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SENATE BILL 6371

State of Washington 66th Legislature 2020 Regular Session

By Senators Hunt, Warnick, Saldaña, Liias, Brown, Wilson, L., Das, Van De Wege, and Nguyen

Read first time 01/15/20. Referred to Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education.

- AN ACT Relating to school library information and technology programs; amending RCW 28A.150.260 and 28A.320.240; adding a new section to chapter 28A.300 RCW; adding new sections to chapter 28A.630 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28A.320 RCW; and providing expiration dates.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.300 RCW to read as follows:
- 9 The superintendent of public instruction must oversee school 10 library information and technology programs, as defined in RCW 11 28A.320.240 by, at a minimum:
- 12 (1) Identifying a single point of contact at the office of the 13 superintendent of public instruction to respond to library 14 information and technology inquiries;
 - (2) Gathering and analyzing data related to the implementation of school library information and technology programs and the assessment of students' educational technology literacy and technology fluency;
- 18 (3) Assisting public schools with the effective implementation of school library information and technology programs;

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(4) Supporting public schools in evaluating how they are providing opportunities for every student to meet basic education technology literacy and fluency goals, under RCW 28A.150.210;

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- (5) Identifying and sharing assessments and other measures of students' knowledge and skill in the areas of educational technology literacy and technology fluency, as defined in RCW 28A.655.075; and
- (6) Producing, in consultation with the Washington state school directors' association, guidance for school districts on the best models and practices for school library information and technology programs.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 28A.630 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) By December 15, 2020, and by December 15, 2021, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, the office of the superintendent of public instruction shall submit to the appropriate committees of the legislature preliminary and final reports that include information about, and recommendations to improve, school library information and technology programs, as defined in RCW 28A.320.240. The final report must include the following elements at a minimum:
- 20 (a) A summary of previously compiled reports or studies on school library information and technology programs;
- (b) Data on school library information and technology programs, for example: The number and characteristics of schools with access to the programs and the number and characteristics of students served by the programs;
 - (c) A description of the best models and practices for school library information and technology programs;
 - (d) A summary of the capital needed to build space for a school library information and technology program in every public school and a strategy for meeting those needs starting with schools receiving funding under Title I, part A of the federal elementary and secondary education act of 1965 and small school districts;
 - (e) Recommendations to improve the quality of school library information and technology programs;
 - (f) Recommendations for strategies to achieve and measure equitable access to information and technology in all public schools;
- 37 (g) Recommendations for additional data collection and analysis 38 to determine whether access to school library information and 39 technology programs is equitable; and

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- (h) Recommendations for changes to state law and policy necessary to build and implement quality school library information and technology programs accessible by every public school student.
 - (2) This section expires June 30, 2022.

- 5 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 3.** A new section is added to chapter 28A.630 6 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The office of the superintendent of public instruction must conduct a study on the benefits of school library information and technology programs and teacher-librarians on student educational outcomes.
- 11 (2) By December 15, 2022, and in compliance with RCW 43.01.036, 12 the office of the superintendent of public instruction must report to 13 the appropriate committees of the legislature with the results of the 14 study required by subsection (1) of this section.
 - (3) This section expires December 15, 2023.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 28A.150.260 and 2018 c 266 s 101 are each amended to read as follows:
 - The purpose of this section is to provide for the allocation of state funding that the legislature deems necessary to support school districts in offering the minimum instructional program of basic education under RCW 28A.150.220. The allocation shall be determined as follows:
 - (1) The governor shall and the superintendent of public instruction may recommend to the legislature a formula for the distribution of a basic education instructional allocation for each common school district.
 - (2) (a) The distribution formula under this section shall be for allocation purposes only. Except as may be required under subsections (4) (b) and (c) and (9) of this section, chapter 28A.155, 28A.165, 28A.180, or 28A.185 RCW, or federal laws and regulations, nothing in this section requires school districts to use basic education instructional funds to implement a particular instructional approach or service. Nothing in this section requires school districts to maintain a particular classroom teacher-to-student ratio or other staff-to-student ratio or to use allocated funds to pay for particular types or classifications of staff. Nothing in this section entitles an individual teacher to a particular teacher planning period.

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(b) To promote transparency in state funding allocations, the superintendent of public instruction must report state per-pupil allocations for each school district for the general apportionment, special education, learning assistance, transitional bilingual, highly capable, and career and technical education programs. The superintendent must also report state general apportionment per-pupil allocations by grade for each school district. The superintendent must report this information in a user-friendly format on the main page of the office's web site and on school district apportionment reports. School districts must include a link to the superintendent's per-pupil allocations report on the main page of the school district's web site. In addition, the budget documents published by the legislature for the enacted omnibus operating appropriations act must report statewide average per-pupil allocations for general apportionment and the categorical programs listed in this subsection.

