

PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL (H.R. 5) TO SUPPORT STATE AND LOCAL ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION, PROTECT STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY, INFORM PARENTS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL (H.R. 2647) TO EXPEDITE UNDER THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND IMPROVE FOREST MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN UNITS OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM DERIVED FROM THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, ON PUBLIC LANDS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, AND ON TRIBAL LANDS TO RETURN RESILIENCE TO OVERGROWN, FIRE-PRONE FORESTED LANDS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 7, 2015.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. NEWHOUSE, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 347]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 347, by a 9 to 4 vote, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution be adopted.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE RESOLUTION

The resolution provides for further consideration of H.R. 5, the Student Success Act, under a structured rule. The resolution provides that pursuant to House Resolution 125, it shall be in order to consider the amendments printed in part A of this report as though they were the last further amendments printed in part B of House Report 114–29.

Section 2 of the resolution provides for consideration of H.R. 2647, the Resilient Federal Forests Act of 2015, under a structured rule. The resolution provides one hour of general debate equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority members of the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Natural Resources. The resolution waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The resolution makes in order as original text for purpose of amendment an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 114–21, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the Rules Committee report, and provides that it shall be considered as read. The resolution waives all points of order against that amendment

in the nature of a substitute. The resolution makes in order only those further amendments printed in part C of this report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in this report, may be offered only by a Member designated in this report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in this report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. The resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part C of this report. The resolution provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

EXPLANATION OF WAIVERS

The waiver of all points of order against consideration of H.R. 2647 includes a waiver of clause 3(e)(1) of rule XIII (“Ramseyer”), requiring a committee report accompanying a bill amending or repealing statutes to show, by typographical device, parts of statute affected. The waiver is provided because the submission provided by the committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources was insufficient to meet the standards established by the rule in its current form. The Committee on Rules continues to work with the House Office of Legislative Counsel and committees to determine the steps necessary to comply with the updated rule.

The waiver of all points of order against the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text includes a waiver of clause 7 of rule XVI, which requires that no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. Provisions contained in the Rules Committee Print are not germane to the underlying bill.

Although the resolution waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part C of this report, the Committee is not aware of any points of order. The waiver is prophylactic in nature.

COMMITTEE VOTES

The results of each record vote on an amendment or motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and against, are printed below:

Rules Committee record vote No. 84

Motion by Ms. Slaughter to report open rules for H.R. 5 and H.R. 2647. Defeated: 4–9

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx	Nay	Ms. Slaughter	Yea
Mr. Cole	Nay	Mr. McGovern	Yea
Mr. Woodall	Nay	Mr. Hastings of Florida	Yea
Mr. Burgess	Nay	Mr. Polis	Yea
Mr. Stivers	Nay		
Mr. Collins	Nay		
Mr. Byrne	Nay		
Mr. Newhouse	Nay		
Mr. Sessions, Chairman	Nay		

Rules Committee record vote No. 85

Motion by Mr. Polis to make in order and provide the appropriate waivers for amendment #115, offered by Rep. Polis (CO), which encourages the State to work with charter schools to promote access for students, including addressing any barriers based on the transportation needs of the student; the amendment #123 by Rep. Polis (CO), Rep. Carolyn Maloney (NY), Rep. Pocan (WI), Rep. Cicilline (RI), Rep. Takano (CA), Rep. Sinema (AZ) and Rep. Scott (VA), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity in public schools; the amendment #138 offered by Rep. Polis (CO) and Rep. Young (IA), which requires states and districts to include in their Title I plans what steps they will take to assist local school districts in supporting gifted students, including those who have not been formally identified as gifted and also amends Title II to support professional development programs for teachers and school leaders to help better serve gifted students; and the amendment #131 offered by Rep. Polis (CO), which creates a grant program to fund the identification, development, evaluation, and expansion of innovative, evidence-based practices, programs, and strategies in K–12 education. Defeated: 4–9

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx	Nay	Ms. Slaughter	Yea
Mr. Cole	Nay	Mr. McGovern	Yea
Mr. Woodall	Nay	Mr. Hastings of Florida	Yea
Mr. Burgess	Nay	Mr. Polis	Yea
Mr. Stivers	Nay		
Mr. Collins	Nay		
Mr. Byrne	Nay		
Mr. Newhouse	Nay		
Mr. Sessions, Chairman	Nay		

Rules Committee record vote No. 86

Motion by Ms. Foxx to report the rule. Adopted: 9–4

Majority Members	Vote	Minority Members	Vote
Ms. Foxx	Yea	Ms. Slaughter	Nay
Mr. Cole	Yea	Mr. McGovern	Nay
Mr. Woodall	Yea	Mr. Hastings of Florida	Nay
Mr. Burgess	Yea	Mr. Polis	Nay
Mr. Stivers	Yea		
Mr. Collins	Yea		
Mr. Byrne	Yea		
Mr. Newhouse	Yea		
Mr. Sessions, Chairman	Yea		

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 5 IN PART A MADE IN ORDER

45. Rokita (IN), Grothman (WI): Sets the authorization from fiscal year 2016 through 2019 (10 minutes)

46. Walker (NC), DeSantis (FL): Adds A PLUS, which would send funding under NCLB back to states in the form of block grants, and states would then be able to direct that funding to any education purpose under state law. (10 minutes)

47. Salmon, (AZ): Allows parents to opt their student out of the testing required under this bill and exempts schools from including

students that have opted out in the schools' participation requirements. (10 minutes)

48. Polis (CO): Requires states to have college- and career-ready standards and set performance, growth, and graduation rate targets for all student subgroups. The amendment also includes performance targets for English language learners and students with disabilities. (10 minutes)

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2647 IN PART B CONSIDERED
AS ADOPTED

1. Bishop, Rob (UT): Makes changes to the public input process for projects carried out under Title II. Changes the requirements for filling vacancies for Resource Advisory Committees in HR 2647 and specifies the distributions of funds under the Secure Rural Schools program in Title IV. Also makes changes to the management of specific lands in the Northwestern United States under BLM and Forest Service authorities in Title VIII.

