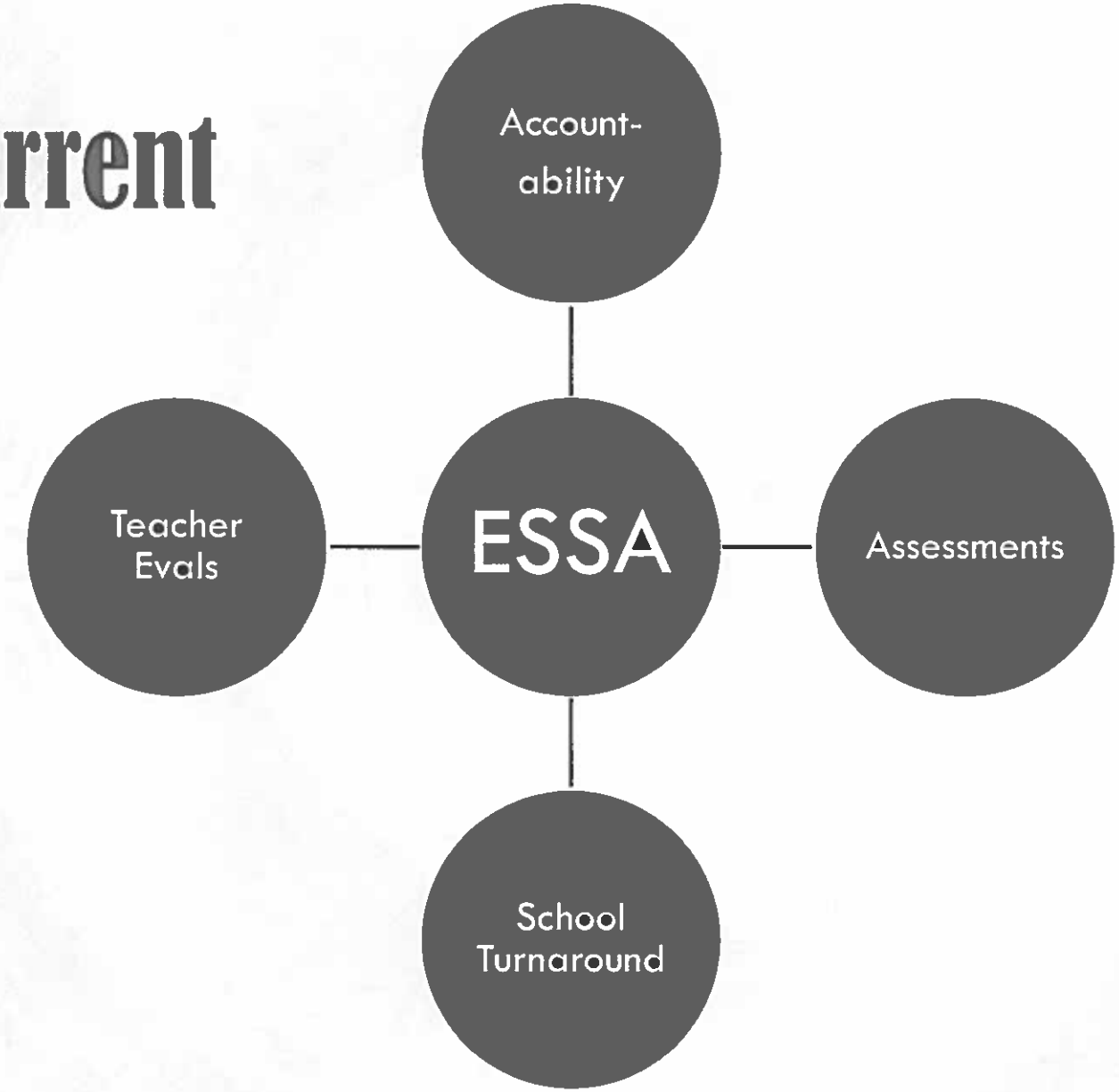
About NCSL

- Instrumentality of all 50 state and territorial legislatures
- Bipartisan
- Provides research, technical assistance and opportunities to exchange ideas
- Advocates on behalf of legislatures before the federal government

NCSL is committed to the success of state legislators and staff. Founded in 1975, we are a respected bipartisan organization providing states support, ideas, connections and a strong voice on Capitol Hill.

