

Quality Education Investment Act (QEIA) *Williams v. State of California Settlement*

WHAT IS REQUIRED?

Education Code section 52055.740 (b)(4) requires QEIA funded schools by the end of the school year to meet all of the requirements of the settlement agreement in *Williams v. State of California*.

These requirements include:

- Ensuring students have sufficient instructional materials;
- Ensuring school facilities pose no emergency or urgent threat to health and safety;
- Ensuring there are no teacher vacancies or misassignments.

These requirements are monitored by County Superintendents through documentation reviews and annual visits.

NOTE: QEIA funded schools that are not listed to receive monitoring visits and associated documentation reviews as a result of the *Williams* settlement are required as a condition of receiving QEIA funds to meet the *Williams* requirements, including visits and documentation reviews by the County Superintendent. County Superintendents conducted visits to these QEIA schools beginning in fall of the 2008-09 school year.

HOW IS THIS MONITORED?

County Superintendents will review county-generated quarterly and annual reports of the *Williams* monitoring visits and documentation reviews for QEIA schools and the resolution of any issues that may have been identified in the reviews. All non-compliance issues must be resolved by the QEIA school by the end of the school year to meet compliance with the *Williams* requirements for QEIA.

Example 1: A *Williams* review identifies a teacher vacancy which occurs if, after 20 working days after a school semester begins, no permanent teacher was assigned to teach the class for the entire year/semester. The QEIA school has until the end of the school year to correct the vacancy with the permanent assignment of a teacher.

Example 2: A *Williams* review determines that a teacher was not properly assigned to a class. The misassignment at the QEIA school must be resolved within 30 days but no later than the end of the school year when the data are reported to the CA Commission on Teacher Credentialing.

Example 3: A *Williams* review determines that there are extreme deficiencies as determined on the Facilities Inspection Tool (FIT). The QEIA school must show evidence of repair to the facility by the end of the school year. QEIA schools inspected

close to the end of a school year may not have adequate time to remedy deficiencies. It may be beneficial to inspect QEIA school earlier in the school year.

Example 4: A *Williams* review determines that the school facility is not in “good repair,” as determined by an overall ranking of “fair” or “poor” on the Facilities Inspection Tool (FIT), but the condition of the facilities does not pose an emergency or urgent threat to students (extreme deficiency). For meeting the *Williams* compliance requirements under QEIA, compliance in facilities is based on an overall ranking of “good” or “exemplary” as determined on the FIT. Deficiencies noted by an overall ranking of “fair” or “poor” will necessitate that the QEIA school resolve deficiencies by the end of the school year in which the deficiencies were noted.

For facilities repair status, districts should communicate facility repair status with COE *Williams* oversight staff to ensure proper documentation and accountability on the QEIA report.

HOW DOES A SCHOOL MEET ITS TARGET?

Information regarding the *Williams* settlement requirements and information on county monitoring is posted on the CCSESA website at www.ccsesa.org under special Projects>Williams Settlement Oversight and the link to “training materials.” Each County Superintendent establishes local schedules for school visits and documentation reviews based on statutory timelines.