

STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Joint Committee On Ways and Means

**Fiscal:** Fiscal impact issued

**Revenue:** No Revenue Impact

**Action Date:** 06/05/15

**Action:** Do Pass The A-Eng Bill.

**Meeting Dates:** 06/05

**Vote:**

**Senate**

Yeas: 8 - Burdick, Devlin, Girod, Hansell, Johnson, Monroe, Roblan, Steiner Hayward

Exc: 4 - Shields, Thomsen, Whitsett, Winters

**House**

Yeas: 11 - Buckley, Gomberg, Huffman, Komp, McLane, Nathanson, Rayfield, Read, Whisnant, Whitsett, Williamson

Exc: 1 - Smith

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

The bill permits up to fifteen minutes of instruction in the classroom, provided when students are consuming breakfast, to be considered instructional time.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- It may be a barrier to teaching children effectively if they have not had breakfast.
- The bulk of the funding for the bill comes from the federal government.
- Need to watch the time used for instruction and make sure that breakfast time is an appropriate use of limited teaching time.
- Not being fed breakfast could make it harder for children to learn.
- The policy committee that the bill came from amended the bill to bumped up the instructional time, from what was originally 5 minutes, to now 15 minutes.

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:**

No amendment.

**BACKGROUND:**

OAR 581-022-1620 mandates that schools offer a minimum number of hours of instruction time annually to students, based upon the grade level of the student: 405 hours for kindergarten; 810 hours for grades 1–3; 900 hours for grades 4–8; and, 990 hours for grades 9–12. ORS 327.535 controls school breakfast programs, including relevant integration with federal law. House Bill 2846 allows 15 minutes each morning while students consume breakfast to be counted as instructional time. Many other states—including but not limited to Colorado, Massachusetts, and Washington—have similar “breakfast after the bell” programs, either by law or rule.