Areas of Current Activity



Accountability

States operating under Waivers and/or exploring new, better options

- In 2015, 94 bills introduced on accountability & 45 enacted

States now have flexibility to implement creative systems

- In 2016, 105 bills introduced on assessments & 23 enacted – continued robust conversation

- In 2017, predict legislatures to continue to debate new approaches to accountability

Source: NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website
http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

Assessments

States operating under systems

- In 2015, 332 bills introduced on assessments & 160 enacted – by far most ever!

ESSA (same 95% rule, more flexibility)

- In 2016, 335 bills introduced on assessments & 64 enacted – continued robust conversation

States reexamine and redesign assessments

- In 2017, predict legislatures to continue to debate the best use of assessments

Source: NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website
http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

School Turnaround

Turnaround strategies previously dictated by feds

- In 2015, little to no legislative directly addressing turnaround

Now states have new flexibility

- In 2016, little to no legislation directly addressing turnaround

States will implement new strategies

- In 2017, predict legislatures to take up debate on best turnaround strategies

Source: NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website
http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

Teacher Evaluations

States implementing new evals that include multiple measures of student achievement

- In 2015, only 10 bills introduced on teacher evals & only 2 enacted – the least activity in five years!

States debate whether to keep student achievement component

- In 2016, 112 bills introduced on teacher evals & 7 enacted – a rebust debate!

States will continue to debate inclusion of student achievement in teacher evals

- In 2017, predict legislatures to continue to debate the best use of assessments

Source: NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website

http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

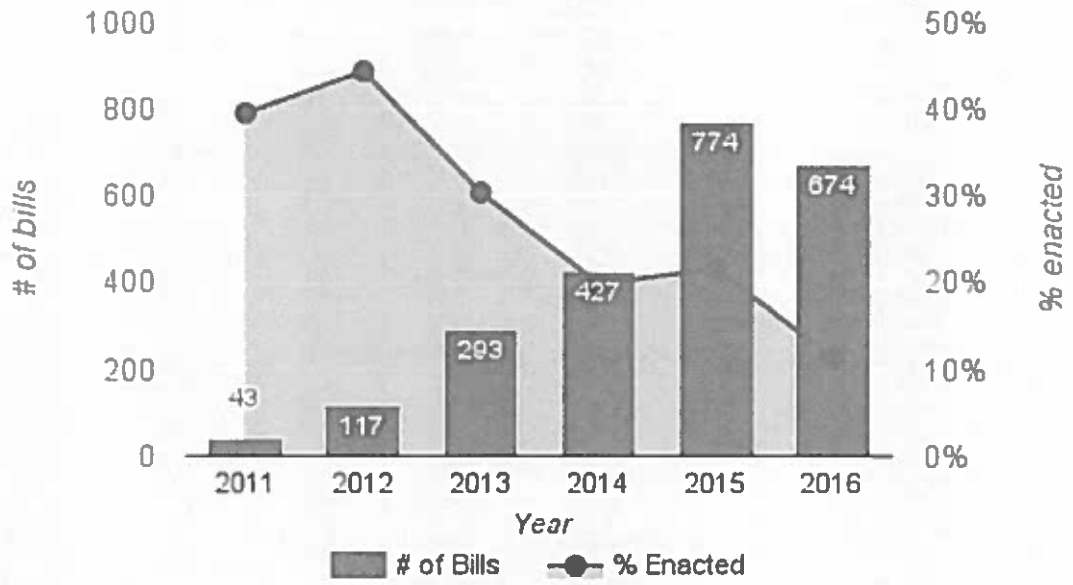
This website allows interested parties to track state legislation addressing college and career readiness state standards, including the Common Core State Standards (CCSS).

