THE REVISED SCHOOL CODE (EXCERPT)
Act 451 of 1976

380.527 Teacher or personnel contracts; publication of salaries.

Sec. 527.

(1) An urban high school academy, with the approval of the authorizing body, may employ or contract with personnel, or enter into a contract with another party to furnish teachers or other personnel, as necessary for the operation of the urban high school academy, prescribe the personnel's duties, and fix the personnel's compensation.

(2) By not later than November 1 of each year, each urban high school academy shall post all of the following information on its website that is accessible to the public:

(a) The average salary for new teachers and the average salary for veteran teachers employed by the urban high school academy or employed by an educational management organization and assigned to the urban high school academy, or, if there are fewer than 5 new teachers or 5 veteran teachers at the urban high school academy, the average salary for all teachers employed by the urban high school academy or employed by an educational management organization and assigned to the urban high school academy.

(b) The average salary for support staff employed by the urban high school academy or employed by an educational management organization and assigned to the urban high school academy.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "Educational management organization" means that term as defined in section 523c.

(b) "New teacher" means an individual who has held a teaching certificate for less than 5 years.

(c) "Support staff" includes, but is not limited to, student-facing paraprofessionals, food service workers, bus drivers, and literacy coaches.

(d) "Veteran teacher" means an individual who has held a teaching certificate for 5 or more years.

History: Add. 2003, Act 179, Imd. Eff. Oct. 3, 2003 ;-- Am. 2024, Act 214, Eff. Apr. 17, 2025
Compiler's Notes: Senate Bill 393 (SB 393) was enrolled on August 13, 2003, and presented to the governor for her approval on September 8, 2003, at 5:00 p.m. On September 18, 2003, the senate requested that the bill be returned to the senate. The governor granted the senate's request on that same date and returned the bill to that body (without objections), where a motion was made to vacate the enrollment and the motion prevailed. On September 23, 2003, the house of representatives approved a motion to send a letter to the senate agreeing with the senate's request that the governor return SB 393. Neither the Senate Journal nor the House Journal entries reveal any other action taken by the house of representatives regarding the return of SB 393.In order to determine whether SB 393 had become law, as requested, the attorney general examined whether SB 393 was recalled by concurrent action of the house of representatives and the senate within the 14-day period afforded the governor for vetoing a bill under the last sentence of Const 1963, art 4, § 33: “SB 393 was presented to the Governor on September 8, 2003, at 5:00 p.m. The 14-day period afforded for consideration, measured in hours and minutes, therefore expired on September 22, 2003 at 5:00 p.m. While the Senate had acted to recall the bill within that 14-day period (on September 18, 2003), the House did not. Its action concurring in the request to recall SB 393 was not taken until September 23, 2003. In the absence of concurrent action by both houses of the Legislature within the 14-day period, SB 393 was not effectively recalled and 'further legislative action thereon' was not authorized.” The attorney general declared that “in the absence of a return of the bill with objections, SB 393 therefore became law by operation of the last sentence of art 4, § 33.” OAG, 2003, No. 7139 (October 2, 2003).
Popular Name: Act 451