SUMMARY OF THE AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2647 IN PART C MADE IN
ORDER

1. Polis (CO): Strikes Section 203, relating to the prohibition on restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, and injunctions pending appeals. Strikes Title III, relating to the imposition of a bond requirement as part of a potential legal challenge of certain forest management activities. (10 minutes)

2. Tipton (CO): Requests stewardship contracts awarded prior to Feb 7, 2014 shall be modified by the Secretary to include fire liability provisions described in Section 604(d)(7) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c). (10 minutes)

3. Lujan Grisham (NM): Allows the Forest Service to create a pilot program that would execute contracts with tribes to perform administrative, management, and other functions of programs of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004. (10 minutes)

4. Kilmer (WA): Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and implement at least one landscape-scale forest restoration project that includes, as a defined purpose of that project, the generation of material that will be used to promote advanced wood products. Requires that the project be developed through a collaborative process. (10 minutes)

PART A—TEXT OF AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 5 MADE IN ORDER

45. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE ROKITA
OF INDIANA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 5, lines 4, 7, 16, 20, and 24, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.
Page 6, lines 4, 10, 16, 21, and 25, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

Page 7, line 4, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

Page 94, line 18, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

Page 450, line 19 and 23, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

Page 461, line 17, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

Page 484, line 11, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

Page 619, line 7, strike “2021” and insert “2019”.

46. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE WALKER
OF NORTH CAROLINA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MIN-
UTES

Page 580, line 24, strike the closing quotation mark and second period.

Page 580, after line 24, insert the following:

“PART G—A PLUS ACT

“SECTION 6701. SHORT TITLE; PURPOSE; DEFINITIONS.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This part may be cited as the “Academic Partnerships Lead Us to Success Act” or the ‘A PLUS Act’.

“(b) PURPOSE.—The purposes of this part are as follows:

“(1) To give States and local communities added flexibility to determine how to improve academic achievement and implement education reforms.

“(2) To reduce the administrative costs and compliance burden of Federal education programs in order to focus Federal resources on improving academic achievement.

“(3) To ensure that States and communities are accountable to the public for advancing the academic achievement of all students, especially disadvantaged children.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this part:

“(1) ACCOUNTABILITY.—The term ‘accountability’ means that public schools are answerable to parents and other taxpayers for the use of public funds and shall report student progress to parents and taxpayers regularly.

“(2) DECLARATION OF INTENT.—The term ‘declaration of intent’ means a decision by a State, as determined by State Authorizing Officials or by referendum, to assume full management responsibility for the expenditure of Federal funds for certain eligible programs for the purpose of advancing, on a more comprehensive and effective basis, the educational policy of such State.

“(3) STATE.—The term ‘State’ has the meaning given such term in section 1122(e).

“(4) STATE AUTHORIZING OFFICIALS.—The term ‘State Authorizing Officials’ means the State officials who shall authorize the submission of a declaration of intent, and any amendments thereto, on behalf of the State. Such officials shall include not less than 2 of the following:

“(A) The governor of the State.

“(B) The highest elected education official of the State, if any.

“(C) The legislature of the State.

“(5) STATE DESIGNATED OFFICER.—The term ‘State Designated Officer’ means the person designated by the State Authorizing Officials to submit to the Secretary, on behalf of the State, a declaration of intent, and any amendments thereto, and to function as the point-of-contact for the State for the Secretary and others relating to any responsibilities arising under this part.

“SEC. 6702. DECLARATION OF INTENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each State is authorized to submit to the Secretary a declaration of intent permitting the State to receive Federal funds on a consolidated basis to manage the expenditure of such funds to advance the educational policy of the State.

“(b) PROGRAMS ELIGIBLE FOR CONSOLIDATION AND PERMISSIBLE USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) SCOPE.—A State may choose to include within the scope of the State’s declaration of intent any program for which Congress makes funds available to the State if the program is for a purpose described in this Act. A State may not include any program funded pursuant to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

“(2) USES OF FUNDS.—Funds made available to a State pursuant to a declaration of intent under this part shall be used for any educational purpose permitted by State law of the State submitting a declaration of intent.

“(3) REMOVAL OF FISCAL AND ACCOUNTING BARRIERS.—Each State educational agency that operates under a declaration of intent under this part shall modify or eliminate State fiscal and accounting barriers that prevent local educational agencies and schools from easily consolidating funds from other Federal, State, and local sources in order to improve educational opportunities and reduce unnecessary fiscal and accounting requirements.

“(c) CONTENTS OF DECLARATION.—Each declaration of intent shall contain—

“(1) a list of eligible programs that are subject to the declaration of intent;

“(2) an assurance that the submission of the declaration of intent has been authorized by the State Authorizing Officials, specifying the identity of the State Designated Officer;

“(3) the duration of the declaration of intent;

“(4) an assurance that the State will use fiscal control and fund accounting procedures;

“(5) an assurance that the State will meet the requirements of applicable Federal civil rights laws in carrying out the declaration of intent and in consolidating and using the funds under the declaration of intent;

“(6) an assurance that in implementing the declaration of intent the State will seek to advance educational opportunities for the disadvantaged;

“(7) a description of the plan for maintaining direct accountability to parents and other citizens of the State; and

“(8) an assurance that in implementing the declaration of intent, the State will seek to use Federal funds to supplement, rather than supplant, State education funding.

“(d) DURATION.—The duration of the declaration of intent shall not exceed 5 years.

“(e) REVIEW AND RECOGNITION BY THE SECRETARY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall review the declaration of intent received from the State Designated Officer not more than 60 days after the date of receipt of such declaration, and shall recognize such declaration of intent unless the declara-

tion of intent fails to meet the requirements under subsection (c).

“(2) RECOGNITION BY OPERATION OF LAW.—If the Secretary fails to take action within the time specified in paragraph (1), the declaration of intent, as submitted, shall be deemed to be approved.

“(f) AMENDMENT TO DECLARATION OF INTENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The State Authorizing Officials may direct the State Designated Officer to submit amendments to a declaration of intent that is in effect. Such amendments shall be submitted to the Secretary and considered by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e).

“(2) AMENDMENTS AUTHORIZED.—A declaration of intent that is in effect may be amended to—

“(A) expand the scope of such declaration of intent to encompass additional eligible programs;

“(B) reduce the scope of such declaration of intent by excluding coverage of a Federal program included in the original declaration of intent;

“(C) modify the duration of such declaration of intent; or

“(D) achieve such other modifications as the State Authorizing Officials deem appropriate.

“(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment shall specify an effective date. Such effective date shall provide adequate time to assure full compliance with Federal program requirements relating to an eligible program that has been removed from the coverage of the declaration of intent by the proposed amendment.

“(4) TREATMENT OF PROGRAM FUNDS WITHDRAWN FROM DECLARATION OF INTENT.—Beginning on the effective date of an amendment executed under paragraph (2)(B), each program requirement of each program removed from the declaration of intent shall apply to the State’s use of funds made available under the program.

