

Summary of Major Changes for Introduction

On Thursday, February 9, House Education and the Workforce Committee Chairman John Kline will formally introduce the *Student Success Act* and the *Encouraging Innovation and Effective Teachers Act*, which comprise the final pieces of the committee's efforts to reauthorize ESEA. The following changes have been made for introduction:

Student Success Act

- Adjusts the authorization levels to factor in the across-the-board rescission included in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act.
- Restores the state administrative cap in Title I, included in current law, to ensure that funds flow to school districts to serve low-income students.
- Clarifies the student subgroups for which states and districts are responsible for accountability and reporting, consistent with current law.
- Shortens the timeline for states to have accountability systems, academic standards, and assessments implemented from six years to two years to ensure transparency of school performance for parents and communities.
- Allows states to develop and implement computer adaptive assessments.
- Encourages states to emphasize the attainment of a regular high school diploma in the Neglected and Delinquent program.
- Rewrites and updates the Rural Education Achievement Program, consistent with current law.
- Strengthens the consultation process between school districts and private school officials when determining how services will be provided, clarifies the funds to which equitable services apply, and conforms compliance provisions between Title I and Title V.

Encouraging Innovation and Effective Teachers Act

- Adjusts the authorization levels to factor in the across-the-board rescission included in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act.
- Requires teacher evaluation systems to be developed and implemented within three years.
- Clarifies that statewide teacher evaluation systems must meet the same parameters as district evaluation systems.
- Clarifies that eligible entities may receive grants under the Teacher and School Leader Flexible Grant, as long as funds are spent in partnership with school districts.
- Increases funds available to states under the Local Academic Flexible Grant to allow states to develop and implement the state assessments required under Title I.
- Allows additional school districts meeting certain eligibility requirements to apply for grants under the Impact Aid School Construction program.
- Reauthorizes and updates the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, which provides funds to school districts to provide services to homeless children and youth. The law is traditionally reauthorized in conjunction with the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.