## A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE BLIND PERSONS' AND LITERACY RIGHTS AND EDUCATION ACT.

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1	SECT	ION 1. Chapter 302A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
2	amended b	y adding a new part to be appropriately designated and
3	to read a	s follows:
4	"PART	. THE BLIND PERSONS' LITERARY RIGHTS AND EDUCATION ACT
5	§302	A-A Purpose. The purpose of this part is to:
6	(1)	Assure that the individualized education program of
7		each blind or visually impaired child includes
8		provisions for instruction in braille and the use of
9		braille appropriate to the child's current and future
10		literacy needs;
11	(2)	Establish standards of proficiency and instruction;
12	(3)	Require that publishers who sell educational textbooks
13		to the State provide electronic versions in braille;
14		and
15	(4)	Require teachers certified in the education of blind
16		and visually impaired children to be competent in

1	reading and writing braille, as part of the teachers'		
2	certification and renewal process.		
3	§302A-B Definitions. As used in this part, "blind or		
4	visually impaired child" means an individual who is eligible for		
5	special education services and who:		
6	(1) Has a visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better		
7	eye with correcting lenses or has a limited field of		
8	vision such that the widest diameter subtends an		
9	angular distance of no greater than twenty degrees; or		
10	(2) Has a medically indicated expectation of visual		
11	deterioration.		
12	§302A-C Individualized education program. In developing		
13	the individualized education program in the case of a child who		
14	is blind or visually impaired, provision shall be made for		
15	instruction in braille and the use of braille unless the		
16	individualized education program team determines, after an		
17	evaluation of the child's reading and writing skills, needs, and		
18	appropriate reading and writing media, including an evaluation		
19	of the child's future needs for instruction in braille or the		
20	use of braille, that the instruction or use is not appropriate		
21	for the child. Nothing in this section requires the exclusive		
22	use of braille if other special education services are		

- 1 appropriate to the child's educational needs. The provision of
- 2 other appropriate services shall not preclude braille use or
- 3 instruction.
- 4 §302A-D Standards of competency and instruction.
- 5 Instruction in braille reading and writing shall be sufficient
- 6 to enable each blind or visually impaired child to communicate
- 7 effectively and efficiently at the same level of proficiency
- 8 expected of the child's peers of comparable ability and grade
- 9 level. The child's individualized education program shall
- 10 specify:
- 11 (1) How braille instruction will be implemented as the
- primary mode for learning through integration with
- other classroom activities;
- 14 (2) The date on which braille instruction will commence;
- 15 (3) The length of the period of instruction and the
- 16 frequency and duration of a typical instructional
- 17 session;
- 18 (4) The level of competency in braille reading and writing
- 19 to be achieved by the end of the period and the
- 20 objective assessment measures to be used;
- 21 (5) The child's level of competency in braille; and

22

1	(6) Whether a decision has been made under section 302A-C	
2	that braille instruction or use is not required for	
3	the child.	
4	§302A-E Instructional materials. All publishers of	
5	textbooks, including texts in electronic media sold to the State	
6	or any local education agency, including postsecondary	
7	institutions, shall furnish an electronic version in which the	
8	content:	
9	(1) Is encoded in text suitable for conversion into	
10	braille or synthesized speech; and	
11	(2) Has been prepared using a markup language that	
12	maintains the structural integrity of the information	
13	and can be processed by braille translation software.	
14	§302A-F Certification. As part of the certification and	
15	renewal process, teachers certified in the education of blind	
16	and visually impaired children shall be required to demonstrate	
17	competence in reading and writing braille. The Hawaii teacher	
18	standards board may not issue or renew a license to teach the	
19	visually impaired unless the applicant demonstrates, based upon	
20	standards adopted by the National Library Science for the Blind	
21	and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, that the	

applicant is proficient in reading and writing braille."

HB1504 HD1 HMS 2007-1905

- 1 SECTION 2. In codifying the new part added to chapter
- 2 302A, Hawaii Revised Statutes, by section 1 of this Act, the
- 3 revisor of statutes shall substitute appropriate section numbers
- 4 for the letters used in designating the new sections in this
- 5 Act.
- 6 SECTION 3. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2007.

## Report Title:

Education; Braille Standards

## Description:

Assures that the individualized education program of each blind or visually impaired child includes provisions for instruction in braille and the use of braille appropriate to the child's current and future literacy needs. Establishes standards of proficiency and instruction. Requires that publishers who sell educational textbooks to the State provide electronic versions in braille. Requires teachers certified in the education of blind and visually impaired children to be competent in reading and writing braille, as part of the teachers' certification and renewal process. (HB1504 HD1)