“SEC. 6703. TRANSPARENCY FOR RESULTS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Each State operating under a declaration of intent under this part shall inform parents and the general public regarding the student achievement assessment system, demonstrating student progress relative to the State’s determination of student proficiency, as described in paragraph (2), for the purpose of public accountability to parents and taxpayers.

“(b) ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM.—The State shall determine and establish an accountability system to ensure accountability under this part.

“(c) REPORT ON STUDENT PROGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the effective date of the declaration of intent, and annually thereafter, a State shall disseminate widely to parents and the general public a report that describes student progress. The report shall include—

“(1) student performance data disaggregated in the same manner as data are disaggregated under section 1111(b)(3)(A); and

“(2) a description of how the State has used Federal funds to improve academic achievement, reduce achievement dispari-

ties between various student groups, and improve educational opportunities for the disadvantaged.

“SEC. 6704. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amount that a State with a declaration of intent may expend for administrative expenses shall be limited to 1 percent of the aggregate amount of Federal funds made available to the State through the eligible programs included within the scope of such declaration of intent.

“(b) STATES NOT CONSOLIDATING FUNDS UNDER PART A OF TITLE I.—If the declaration of intent does not include within its scope part A of title I, the amount spent by the State on administrative expenses shall be limited to 3 percent of the aggregate amount of Federal funds made available to the State pursuant to such declaration of intent.

“SEC. 6705. EQUITABLE PARTICIPATION OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

“Each State consolidating and using funds pursuant to a declaration of intent under this part shall provide for the participation of private school children and teachers in the activities assisted under the declaration of intent in the same manner as participation is provided to private school children and teachers under section 9501.”.

47. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE SALMON OF ARIZONA OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 31, line 3, strike “(3)(B)(ii)(II)” and insert “(3)(B)(ii)(II), except that States shall allow the parent of a student to opt such student out of the assessments required under this paragraph for any reason and shall not include such students in calculating the participation rate under this clause”.

48. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE POLIS OF COLORADO OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Strike section 112 and insert the following:

SEC. 112. STATE PLANS.

Section 1111 (20 U.S.C. 6311) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1111. STATE PLANS.

“(a) PLANS REQUIRED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For any State desiring to receive a grant under this part, the State educational agency shall submit to the Secretary a plan, developed by the State educational agency, in consultation with representatives of local educational agencies, teachers, school leaders, specialized instructional support personnel, early childhood education providers, parents, community organizations, communities representing underserved populations, and Indian tribes, that satisfies the requirements of this section, and that is coordinated with other programs of this Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, the Head Start Act, the Adult Education

and Family Literacy Act, and the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

“(2) CONSOLIDATED PLAN.—A State plan submitted under paragraph (1) may be submitted as a part of a consolidated plan under section 9302.

“(b) COLLEGE AND CAREER READY CONTENT STANDARDS, ASSESSMENTS, AND ACHIEVEMENT STANDARDS.—

“(1) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.—Each State plan shall include evidence that the State’s college and career ready content standards, assessments, and achievement standards under this subsection are—

“(A) vertically aligned from kindergarten through grade 12; and

“(B) developed and implemented to ensure that proficiency in the content standards will signify that a student is on-track to graduate prepared for—

“(i) according to written affirmation from the State’s public institutions of higher education, placement in credit-bearing, nonremedial courses at the 2-and 4-year public institutions of higher education in the State; and

“(ii) success on relevant State career and technical education standards.

“(2) COLLEGE AND CAREER READY CONTENT STANDARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State plan shall demonstrate that, not later than the 2015–2016 school year the State educational agency will adopt and implement high-quality, college and career ready content standards that comply with this paragraph.

“(B) SUBJECTS.—The State educational agency shall have such high-quality, academic content standards for students in kindergarten through grade 12 for, at a minimum, English language arts, math, and science.

“(C) ELEMENTS.—College and career ready content standards under this paragraph shall—

“(i) be developed through participation in a State-led process that engages—

“(I) kindergarten through-grade-12 education experts (including teachers and educational leaders); and

“(II) representatives of institutions of higher education, the business community, and the early learning community;

“(ii) be rigorous, internationally benchmarked, and evidence-based, requiring students to demonstrate the ability to think critically, solve problems, and communicate effectively;

“(iii) be either—

“(I) validated, including through written affirmation from the State’s public institutions of higher education, to ensure that proficiency in the content standards will signify that a student is on-track to graduate prepared for—

“(aa) placement in credit-bearing, non-remedial courses at the 2-and 4-year public

institutions of higher education in the State;
and

“(bb) success on relevant State career and technical education standards; or

“(II) State-developed and voluntarily adopted by a significant number of States;

“(iv) for standards from kindergarten through grade 3, reflect progression in how children develop and learn the requisite skills and content from earlier grades (including preschool) to later grades; and

“(v) apply to all schools and students in the State.

“(D) ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY STANDARDS.—Each State educational agency shall develop and implement statewide, high-quality English language proficiency standards that—

“(i) are aligned with the State’s academic content standards;

“(ii) reflect the academic language that is required for success on the State educational agency’s academic content assessments;

“(iii) predict success on the applicable grade level English language arts content assessment;

“(iv) ensure proficiency in each of the domains of speaking, listening, reading, and writing in the appropriate amount of time; and

“(v) address the different proficiency levels of English learners.

“(E) EARLY LEARNING STANDARDS.—The State educational agency shall, in collaboration with the State agencies responsible for overseeing early care and education programs and the State early care and education advisory council, develop and implement early learning standards across all major domains of development for preschoolers that—

“(i) demonstrate alignment with the State academic content standards;

“(ii) are implemented through dissemination, training, and other means to applicable early care and education programs;

“(iii) reflect research and evidence-based developmental and learning expectations;

“(iv) inform teaching practices and professional development and services; and

“(v) for preschool age children, appropriately assist in the transition to kindergarten.

“(F) ASSURANCE.—Each State plan shall include an assurance that the State has implemented the same content standards for all students in the same grade and does not have a policy of using different content standards for any student subgroup.

“(3) HIGH-QUALITY ASSESSMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State plan shall demonstrate that the State educational agency will adopt and implement high-quality assessments in English language arts,

math, and science not later than the 2016–2017 school year that comply with this paragraph.

