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## Education Committee

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### SSB 6474

**Brief Description:** Creating a pilot project for tribal compact schools.

**Sponsors:** Senate Committee on Early Learning & K-12 Education (originally sponsored by Senators McCoy, Sheldon, Chase, Conway, Frockt, Hasegawa, Hunt, Kuderer, Palumbo, Rolfes, Saldaña and Van De Wege).

#### Brief Summary of Substitute Bill

- Establishes a pilot project for schools subject to a state-tribal education compact that allows these schools to explore and implement modifications to provisions governing student attendance, the required number of days in a school year, and assessments required for high school graduation.
- Requires the Office of Native Education to collaborate with each school participating in the pilot project.
- Establishes reporting requirements for the schools participating in the pilot and expires the pilot on August 1, 2023.

**Hearing Date:** 2/19/18

**Staff:** Ethan Moreno (786-7386).

#### **Background:**

##### State-Tribal Education Compacts.

Legislation adopted in 2013 authorized the Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI) to enter into state-tribal education compacts. In accordance with the legislation, the SPI was granted authority to receive applications for state-tribal compacts, approve or disapprove compacts, and execute compacts.

Five schools or school systems in Washington operate according to the terms of a state-tribal education compact:

- Chief Kitsap Academy;

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- Lummi Nation Schools;
- Muckleshoot Tribal School;
- Quileute Tribal School; and
- Wa He Lut Indian School.

State-tribal education compacts must satisfy certain content requirements, including provisions regarding:

- the delineation of the respective roles and responsibilities;
- compliance;
- dispute resolution, which may include nonjudicial processes such as mediation;
- the term or length of the contract and whether or not it is renewable; and
- termination of the compact.

A school that is the subject of a state-tribal education compact must operate according to the terms of its compact. These schools are generally exempt from all state statutes and rules applicable to school districts and school district boards of directors. This exemption does not apply to statutes and rules made applicable in the compact or to specifically delineated statutory requirements that, for example, require compliance with provisions obligating:

- delivery of the state's program of basic education, including providing instruction in the state's essential academic learning requirements (EALRs);
- compulsory coursework provisions; and
- the employment of certificated instructional staff.

State-tribal education compacts approved by the SPI also require the schools to, among other educational program obligations, participate in statewide student assessments required under state and federal law.

Legislative actions may affect the functioning of schools that are the subject of a state-tribal education compact, as the schools are subject to and must comply with enacted legislation that governs their operation and management.

#### Office of Native Education.

In 2011 the Legislature created the Office of Native Education (ONE) within the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI). Subject to the availability of funding, the ONE is tasked with numerous duties, including:

- providing assistance to school districts in meeting the educational needs of American Indian and Alaska Native students;
- facilitating the development and implementation of curricula and instructional materials in native languages, culture and history, and the concept of tribal sovereignty;
- facilitating the inclusion of native language programs in school districts' curricula; and
- preparing annual reports to the Governor, the Legislature, and the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs regarding the state of Indian education and the implementation of state laws regarding Indian education.

#### Basic Education.

The Legislature establishes the minimum instructional program of basic education that must be offered by school districts. Among other requirements, the state's program of basic education obligates school districts to:

- provide instruction in the EALRs, the grade-level learning standards developed by the OSPI; and
- have their educational program accessible to all students who are at least five and less than 21 years of age for a minimum of 180 days per school year.

In accordance with the state's program of basic education, school districts are also required to provide a specified minimum number of instructional hours per year, which are defined as those hours during which students are provided the opportunity to engage in educational activity planned by, and under the direction of, school district staff.

School districts may enrich the instructional program of basic education through additional services, programs, or activities that the district determines to be appropriate for the education of the school district's students.

#### Waivers.

School districts may seek waivers for certain laws and rules under prescribed circumstances. For example, the State Board of Education (SBE) may grant waivers from requirements of the state's program of basic education, including minimum instruction hours and the length of the school year, if the waivers are necessary to implement "a local plan to provide for all students in the district an effective education system that is designed to enhance the educational program for each student."

The SBE is also authorized to grant waivers from the 180-day school year requirement to districts that "propose to operate one or more schools on a flexible calendar for purposes of economy and efficiency." This waiver is limited to five or fewer districts, and eligible districts may not have more than 500 students.

#### Mandatory School Attendance and Excused Absences.

In general, the parents or guardians of any child who is at least eight years old and under the age of 18 must compel the child to attend the applicable public school, and the child has the responsibility to attend for the full time when school is in session. Numerous exceptions exist for this requirement, examples of which include:

- the child is attending a private school or is receiving home-based instruction;
- the child is physically or mentally unable to attend school;
- the child is temporarily excused at the request of his or her parents or guardians for purposes agreed upon by the school authorities and the parent; and
- the parents approve of the absence, for up to two days per school year, for a reason of faith or conscience, or an organized activity conducted under the auspices of a religious denomination, church, or religious organization.

#### Statewide Student Assessment System.

The SPI, in consultation with the SBE, is authorized to maintain and revise a statewide academic assessment system to measure student knowledge and skills on state learning standards and to use it for purposes of state and federal accountability. The state assessment system must cover the content areas of reading, writing, mathematics, and science for elementary, middle, and high school years.

The federal Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) requires states to assess students based on state learning standards in reading and mathematics in each of grades three through eight and one high school grade, as well as in science in at least one grade in elementary, middle, and high school. The ESSA also requires that each state administer high-quality annual assessments to at least 95 percent of all students in reading or language arts, mathematics, and science.

In Washington, the earning of a Certificate of Academic Achievement (CAA) or a Certificate of Individual Achievement (CIA) is one of the requirements for graduation from a public high school. To obtain a CAA, a student must either meet state standards on required statewide assessments or demonstrate proficiencies through alternative options approved by the Legislature, provided the student has taken the applicable assessment at least once. Students requiring special education who are not appropriately assessed by the state assessment system, even with accommodations, may earn a CIA through a variety of ways to demonstrate skills and abilities commensurate with their individual education programs.

### **Summary of Bill:**

A pilot project is established for schools that are the subject of a state-tribal education compact (tribal compact schools) to explore and implement options related to:

- modifying school attendance and school year length requirements to accommodate cultural, fisheries, and agricultural events; and
- replacing graduation testing requirements with culturally relevant and community-based standards.

Tribal compact schools participating in the pilot project may develop various options in implementing the pilot, including but not limited to:

- obtaining a waiver to the requirement mandating 180 days per school year;
- developing curriculum that links student learning with engagement in cultural, fisheries, and agricultural programs and that is aligned to Washington's content standards;
- counting student participation in cultural, fisheries, or agricultural programs as instructional days;
- categorizing the participation in cultural or agricultural events as an excused absence;
- exploring ways that cultural and agricultural events are reflected in data concerning absenteeism; and
- replacing state mandatory graduation testing requirements with culturally relevant and community-based standards.

The ONE must collaborate with each tribal education compact school participating in the pilot project. The ONE must review any terms of the compact that relate to the school's pilot project. If appropriate, the SPI must convene a government-to-government meeting with the tribal compact school for the purpose of revising the compact to reflect the terms of the pilot project.

The pilot project provisions may not be construed to limit the amount of funding allocated to tribal compact schools participating in the pilot project.

Tribal compact schools participating in the pilot project must submit a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature and the OSPI every two years. The reports must include a recommendation of whether the pilot project should be modified, continued, or expanded.

The pilot project expires on August 1, 2023.

**Appropriation:** None.

**Fiscal Note:** Available.

**Effective Date:** The bill takes effect 90 days after adjournment of the session in which the bill is passed.