2016 Legislation Overview

NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website

http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

Click **HERE** to access 2016 charts and graphs.

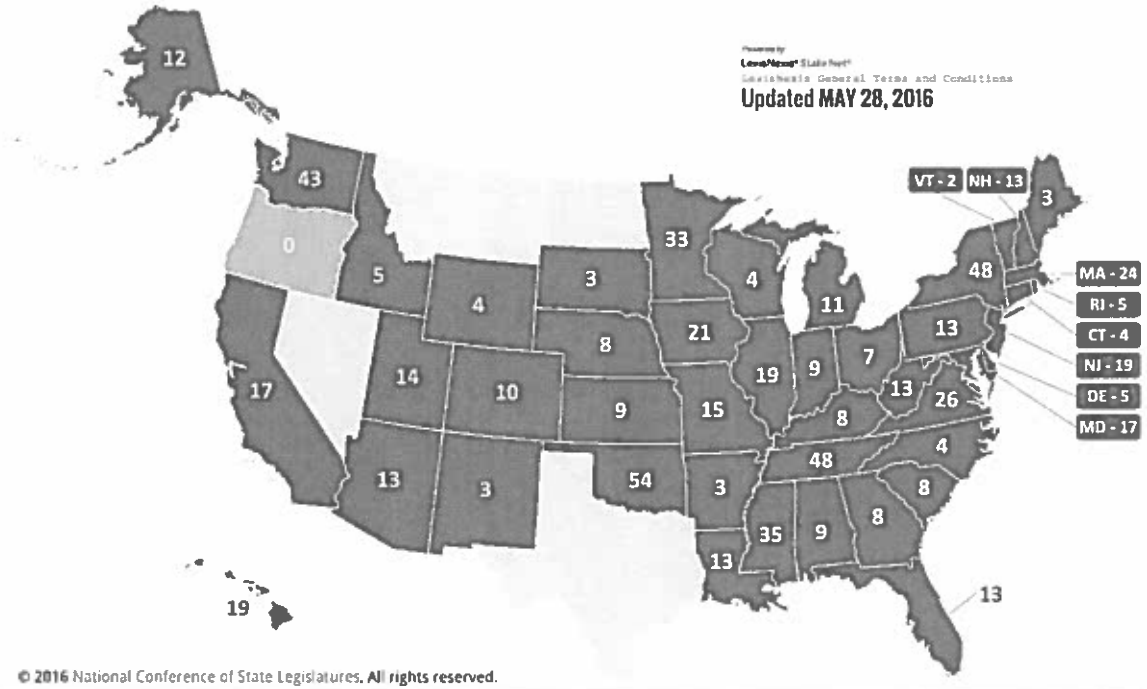


NCSL's College and Career Readiness Legislative Tracking Website

http://www.ccrslegislation.info/

Or **click** on an individual state to access its legislative record.

Last updated **May 28, 2016**.