“(B) ELEMENTS.—Such assessments shall—

“(i) be valid, reliable, appropriate, and of adequate technical quality for each purpose required under this Act, and be consistent with relevant, nationally recognized professional and technical standards;

“(ii) measure the knowledge and skills necessary to demonstrate proficiency in the academic content standards under paragraph (2) for the grade in which the student is enrolled;

“(iii) be developed as part of a system of assessments providing data (including individual student achievement data and individual student growth data), that shall be used to improve teaching, learning, and program outcomes;

“(iv) be used in determining the performance of each local educational agency and school in the State in accordance with the State’s accountability system under subsection (c);

“(v) provide an accurate measure of—

“(I) student achievement at all levels of student performance; and

“(II) student academic growth;

“(vi) allow for complex demonstrations or applications of knowledge and skills including the ability to think critically, solve problems, and communicate effectively;

“(vii) be accessible for all students, including students with disabilities and English learners, by—

“(I) incorporating principles of universal design as defined by section 3(a) of the Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 3002(a)); and

“(II) being interoperable when using any digital assessment, such as computer-based and online assessments;

“(viii) provide for accommodations, including for computer-based and online assessments, for students with disabilities and English learners to provide a valid and reliable measure of such students’ achievement;

“(ix) produce individual student interpretive, descriptive, and diagnostic reports that allow parents, teachers, and school leaders to understand and address the specific academic needs of students, and include information regarding achievement on academic assessments, and that are provided to parents, teachers, and school leaders, as soon as is practicable after the assessment is given, in an understandable and uniform format, and to the extent practicable, in a language that parents can understand; and

“(x) may be partially delivered in the form of portfolios, projects, or extended performance tasks as long as such assessments meet the requirements of this subsection.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—Such assessments shall—

“(i) be administered to all students, including all subgroups described in subsection (c)(3)(A), in the same grade level for each content area assessed, except as provided under subparagraph (E), through—

“(I) a single summative assessment each school year; or

“(II) multiple statewide assessments over the course of the school year that result in a single summative score that provides valid, reliable, and transparent information on student achievement for each tested content area in each grade level;

“(ii) for English language arts and math—

“(I) be administered annually, at a minimum, for students in grade 3 through grade 8; and

“(II) be administered at least once, but not earlier than 11th grade for students in grades 9 through grade 12; and

“(iii) for science, be administered at least once during grades 3 through 5, grades 6 through 8, and grades 9 through 12.

“(D) NATIVE LANGUAGE ASSESSMENTS.—Each State educational agency with at least 10,000 English learners, at least 25 percent of which speak the same language that is not English, shall adopt and implement native language assessments for that language consistent with State law. Such assessments shall be for students—

“(i) for whom the academic assessment in the student’s native language would likely yield more accurate and reliable information about such student’s content knowledge;

“(ii) who are literate in the native language and have received formal education in such language; or

“(iii) who are enrolled in a bilingual or dual language program and the native language assessment is consistent with such program’s language of instruction.

“(E) ALTERNATE ASSESSMENTS FOR STUDENTS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT COGNITIVE DISABILITIES.—In the case of a State educational agency that adopts alternate achievement standards for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities described in paragraph (4)(D), the State shall adopt and implement high-quality statewide alternate assessments aligned to such alternate achievement standards that meet the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C), so long as the State ensures that in the State the total number of students in each grade level assessed in each subject does not exceed the cap established under subsection (c)(3)(E)(iii)(II).

“(F) ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY ASSESSMENTS.—Each State educational agency shall adopt and implement statewide English language proficiency assessments that—

“(i) are administered annually and aligned with the State’s English language proficiency standards and academic content standards;

“(ii) are accessible, valid, and reliable;

“(iii) measure proficiency in reading, listening, speaking, and writing in English both individually and collectively;

“(iv) assess progress and growth on language and content acquisition; and

“(v) allow for the local educational agency to retest a student in the individual domain areas that the student did not pass, unless the student is newly entering a school in the State, or is in the third, fifth, or eighth grades.

“(G) SPECIAL RULE WITH RESPECT TO BUREAU FUNDED SCHOOLS.—In determining the assessments to be used by each school operated or funded by the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Education receiving funds under this part, the following shall apply:

“(i) Each such school that is accredited by the State in which it is operating shall use the assessments the State has developed and implemented to meet the requirements of this section, or such other appropriate assessment as approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

“(ii) Each such school that is accredited by a regional accrediting organization shall adopt an appropriate assessment, in consultation with and with the approval of, the Secretary of the Interior and consistent with assessments adopted by other schools in the same State or region, that meets the requirements of this section.

“(iii) Each such school that is accredited by a tribal accrediting agency or tribal division of education shall use an assessment developed by such agency or division, except that the Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that such assessment meets the requirements of this section.

“(H) ASSURANCE.—Each State plan shall include an assurance that the State educational agency will take steps to ensure that the State assessment system, which includes all statewide assessments and local assessments is coordinated and streamlined to eliminate duplication of assessment purposes, practices, and use.

“(I) ACCOMMODATIONS.—Each State plan shall—

“(i) describe the accommodations for English learners and students with disabilities on the assessments used by the State which may include accommodations such as text-to-speech technology or read aloud, braille, large print, calculator, speech-to-text technology or scribe, extended time, and frequent breaks;

“(ii) include evidence of the effectiveness of such accommodations in maintaining valid results for the appropriate population; and

“(iii) include evidence that such accommodations do not change the construct intended to be measured by the assessment or the meaning of the resulting scores.

“(J) ADAPTIVE ASSESSMENTS.—In the case of a State educational agency that develops and administers computer adaptive assessments, such assessments shall meet the requirements of this paragraph, and must measure, at a minimum, each student’s academic proficiency against the State’s content standards as described in paragraph (2) for the grade in which the student is enrolled.

“(4) COLLEGE AND CAREER READY ACHIEVEMENT AND GROWTH STANDARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State plan shall demonstrate that the State will adopt and implement college and career ready achievement standards in English language arts, math, and science by the 2015–2016 school year that comply with this paragraph.

“(B) ELEMENTS.—Such academic achievement standards shall establish at a minimum, 3 levels of student achievement that describe how well a student is demonstrating proficiency in the State’s academic content standards that differentiate levels of performance to—

“(i) describe 2 levels of high achievement (on-target and advanced) that indicate, at a minimum, that a student is proficient in the academic content standards under paragraph (2) as measured by the performance on assessments under paragraph (3); and

“(ii) describe a third level of achievement (catch-up) that provides information about the progress of a student toward becoming proficient in the academic content standards under paragraph (2) as measured by the performance on assessments under paragraph (3).

“(C) VERTICAL ALIGNMENT.—Such achievement standards are vertically aligned to ensure a student who achieves at the on-target or advanced levels under subparagraph (B)(i) signifies that student is on-track to graduate prepared for—

“(i) placement in credit-bearing, nonremedial courses at the 2- and 4-year public institutions of higher education in the State; and

“(ii) success on relevant State career and technical education standards.