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- (3) (a) To the extent the technical details of the formula have been adopted by the legislature and except when specifically provided as a school district allocation, the distribution formula for the basic education instructional allocation shall be based on minimum staffing and nonstaff costs the legislature deems necessary to support instruction and operations in prototypical schools serving high, middle, and elementary school students as provided in this section. The use of prototypical schools for the distribution formula not constitute legislative intent that schools should be operated or structured in a similar fashion as the prototypes. Prototypical schools illustrate the level of resources needed to operate a school of a particular size with particular types and grade levels of students using commonly understood terms and inputs, such as class size, hours of instruction, and various categories of school staff. It is the intent that the funding allocations to school districts be adjusted from the school prototypes based on the actual number of annual average full-time equivalent students in each grade level at each school in the district and not based on the grade-level configuration of the school to the extent that data is available. The allocations shall be further adjusted from the school prototypes with minimum allocations for small schools and to reflect other factors identified in the omnibus appropriations act.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, prototypical schools are defined as follows:

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1	(i) A prototypical high school has six hundred average annual
2	full-time equivalent students in grades nine through twelve;
3	(ii) A prototypical middle school has four hundred thirty-two
4	average annual full-time equivalent students in grades seven and
5	eight; and
6	(iii) A prototypical elementary school has four hundred average
7	annual full-time equivalent students in grades kindergarten through
8	six.
9	(4)(a)(i) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical
10	school shall be based on the number of full-time equivalent classroom
11	teachers needed to provide instruction over the minimum required

9 (4)(a)(i) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical 10 school shall be based on the number of full-time equivalent classroom 11 teachers needed to provide instruction over the minimum required 12 annual instructional hours under RCW 28A.150.220 and provide at least 13 one teacher planning period per school day, and based on the 14 following general education average class size of full-time

15 equivalent students per teacher:

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16	General edu	cation
17	average clas	s size
18	Grades K-3	17.00
19	Grade 4	27.00
20	Grades 5-6	27.00
21	Grades 7-8	28.53
22	Grades 9-12	28.74

(ii) The minimum class size allocation for each prototypical high school shall also provide for enhanced funding for class size reduction for two laboratory science classes within grades nine through twelve per full-time equivalent high school student multiplied by a laboratory science course factor of 0.0833, based on the number of full-time equivalent classroom teachers needed to provide instruction over the minimum required annual instructional hours in RCW 28A.150.220, and providing at least one teacher planning period per school day:

32		Laboratory science
33		average class size
3 4	Grades 9-12	19.98

(b) (i) Beginning September 1, 2019, funding for average K-3 class sizes in this subsection (4) may be provided only to the extent of, and proportionate to, the school district's demonstrated actual class size in grades K-3, up to the funded class sizes.

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1 (ii) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall 2 develop rules to implement this subsection (4)(b). 3 (c)(i) The minimum allocation for each prototypical middle and high school shall also provide for full-time equivalent classroom 4 teachers based on the following number of full-time equivalent 5 6 students per teacher in career and technical education: 7 Career and technical 8 education average 9 class size Approved career and technical education offered at 10 11 23.00 12 Skill center programs meeting the standards established 13 by the office of the superintendent of public 14 20.00 15 (ii) Funding allocated under this subsection (4)(c) is subject to RCW 28A.150.265. 16 17 In addition, the omnibus appropriations act shall at 18 minimum specify: (i) A high-poverty average class size in schools where more than 19 20 fifty percent of the students are eligible for free and reduced-price 21 meals; and 22 (ii) A specialty average class size for advanced placement and international baccalaureate courses. 23 24 (5) (a) The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical 25 school shall include allocations for the following types of staff in addition to classroom teachers, except as provided in (b) of this 26 27 subsection: 28 Elementary Middle High 29 School School School 30 Principals, assistant principals, and other certificated building-level 31 1.253 1.353 1.880 32 Teacher-librarians, a function that includes information literacy, technology, 33 0.663 0.519 0.523 34 Health and social services: 35 School nurses. 0.076 0.060 0.096 36 Social workers. 0.042 0.006 0.015

Psychologists....