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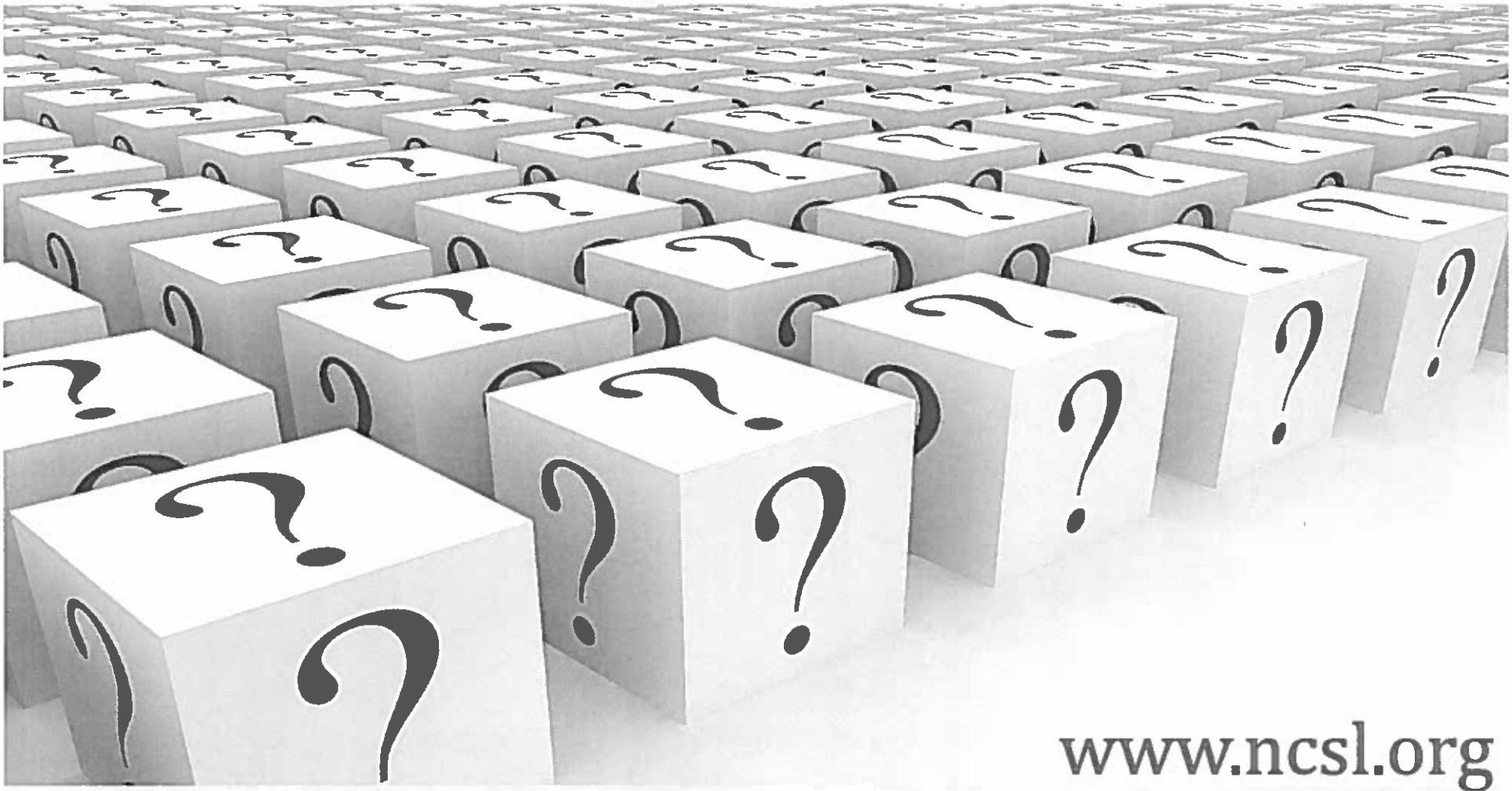

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$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

The Every Student Succeeds Act:

A Briefing for Michigan

Lee Posey
State-Federal Relations Division
National Conference of State Legislatures

Meet ESSA,
the Every Student Succeeds Act

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

"...the largest devolution of federal control to the states in a quarter century."

?

So...what's in the bill for states?

- Provision for stakeholder consultation
- Prohibitions on Secretarial/federal authority
- New approach for accountability
  - ❖No more AYP!

Implementation Timeline

- Negotiated rulemaking sessions on assessments and "supplement, not supplant" in March and April
- Work on regulating other provisions (accountability, state plans) of ESSA occurring now at U.S. ED
- Current ESEA flexibility waivers end as of 8/1/2016
- Full implementation in the 2017-2018 school year

Increased state responsibility for:

- Accountability
- Assessments
- Turning around low-performing schools and focusing on the performance of struggling students

Teacher/Leader Policy

- Waiver requirement for teacher evaluation based on student growth as a significant factor goes away
- Teacher equity plans still required
- Options to use Title II to support school leaders