“(D) ALTERNATE ACHIEVEMENT STANDARDS.—If a State educational agency adopts alternate achievement standards for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities, such academic achievement standards shall establish, at a minimum, 3 levels of student achievement that describe how well a student is demonstrating proficiency in the State’s academic content standards that—

“(i) are aligned to the State’s college and career ready content standards under paragraph (2);

“(ii) are vertically aligned to ensure that a student who achieves at the on-target or advanced level under clause (v)(I) signifies that the student is on-track to access a postsecondary education or competitive integrated employment;

“(ii) reflect concepts and skills that students should know and understand for each grade;

“(iv) are supported by evidence-based learning progressions to age and grade-level performance; and

“(v) establish, at a minimum—

“(I) 2 levels of high achievement (on-target and advanced) that indicate, at a minimum, that a student with the most significant cognitive disabilities is proficient in the academic content standards under paragraph (2) as measured by the performance on assessments under paragraph (3)(E); and

“(II) a third level of achievement (catch-up) that provides information about the progress of a student with the most significant cognitive disabilities toward becoming proficient in the academic content standards under paragraph (2) as measured by the performance on assessments under paragraph (3)(E).

“(E) STUDENT GROWTH STANDARDS.—Each State plan shall demonstrate that the State will adopt and implement student growth standards for students in the assessed grades that comply with this subparagraph, as follows:

“(i) ON-TARGET AND ADVANCED LEVELS.—For a student who is achieving at the on-target or advanced level of achievement, the student growth standard is not less than the rate of academic growth necessary for the student to remain at that level of student achievement for not less than 3 years.

“(ii) CATCH-UP LEVEL.—For a student who is achieving at the catch-up level of achievement, the student growth standard is not less than the rate of academic growth necessary for the student to achieve an on-target level of achievement within 3 or 4 years, as determined by the State.

“(F) PROHIBITION.—A State may not establish alternate or modified achievement standards for any subgroup of students, except as provided under subparagraph (D).

“(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (3) shall be construed to prescribe the use of the academic assessments established pursuant to such paragraph for student promotion or graduation purposes.

“(c) ACCOUNTABILITY AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SYSTEM.—The State plan shall demonstrate that not later than the 2016 – 2017 school year, the State educational agency, in consultation with representatives of local educational agencies, teachers, school leaders, parents, community organizations, communities representing underserved populations and Indian tribes, has developed a single statewide accountability and school improvement system (in this subsection known as the ‘accountability system’) that ensures all students have the knowledge and skills to successfully enter the workforce or postsecondary education without the need for remediation by complying with this subsection as follows:

“(1) ELEMENTS.—Each State accountability system shall, at a minimum—

“(A) annually measure academic achievement for all students, including each subgroup described in paragraph

(3)(A), in each public school, including each charter school, in the State, including—

“(i) student academic achievement in accordance with the academic achievement standards described in subsection (b)(4);

“(ii) student growth in accordance with the student growth standards described in subsection (b)(4)(E); and

“(iii) graduation rates in diploma granting schools;

“(B) set clear performance and growth targets in accordance with paragraph (2) to improve the academic achievement of all students as measured under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph and to close achievement gaps so that all students graduate ready for postsecondary education and the workforce;

“(C) establish equity indicators to diagnose school challenges and measure school progress within the improvement system described in section 1116, including factors to measure, for all students and each subgroup described in paragraph (3)(A)—

“(i) academic learning, such as—

“(I) percentage of students successfully completing rigorous coursework that aligns with college and career ready standards described under subsection (b)(2) such as dual enrollment, Advanced Placement (AP) or International Baccalaureate (IB) courses;

“(II) percentage of students enrolled in arts courses;

“(III) student success on State or local educational agency end-of course examinations; and

“(IV) student success on performance-based assessments that are valid, reliable and comparable across a local educational agency and meet the requirements of paragraph (3)(B);

“(ii) student engagement, such as—

“(I) student attendance rates;

“(II) student discipline data, including suspension and expulsion rates;

“(III) incidents of bullying and harassment; and

“(IV) surveys of student engagement and satisfaction;

“(iii) student advancement, such as—

“(I) student on-time promotion rates;

“(II) on-time credit accumulation rates;

“(III) course failure rates; and

“(IV) post-secondary and workforce entry rates;

“(iv) student health and wellness;

“(v) student access to instructional quality, such as—

“(I) number of qualified teachers and paraprofessionals;

“(II) number of specialized instructional support personnel;

“(III) instructional personnel attendance, vacancies, and turnover; and

“(IV) rates of effective teachers and principals, as determined by the State or local educational agency;

“(vi) school climate and conditions for student success, such as—

“(I) the availability of up-to-date instructional materials, technology, and supplies;

“(II) measures of school safety; and

“(III) the condition of school facilities; including accounting for well-equipped instructional spaces; and

“(vii) family and community engagement in education;

“(D) annually differentiate performance and condition of schools based on—

“(i) the achievement measured under subparagraph (A);

“(ii) whether the school meets the performance and growth targets set under paragraph (2); and

“(iii) to a lesser extent, data on the State-established equity indicators, as described in subparagraph (C); and

“(E) identify using the differentiation described in subparagraph (D), for the purposes under section 1116—

“(i) high priority schools that—

“(I) according to the State-established parameters described in 1116(a)(2), have the lowest performance in the local educational agency and the State using current and prior year academic achievement, growth, and graduation rate data as described in subparagraph (A) and data on the state-established equity indicators described in subparagraph (C); or

“(II) as of the date of enactment of the Student Success Act, have been identified under 1003(g); and

“(ii) schools in need of support that have not met one or more of the performance targets set under paragraph (2) for any subgroup described in paragraph (3)(A) in the same grade level and subject, for two consecutive years; and

“(iii) reward schools that have—

“(I) the highest performance in the State for all students and student subgroups described in paragraph (3)(A); or

“(II) made the most progress over at least the most recent 2-year period in the State in increasing student academic achievement and graduation rates for all students and student subgroups described in paragraph (3)(A); and

“(III) made significant progress in overcoming school challenges identified using the State-established

lished equity indicators, as described in subparagraph (C).

“(2) GOALS AND TARGETS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each State educational agency shall establish goals and targets for the State accountability and school improvement system that comply with this paragraph. Such targets shall be established separately for all elementary school and secondary school students, economically disadvantaged students, students from major racial and ethnic groups, students with disabilities, and English learners and expect accelerated academic gains from subgroups who are the farthest away from college and career-readiness as determined by annual academic achievement measures described in paragraph (1)(A).

