the Professional Standards Board to teach in Georgia. Now, the Act allows a degree in a candidate’s area of expertise and certification by alternate means. The education degree requirement was problematic because many professionals were not willing to attend school for another year. The Act requires that the Professional Standards Board offer an alternative means of certification. Senator Tommie Williams expects the Board will look at a person based on his or her experience to determine what amount of additional education is necessary. Senator Williams believes the ideal

20. See Williams Interview, supra note 4.
21. See id.
22. See id.
23. See id.
24. See id.
situation would be for an individual to have a degree in the subject he or she will teach and to learn classroom skills from a master teacher.\textsuperscript{25}

Forty states currently have similar standards, which often target men who are needed as role models.\textsuperscript{26} These new standards have also tended to bring in persons of color and those with experience in math and science.\textsuperscript{27} Importantly, individuals who meet these criteria tend to have high retention rates.\textsuperscript{28}

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25. \textit{See id.} \\
26. \textit{See id.} \\
27. \textit{See id.} \\
28. \textit{See id.} Senator Williams attributes the high retention rates to the experience of the individuals targeted by the Act. \textit{See id.}
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