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0.017

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1	Guidance counselors, a function that includes parent outreach and graduation			
2	advising	0.493	1.216	2.539
3	Teaching assistance, including any aspect of educational instructional services			
4	provided by classified employees.	0.936	0.700	0.652
5	Office support and other noninstructional aides.	2.012	2.325	3.269
6	Custodians	1.657	1.942	2.965
7	Classified staff providing student and staff safety	0.079	0.092	0.141
8	Parent involvement coordinators	0.0825	0.00	0.00

- (b) Beginning September 1, 2021, in addition to funding allocated under (a) of this subsection, for school districts with a teacher-librarian to student ratio greater than that specified in (a) of this subsection for a prototypical school level, an additional allocation shall be provided for that prototypical school level to the extent of, and proportionate to, the school district's demonstrated ratio of teacher-librarians to students for that prototypical school level, up to a maximum allocation of 1.0 teacher-librarians.
- (c) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall develop rules to implement (b) of this subsection.
- 19 (6)(a) The minimum staffing allocation for each school district 20 to provide district-wide support services shall be allocated per one 21 thousand annual average full-time equivalent students in grades K-12 22 as follows:

23	Staff per 1,000
24	K-12 students
25	Technology
26	Facilities, maintenance, and grounds
27	Warehouse, laborers, and mechanics 0.332

- (b) The minimum allocation of staff units for each school district to support certificated and classified staffing of central administration shall be 5.30 percent of the staff units generated under subsections (4)(a) and (5) of this section and (a) of this subsection.
- (7) The distribution formula shall include staffing allocations to school districts for career and technical education and skill center administrative and other school-level certificated staff, as specified in the omnibus appropriations act.

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1	(8)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the minimum
2	allocation for each school district shall include allocations per
3	annual average full-time equivalent student for the following
4	materials, supplies, and operating costs as provided in the 2017-18
5	school year, after which the allocations shall be adjusted annually
6	for inflation as specified in the omnibus appropriations act:
7	Per annual average
8	full-time equivalent student
9	in grades K-12
10	Technology
11	Utilities and insurance
12	Curriculum and textbooks
13	Other supplies
14	Library materials
15	Instructional professional development for certificated and
16	classified staff
17	Facilities maintenance
18	Security and central office administration \$121.94
19	(b) In addition to the amounts provided in (a) of this
20	subsection, beginning in the 2014-15 school year, the omnibus
21	appropriations act shall provide the following minimum allocation for
22	each annual average full-time equivalent student in grades nine
23	through twelve for the following materials, supplies, and operating
24	costs, to be adjusted annually for inflation:
25	Per annual average
26	full-time equivalent student
27	in grades 9-12
28	Technology
29	Curriculum and textbooks
30	Other supplies
31	Library materials
32	Instructional professional development for certificated and
33	classified staff
34	(9) In addition to the amounts provided in subsection (8) of this
35	section and subject to RCW 28A.150.265, the omnibus appropriations
36	act shall provide an amount based on full-time equivalent student
37	enrollment in each of the following:

p. 8 SB 6371 (a) Exploratory career and technical education courses for students in grades seven through twelve;

- (b) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades nine through twelve offered in a high school; and
- (c) Preparatory career and technical education courses for students in grades eleven and twelve offered through a skill center.
- (10) In addition to the allocations otherwise provided under this section, amounts shall be provided to support the following programs and services:
- (a) (i) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students who are not meeting academic standards through the learning assistance program under RCW 28A.165.005 through 28A.165.065, allocations shall be based on the district percentage of students in grades K-12 who were eligible for free or reduced-price meals in the prior school year. The minimum allocation for the program shall provide for each level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 2.3975 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of fifteen learning assistance program students per teacher.
- (ii) In addition to funding allocated under (a)(i) of this subsection, to provide supplemental instruction and services for students who are not meeting academic standards in qualifying schools. A qualifying school means a school in which the three-year rolling average of the prior year total annual average enrollment that qualifies for free or reduced-price meals equals or exceeds fifty percent or more of its total annual average enrollment. The minimum allocation for this additional high poverty-based allocation must provide for each level of prototypical school resources to provide, on a statewide average, 1.1 hours per week in extra instruction with a class size of fifteen learning assistance program students per teacher, under RCW 28A.165.055, school districts must distribute the high poverty-based allocation to the schools that generated the funding allocation.
- (b)(i) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students whose primary language is other than English, allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in each school who are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.010 through 28A.180.080. The minimum allocation for each level of prototypical school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 4.7780 hours

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per week in extra instruction for students in grades kindergarten through six and 6.7780 hours per week in extra instruction for students in grades seven through twelve, with fifteen transitional bilingual instruction program students per teacher. Notwithstanding other provisions of this subsection (10), the actual per-student allocation may be scaled to provide a larger allocation for students needing more intensive intervention and a commensurate reduced allocation for students needing less intensive intervention, detailed in the omnibus appropriations act.