“(B) ACHIEVEMENT GOALS.—Each State educational agency shall set multi-year goals that are consistent with the academic and growth achievement standards under subsection (b)(4) to ensure that all students graduate prepared to enter the workforce or postsecondary education without the need for remediation.

“(C) PERFORMANCE TARGETS.—Each State educational agency shall set ambitious, but achievable annual performance targets separately for each subgroup of students described in paragraph (3)(A), for local educational agencies and schools, for each grade level and in English language arts and math that reflect the progress required for all students and each subgroup of students described in paragraph (3)(A) to meet the State-determined goals as required under subparagraph (B), as approved by the Secretary.

“(D) GROWTH TARGETS.—Each State educational agency shall set ambitious but achievable growth targets that—

“(i) assist the State in achieving the academic achievement goals described in subparagraph (B); and

“(ii) include targets that ensure all students, including subgroups of students described in paragraph (3)(A), meet the growth standards described in subsection (b)(4)(E).

“(E) GRADUATION RATE GOALS AND TARGETS.—

“(i) GRADUATION RATE GOALS.—Each State educational agency shall set a graduation rate goal of not less than 90 percent.

“(ii) GRADUATION RATE TARGETS.—Each State educational agency shall establish graduation rate targets which shall not be less rigorous than the targets approved under section 200.19 of title 34, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

“(iii) EXTENDED-YEAR GRADUATION RATE TARGETS.—

In the case of a State that chooses to use an extended year graduation rate in the accountability and school improvement system described under this subsection, the State shall set extended year graduation rate targets that are more rigorous than the targets set under clause (ii) and, if applicable, are not less rigorous than the targets approved under section 200.19 of title 34,

Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

“(3) FAIR ACCOUNTABILITY.—Each State educational agency shall establish fair and appropriate policies and practices, as a component of the accountability system established under this subsection, to measure school, local educational agency, and State performance under the accountability system that, at a minimum, comply with this paragraph as follows:

“(A) DISAGGREGATE.—Each State educational agency shall disaggregate student achievement data in a manner that complies with the State’s group size requirements under subparagraph (B) for the school’s, local educational agency’s, and the State’s performance on its goals and performance targets established under paragraph (2), by each content area and each grade level for which such goals and targets are established, and, if applicable, by improvement indicators described in paragraph (1)(D) for each of the following groups:

“(i) All public elementary and secondary school students.

“(ii) Economically disadvantaged students.

“(iii) Students from major racial and ethnic groups.

“(iv) Students with disabilities.

“(v) English learners.

“(B) SUBGROUP SIZE.—Each State educational agency shall establish group size requirements for performance measurement and reporting under the accountability system that—

“(i) is the same for all subgroups described in subparagraph (A);

“(ii) does not exceed 15 students;

“(iii) yields statistically reliable information; and

“(iv) does not reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student.

“(C) PARTICIPATION.—Each State educational agency shall ensure that—

“(i) not less than 95 percent of the students in each subgroup described subparagraph (A) take the State’s assessments under subsection (b)(2); and

“(ii) any school or local educational agency that does not comply with the requirement described in clause (i) of this subparagraph may not be considered to have met its goals or performance targets under paragraph (2).

“(D) AVERAGING.—Each State educational agency may average achievement data with the year immediately preceding that school year for the purpose of determining whether schools, local educational agencies, and the State have met their performance targets under paragraph (2).

“(E) STUDENTS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT COGNITIVE DISABILITIES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—In calculating the percentage of students scoring at the on-target levels of achievement and the graduation rate for the purpose of determining whether schools, local educational agencies,

and the State have met their performance targets under paragraph (2), a State shall include all students with disabilities, even those students with the most significant cognitive disabilities, and—

“(I) may include the on-target and advanced scores of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities taking alternate assessments under subsection (b)(3)(E) provided that the number and percentage of such students who score at the on-target or advanced level on such alternate assessments at the local educational agency and the State levels, respectively, does not exceed the cap established by the Secretary under clause (iii) in the grades assessed and subjects used under the accountability system established under this subsection; and

“(II) may include students with the most significant cognitive disabilities, who are assessed using alternate assessments described in subsection (b)(3)(E) and who receive a State-defined standards-based alternate diploma aligned with alternate achievement standards described in subparagraph (4)(D) and with completion of the student’s right to a free and appropriate public education under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, as graduating with a regular secondary school diploma, provided that the number and percentage of those students who receive a State-defined standards-based alternate diploma at the local educational agency and the State levels, respectively, does not exceed the cap established by the Secretary under clause (iii).

“(ii) STATE REQUIREMENTS.—If the number and percentage of students taking alternate assessments or receiving a State-defined standards-based alternate diploma exceeds the cap under clause (iii) at the local educational agency or State level, the State educational agency, in determining whether the local educational agency or State, respectively, has met its performance targets under paragraph (2), shall—

“(I) include all students with the most significant cognitive disabilities;

“(II) count at the catch-up level of achievement or as not graduating such students who exceed the cap;

“(III) include such students at the catch-up level of achievement or as not graduating in each applicable subgroup at the school, local educational agency, and State level; and

“(IV) ensure that parents are informed of the actual academic achievement levels and graduation status of their children with the most significant cognitive disabilities.

“(iii) SECRETARIAL DUTIES.—The Secretary shall establish a cap for the purposes of this subparagraph which—

“(I) shall be based on the most recently available data on—

“(aa) the incidence of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities;

“(bb) the participation rates, including by disability category, on alternate assessments using alternate achievement standards pursuant to subsection (b)(3)(E);

“(cc) the percentage of students, including by disability category, scoring at each achievement level on such alternate assessments; and

“(dd) other factors the Secretary deems necessary; and

“(II) may not exceed 1 percent of all students in the combined grades assessed.

“(4) TRANSITION PROVISIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall take such steps as necessary to provide for the orderly transition to the new accountability and school improvement systems required under this subsection from prior accountability and school improvement systems in existence on the day before the date of enactment of the Student Success Act.

“(B) TRANSITION.—To enable the successful transition described in this paragraph, each State educational agency receiving funds under this part shall—

“(i) administer assessments that were in existence on the day before the date of enactment of the Student Success Act and beginning not later than the 2014–2015 school year, administer high-quality assessments described in subsection (b)(3);

“(ii) report student performance on the assessments described in subparagraph (I), consistent with the requirements under this title;

“(iii) set a new baseline for performance targets, as described in paragraph (2)(C) and (2)(D), once new high-quality assessments described in subsection (b)(3) are implemented;

“(iv) implement the accountability and school improvement requirements of sections 1111 and 1116, except—

“(I) the State shall not be required to identify new persistently low achieving schools or schools in need of improvement under section 1116 for 1 year after high-quality assessments described in subsection (b)(3) have been implemented; and

“(II) shall continue to implement school improvement requirements of section 1116 in persistently low achieving schools and schools in need of improvement that were identified as such in the year prior to implementation of new high-quality assessments; and

“(v) assist local educational agencies in providing training and professional development on the implementation of new college and career ready standards and high-quality assessments.

