2021 -- H 5839

LC001736

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2021

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION DYSLEXIA - THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL FOR DYSLEXIA ACT

Introduced By: Representatives Quattrocchi, Place, Filippi, Nardone, and Price

<u>Date Introduced:</u> February 24, 2021

Referred To: House Education

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

| 1 | SECTION 1. Title 16 of the General Laws entitled "EDUCATION" is hereby amended by |
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| 2 | adding thereto the following chapter: |
| 3 | CHAPTER 67.3 |
| 4 | THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL FOR DYSLEXIA ACT |
| 5 | <u>16-67.3-1. Short title.</u> |
| 6 | This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Rhode Island School for Dyslexia |
| 7 | Act." |
| 8 | 16-67.3-2. Legislative findings. |
| 9 | (1) Dyslexia is a specific learning disability that is neurobiological in origin, characterized |
| 10 | by difficulties with accurate or fluent word recognition and by poor spelling and decoding abilities |
| 11 | that typically result from a deficiency in the phonological component of language. |
| 12 | (2) Twenty percent (20%) of school-aged children in the United States are dyslexic. |
| 13 | (3) Approximately eighty-percent (80%) of children placed in special education for |
| 14 | learning disabilities are dyslexic. |
| 15 | (4) Dyslexia does not reflect an overall defect in language, but a localized weakness within |
| 16 | the phonologic module of the brain, where sounds of language are put together to form words or |
| 17 | break words down into sounds. |

(5) Most children identified as having characteristics of dyslexia and related disorders can

| 1 | be remediated successfully by explicit, systematic, multisensory instruction in phonics and |
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| 2 | morphology. |
| 3 | (6) When intervention is delayed, it takes four (4) times as long to intervene in fourth grade |
| 4 | as it does in late kindergarten because of brain development and because of the increase in content |
| 5 | for students to learn as they grow older. |
| 6 | 16-67.3-3. Rhode Island school for dyslexia. |
| 7 | (a) Upon the submission of all requirements pursuant to § 16-77.2-2 the commissioner is |
| 8 | hereby directed to authorize the creation of a charter school to admit all children found to have |
| 9 | identifying characteristics for dyslexia, dyscalculia, or dysgraphia, eligible to attend public school, |
| 10 | or a charter school, subject to space limitations, with an explicit mission and purpose to educate |
| 11 | children found to have dyslexia, through a multi-sensory phonics based Orton-Gillingham Infused |
| 12 | approach. |
| 13 | (b) There shall be two (2) alternative education campuses, one located at Rhode Island |
| 14 | college, and a second located at the university of Rhode Island. |
| 15 | (1) The initial alternative education campus located at Rhode Island college shall be |
| 16 | operational within one year of the passage of this act, and the second alternative education campus |
| 17 | will be operational within two (2) years of the passage of this act. |
| 18 | (c) If the number of applications exceeds the capacity of a program, class, grade level, or |
| 19 | building, students must be accepted based on the severity of dyslexia. If the applications exceed |
| 20 | the capacity of the program, class, grade level, or building, additional space must be made available |
| 21 | by the following calendar school year. |
| 22 | (d) The dyslexic charter school may give enrollment priority to a sibling of a dyslexic pupil |
| 23 | currently enrolled and attending, as long as said sibling has a diagnosis of dyslexia, or who, within |
| 24 | the last six (6) years, attended the school for at least one complete academic year. The charter |
| 25 | school must also give enrollment preference to students enrolled in the charter school for dyslexia |
| 26 | the previous school year. |
| 27 | (e) The principle of the dyslexia charter schools shall have the requisite knowledge and |
| 28 | experience in a direct, explicit, multisensory, phonics based, structured, sequential, diagnostic, and |
| 29 | prescriptive way of teaching literacy, have completed the IMSE comprehensive thirty (30) hour |
| 30 | Orton-Gillingham training, and have experience in the indices of teaching children who have |
| 31 | dyslexia, dyscalculia, or dysgraphia, including the use of assistive technology, assistive software |
| 32 | programs, and evaluating the children without the use of testing or grading. |
| 33 | (f) The teachers of the dyslexia charter schools shall have the requisite knowledge and |
| 34 | experience in a direct explicit multisensory phonics based structured sequential diagnostic and |

| 1 | prescriptive way of teaching literacy, as well as having completed the IMSE comprehensive thirty |
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| 2 | (30) hour Orton-Gillingham training. |
| 3 | (g) The reading specialist schools shall have the requisite knowledge and experience in a |
| 4 | direct, explicit, multisensory, phonics based, structured, sequential, diagnostic, and prescriptive |
| 5 | way of teaching literacy, as well as having completed the IMSE comprehensive thirty (30) hour |
| 6 | Orton-Gillingham training, as well as giving completed the IMSE intermediate thirty (30) hour |
| 7 | Orron-Gillingham training. |
| 8 | (h) Both schools shall create a governing board, comprised of two (2) parents of currently |
| 9 | enrolled children, one parent of a dyslexic student who has graduated eighth grade from the charter |
| 0 | school, the principle and one teacher from the charter school, a representative from academia versed |
| 1 | in the science of reading, and a representative from an established dyslexic school within the United |
| 2 | States. |
| 3 | (i) The board shall meet monthly and as needed, to receive a report from the principle, and |
| 4 | to make necessary decisions pertaining in the school. |
| 5 | (j) The Rhode Island school for dyslexia shall be exempt from state mandated testing due |
| 6 | to the unique characteristics of the school population. |
| 7 | (k) The dyslexic charter schools shall be named "The Rhode Island school for dyslexia", |
| 8 | and shall have a motto "Strength, Determination, Fortitude". |
| 9 | SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage. |
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EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION DYSLEXIA - THE RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL FOR DYSLEXIA ACT

- 1 This act would establish a charter school for students with dyslexia.
- 2 This act would take effect upon passage.

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