- (ii) To provide supplemental instruction and services for students who have exited the transitional bilingual program, allocations shall be based on the head count number of students in each school who have exited the transitional bilingual program within the previous two years based on their performance on the English proficiency assessment and are eligible for and enrolled in the transitional bilingual instruction program under RCW 28A.180.040(1)(g). The minimum allocation for each prototypical school shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 3.0 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen exited students per teacher.
 - (c) To provide additional allocations to support programs for highly capable students under RCW 28A.185.010 through 28A.185.030, allocations shall be based on 5.0 percent of each school district's full-time equivalent basic education enrollment. The minimum allocation for the programs shall provide resources to provide, on a statewide average, 2.1590 hours per week in extra instruction with fifteen highly capable program students per teacher.
 - (11) The allocations under subsections (4)(a), (5), (6), and (8) of this section shall be enhanced as provided under RCW 28A.150.390 on an excess cost basis to provide supplemental instructional resources for students with disabilities.
 - (12)(a) For the purposes of allocations for prototypical high schools and middle schools under subsections (4) and (10) of this section that are based on the percent of students in the school who are eligible for free and reduced-price meals, the actual percent of such students in a school shall be adjusted by a factor identified in the omnibus appropriations act to reflect underreporting of free and reduced-price meal eligibility among middle and high school students.
 - (b) Allocations or enhancements provided under subsections (4), (7), and (9) of this section for exploratory and preparatory career

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and technical education courses shall be provided only for courses approved by the office of the superintendent of public instruction under chapter 28A.700 RCW.

- (13) (a) This formula for distribution of basic education funds shall be reviewed biennially by the superintendent and governor. The recommended formula shall be subject to approval, amendment or rejection by the legislature.
- (b) In the event the legislature rejects the distribution formula recommended by the governor, without adopting a new distribution formula, the distribution formula for the previous school year shall remain in effect.
- (c) The enrollment of any district shall be the annual average number of full-time equivalent students and part-time students as provided in RCW 28A.150.350, enrolled on the first school day of each month, including students who are in attendance pursuant to RCW 28A.335.160 and 28A.225.250 who do not reside within the servicing school district. The definition of full-time equivalent student shall be determined by rules of the superintendent of public instruction and shall be included as part of the superintendent's biennial budget request. The definition shall be based on the minimum instructional hour offerings required under RCW 28A.150.220. Any revision of the present definition shall not take effect until approved by the house ways and means committee and the senate ways and means committee.
- 24 (d) The office of financial management shall make a monthly 25 review of the superintendent's reported full-time equivalent students 26 in the common schools in conjunction with RCW 43.62.050.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 5. A new section is added to chapter 28A.320 RCW to read as follows:
- By September 1, 2022, each school district must adopt or amend:

 (1) A policy that acknowledges the requirement for boards of directors to provide every student with access to school library information and technology programs as specified in RCW 28A.320.240; and (2) procedures that describe how students can access school library information and technology resources and materials.
- **Sec. 6.** RCW 28A.320.240 and 2015 c 27 s 1 are each amended to 36 read as follows:
- 37 (1) The purpose of this section is to identify quality criteria 38 for school library information and technology programs that support

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the student learning goals under RCW 28A.150.210, the essential academic learning requirements under RCW 28A.655.070, and high school graduation requirements adopted under RCW 28A.230.090.

- (2) Every board of directors shall provide resources and materials for the operation of school library information and technology programs ((as the board deems necessary for the proper education of the district's students or as otherwise required by law or rule of the superintendent of public instruction)) so that every student in the school district has access to these programs.
- (3) "Teacher-librarian" means a certificated teacher with a library media endorsement under rules adopted by the professional educator standards board.
- (4) "School library information and technology program" means a school-based program that is staffed by a certificated teacher-librarian and provides a broad, flexible array of services, resources, and instruction that support student mastery of the essential academic learning requirements and state standards in all subject areas and the implementation of the district's school improvement plan.
- (5) The teacher-librarian, through the school library information and technology program, shall collaborate as an instructional partner to help all students meet the content goals in all subject areas, and assist high school students completing high school and beyond plans required for graduation.
- (6) The teacher-librarian's duties may include, but are not limited to, collaborating with his or her schools to:
- (a) Integrate information and technology into curriculum and instruction, including but not limited to instructing other certificated staff about using and integrating information and technology literacy into instruction through workshops, modeling lessons, and individual peer coaching;
- (b) Provide information management instruction to students and staff about how to effectively use emerging learning technologies for school and lifelong learning, as well as in the appropriate use of computers and mobile devices in an educational setting;
- 36 (c) Help teachers and students efficiently and effectively access 37 the highest quality information available while using information 38 ethically;

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(d) Instruct students in digital citizenship including how to be critical consumers of information and provide guidance about thoughtful and strategic use of online resources; and

(e) Create a culture of reading in the school community by developing a diverse, student-focused collection of materials that ensures all students can find something of quality to read and by facilitating school-wide reading initiatives along with providing individual support and guidance for students.

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