“(C) END OF TRANSITION.—The transition described in this paragraph shall be completed by no later than 2 years from the date of enactment of the Student Success Act.

“(d) OTHER PROVISIONS TO SUPPORT TEACHING AND LEARNING.—Each State plan shall contain the following:

“(1) DESCRIPTIONS.—A description of—

“(A) how the State educational agency will carry out the responsibilities of the State under section 1116;

“(B) a plan to identify and reduce inequities in the allocation of State and local resources, including personnel and nonpersonnel resources, between schools that are receiving funds under this title and schools that are not receiving such funds under this title, consistent with the requirements in section 1120A, including—

“(i) a description of how the State will support local educational agencies in meeting the requirements of section 1120A; and

“(ii) a description of how the State will support local educational agencies to align plans under subparagraph (A), efforts to improve educator supports and working conditions described in section 2112(b)(3), and efforts to improve the equitable distribution of teachers and principals described in section 2112(b)(5), with efforts to improve the equitable allocation of resources as described in this subsection;

“(C) how the State educational agency will ensure that the results of the State assessments described in subsection (b)(3) and the school identifications described in subsection (c)(1), respectively, will be provided to local educational agencies, schools, teachers, and parents promptly, but not later than before the beginning of the school year following the school year in which such assessments, other indicators, or evaluations are taken or completed, and in a manner that is clear and easy to understand;

“(D) how the State educational agency will meet the diverse learning needs of students by—

“(i) identifying and addressing State-level barriers to implementation of universal design for learning, as described in section 5429(b)(21), and multi-tier system of supports; and

“(ii) developing and making available to local educational agencies technical assistance for implementing universal design for learning, as described in section 5429(b)(21), and multi-tier system of supports;

“(E) for a State educational agency that adopts alternate achievement standards for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities under subsection (b)(4)(D)—

“(i) the clear and appropriate guidelines for individualized education program teams to apply in determining when a student’s significant cognitive disability justifies alternate assessment based on alter-

nate achievement standards, which shall include guidelines to ensure—

“(I) students with the most significant cognitive disabilities have access to the general education curriculum for the grade in which the student is enrolled;

“(II) participation in an alternate assessment does not influence a student’s placement in the least restrictive environment;

“(III) determinations are made separately for each subject and are re-determined each year during the annual individualized education program team meeting;

“(IV) the student’s mode of communication has been identified and accommodated to the extent possible; and

“(V) parents of such students give informed consent that—

“(aa) their child’s achievement be based on alternate achievement standards; and

“(bb) if applicable, that participation in such assessments precludes the student from completing the requirements for a regular secondary school diploma; and

“(ii) the procedures the State educational agency will use to ensure and monitor that individualized education program teams implement the requirements of clause (i); and

“(iii) the plan to disseminate information on and promote use of appropriate accommodations to increase the number of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities who are assessed using achievement standards described in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of subsection (b)(4);

“(F) how the State educational agency will meet the needs of English learners, including—

“(i) the method for identifying an English learner that shall be used by all local educational agencies in the State;

“(ii) the entrance and exit requirements for students enrolled in limited English proficient classes, which shall—

“(I) be based on rigorous English language standards; and

“(II) prepare such students to successfully complete the State’s assessments; and

“(iii) timelines and targets for moving students from the lowest levels of English language proficiency to the State-defined English proficient level, including an assurance that—

“(I) such targets will be based on student’s initial language proficiency level when first identified as limited English proficient and grade; and

“(II) such timelines will ensure students achieve English proficiency by 18 years of age, unless the

State has obtained prior approval by the Secretary;

“(G) how the State educational agency will assist local educational agencies in improving instruction in all core academic subjects;

“(H) how the State educational agency will develop and improve the capacity of local educational agencies to use technology to improve instruction; and

“(I) how any State educational agency with a charter school law will support high-quality public charter schools that receive funds under this title by—

“(i) ensuring the quality of the authorized public chartering agencies in the State by establishing—

“(I) a system of periodic evaluation and certification of public chartering agencies using nationally-recognized professional standards; or

“(II) a statewide, independent chartering agency that meets nationally-recognized professional standards;

“(ii) including in the procedure established pursuant to clause (i) requirements for—

“(I) the annual filing and public reporting of independently audited financial statements including disclosure of amount and duration of any nonpublic financial and in-kind contributions of support, by each public chartering agency, for each school authorized by such agency, and by each local educational agency and the State;

“(II) the adoption and enforcement of school employee compensation and conflict of interest guidelines for all schools authorized, which shall include disclosure of executive pay and affiliated parties with financial interest in the management operations, or contractual obligations of the school;

“(III) a legally binding charter or performance contract between each charter school and the school’s authorized public chartering agency that—

“(aa) describes the rights, duties, and remedies of the school and the public chartering agency; and

“(bb) bases charter renewal and revocation decisions on an agreed-to school accountability plan which includes financial and organizational indicators, with significant weight given to the student achievement on the achievement goals, performance targets, and growth targets established pursuant to subparagraphs (B), (C), and (D) of subsection (c)(2), respectively, for each student subgroup described in subsection (c)(3)(A), as well as

“(iii) developing and implementing, in consultation and coordination with local educational agencies, a system of intervention, revocation, or closure for char-

ter schools and public chartering agencies failing to meet the requirements and standards described in clauses (i) and (ii), which, at a minimum provides for—

“(I) initial and regular review, no less than once every 3 years, of each public chartering agency; and

“(II) intervention, revocation, or closure of any charter school identified for school improvement under section 1116.