State Accountability Systems

- Required indicators
  - Academic Achievement—measured by proficiency on annual assessments; for high schools states may also include a student growth measure
  - Academic Progress—for elementary and secondary schools that aren't high schools
  - Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency
  - School Quality or Student Success
  - Graduation Rate—for high schools
- Academic measures must weigh more heavily than other indicators; test participation must be incorporated into the accountability system

Provisions Regarding Subgroups of Students

- States must continue to disaggregate data by student subgroup at the state, LEA, and school level and set goals for the subgroups
- State accountability systems must identify any school in which a subgroup of students is consistently underperforming for targeted support and improvement.
  - Economically disadvantaged students
  - Students from major racial and ethnic groups
  - Children with disabilities
  - English learners

Which schools require intervention?

- Schools that are in the bottom five percent
- Any high school failing to graduate 1/3 or more of its students
- Any school in which a subgroup of students is consistently underperforming

Assessments:
What didn't change from No Child Left Behind

- NCLB schedule of required statewide assessments
- Emphasis on every child being tested
  - 95% participation rate
  - If a parent opts a child out, no provision to remove the child from the calculation of the rate

Assessments: New role, some flexibility

- Statewide assessments are one indicator in a multi-indicator system
- States can use federal assessment funds to audit their assessments
- General flexibility
  - Multiple measures of student achievement (may measure growth, may be delivered in the form of portfolios, projects, or extended performance tasks)
  - Use single summative or interim assessments resulting in a single summative assessment

Assessments: Options

- Use of a locally selected, state approved "nationally recognized" high school assessment
- Exception for advanced math in the 8th grade
- Innovative assessment pilot (not part of negotiated rulemaking)

Assessments:
Innovative Assessment Flexibility Pilot

- Initially seven states (including consortium option)
- Waiting for additional information from U.S. ED
- Assessments can be administered by a subset of LEAs—but intent is to scale up to statewide use

Assessments: Inclusion and Accommodations

- Alternate assessments for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities
  - Cap… states can only give these to 1% of students in a given subject
  - Individual districts can exceed the cap
  - States can get a waiver from the 1% requirement
  - No federal definition of "most significant cognitive disabilities," but federal parameters
- Tests for English Language Learners
  - In general, a state must assess ELLs with "appropriate" accommodations
  - Assessments must be in the language most likely to yield accurate, reliable information about what the student knows and can do
  - Students must be assessed in reading/language arts in English if they have been in the U.S. for three years (and for two more years on a case by case basis)

What kind of assistance do states have generally for school and student support?

- Title I funding set aside (7%) to be used for school improvement (instead of the NCLB School Improvement Grants)
- New Student Support and Academic Enrichment grants, broad uses

New Student Support and Academic Enrichment (SSAE) Grants

- Purposes
  - Provide all students with access to a well-rounded education;
  - Improve school conditions for student learning; and
  - Improve the use of technology in order to improve the academic achievement and digital literacy of all students
- Funding for Michigan <u>if fully funded</u>
  - Estimated to receive $55,862,000 (source: FFIS)

Other Title I Issues

- Portability…not in the bill, but there's a weighted student funding pilot that could allow some districts to experiment
- No formula change, but will study
- Accountability provisions for English Language Learners moved to Title I (previously Title III)

Title II Changes

- Formula for Part A (Supporting Effective Instruction) grants amended
  - Gradual shift from 65% based on share of children in poverty and 35% based on share of children overall to 80% based on share in poverty and 20% overall by FY 2020
  - Gradually eliminates hold harmless allotment (by FY 2023)
- Michigan
  - Estimated impact of formula, hold harmless change from FY 2017 to FY 2023
    - Decrease of 26%
    - From $91,376,000 in FY 2015 (actual) to $ 67,587,000 in FY 2023 (estimated)

Early Education Provisions

- Preschool development grants-- $250 million
- Literacy grants allowable use
- Other permissive uses of funding for early education

QUESTIONS? COMMENTS?

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