“(2) ASSURANCES.—Assurances that—

“(A) the State educational agency will participate in biennial State academic assessments of 4th, 8th, and 12th grade reading, mathematics, and science under the National Assessment of Educational Progress carried out under section 303(b)(2) of the National Assessment of Educational Progress Authorization Act, if the Secretary pays the costs of administering such assessments;

“(B) the State educational agency will—

“(i) notify local educational agencies and the public of the content and student academic achievement standards and academic assessments developed under this section, and of the authority to operate schoolwide programs; and

“(ii) fulfill the State educational agency’s responsibilities regarding local educational agency and school improvement under section 1116;

“(C) the State educational agency will encourage local educational agencies to consolidate funds from other Federal, State, and local sources for school improvement activities under 1116 and for schoolwide programs under section 1114;

“(D) the State educational agency has modified or eliminated State fiscal and accounting barriers so that schools can easily consolidate funds from other Federal, State, and local sources for schoolwide programs under section 1114;

“(E) that State educational agency will coordinate data collection efforts to fulfill the requirements of this Act and reduce the duplication of data collection to the extent practicable;

“(F) the State educational agency will provide the least restrictive and burdensome regulations for local educational agencies and individual schools participating in a program assisted under this part;

“(G) the State educational agency will inform local educational agencies in the State of the local educational agency’s authority—

“(i) to transfer funds under title VI;

“(ii) to obtain waivers under part D of title IX; and

“(iii) if the State is an Ed-Flex Partnership State, to obtain waivers under the Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999;

“(H) the State educational agency will work with other agencies, including educational service agencies or other local consortia and comprehensive centers established

under the Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002, and institutions to provide professional development and technical assistance to local educational agencies and schools;

“(I) the State educational agency will ensure that local educational agencies in the State comply with the requirements of subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 1117); and

“(J) the State educational agency has engaged in timely and meaningful consultation with representatives of Indian tribes located in the State in the development of the State plan to serve local educational agencies under its jurisdiction in order to—

“(i) improve the coordination of activities under this Act;

“(ii) meet the purpose of this title; and

“(iii) meet the unique cultural, language, and educational needs of Indian students.

“(e) FAMILY ENGAGEMENT.—Each State plan shall include a plan for strengthening family engagement in education. Each such plan shall, at a minimum, include—

“(1) a description of the State’s criteria and schedule for review and approval of local educational agency engagement policies and practices pursuant to section 1112(e)(3);

“(2) a description of the State’s system and process for assessing local educational agency implementation of section 1118 responsibilities;

“(3) a description of the State’s criteria for identifying local educational agencies that would benefit from training and support related to family engagement in education;

“(4) a description of the State’s statewide system of capacity-building and technical assistance for local educational agencies and schools on effectively implementing family engagement in education practices and policies to increase student achievement;

“(5) an assurance that the State will refer to Statewide Family Engagement Centers, as described in section 5702, those local educational agencies that would benefit from training and support related to family engagement in education; and

“(6) a description of the relationship between the State educational agency and Statewide Family Engagement Centers, parent training and information centers, and community parent resource centers in the State established under sections 671 and 672 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

“(f) PEER REVIEW AND SECRETARIAL APPROVAL.—

“(1) SECRETARIAL DUTIES.—The Secretary shall—

“(A) establish a peer-review process to assist in the review of State plans;

“(B) appoint individuals to the peer-review process who are representative of parents, teachers, State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and experts and who are familiar with educational standards, assessments, accountability, the needs of low-performing schools, and other educational needs of students;

“(C) approve a State plan within 120 days of its submission unless the Secretary determines that the plan does not meet the requirements of this section;

“(D) if the Secretary determines that the State plan does not meet the requirements of this section immediately notify the State of such determination and the reasons for such determination;

“(E) not decline to approve a State’s plan before—

“(i) offering the State an opportunity to revise its plan;

“(ii) providing technical assistance in order to assist the State to meet the requirements of this section; and

“(iii) providing a hearing; and

“(F) have the authority to disapprove a State plan for not meeting the requirements of this part, but shall not have the authority to require a State, as a condition of approval of the State plan, to include in, or delete from, such plan one or more specific elements of the State’s academic content standards or to use specific academic assessment instruments or items.

“(2) STATE REVISIONS.—A State plan shall be revised by the State educational agency if the revision is necessary to satisfy the requirements of this section.

“(3) PUBLIC REVIEW.—Notifications under this subsection shall be made available to the public through the website of the Department, including—

“(A) State plans submitted or resubmitted by a State;

“(B) peer review comments;

“(C) State plan determinations by the Secretary, including approvals or disapprovals;

“(D) amendments or changes to State plans; and

“(E) hearings.

“(g) DURATION OF THE PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State plan shall—

“(A) remain in effect for the duration of the State’s participation under this part or 4 years, whichever is shorter; and

“(B) be periodically reviewed and revised as necessary by the State educational agency to reflect changes in the State’s strategies and programs under this part, including information on the progress the State has made in fulfilling the requirements of this section.

“(2) RENEWAL.—A State educational agency that desires to continue participation under this part shall submit a renewed plan every 4 years, including information on progress the State has made in—

“(A) implementing college- and career-ready content and achievement standards and high-quality assessments described in paragraph (b);

“(B) meeting its goals and performance targets described in subsection (c)(2); and

“(C) improving the capacity and skills of teachers and principals as described in section 2112.

“(2) ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.—If significant changes are made to a State’s plan, such as the adoption of new State aca-

demic content standards and State student achievement standards, new academic assessments, or new performance goals or target, growth goals or targets, or graduation rate goals or targets, such information shall be submitted to the Secretary for approval.

“(h) FAILURE TO MEET REQUIREMENTS.—If a State fails to meet any of the requirements of this section, the Secretary may withhold funds for State administration under this part until the Secretary determines that the State has fulfilled those requirements.

“(i) REPORTS.—

“(1) ANNUAL STATE REPORT CARD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A State that receives assistance under this part shall prepare and disseminate an annual State report card. Such dissemination shall include, at a minimum, publicly posting the report card on the home page of the State educational agency’s website.

“(B) IMPLEMENTATION.—The State report card shall be—

“(i) concise; and

“(ii) presented in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, provided in a language that the parents can understand.

“(C) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—The State shall include in its annual State report card—

“(i) information, in the aggregate, and disaggregated and cross-tabulated by the same major groups as the decennial census of the population, ethnicity, gender, disability status, migrant status, English proficiency, and status as economically disadvantaged, except that such disaggregation and cross-tabulation shall not be required in a case in which the number of students in a category is insufficient to yield statistically reliable information or the results would reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student on—

“(I) student achievement at each achievement level on the State academic assessments described in subsection (b)(3), including the most recent 2-year trend;

“(II) student growth on the State academic assessments described in subsection (b)(3), including the most-recent 2-year trend;

“(III) the four-year adjusted cohort rate, the extended-year graduation rate (where applicable), and the graduation rate by type of diploma, including the most recent 2-year trend;

“(IV) the State established equity indicators under subsection (c)(1)(C);

“(V) the percentage of students who did not take the State assessments; and

“(VI) the most recent 2-year trend in student achievement and student growth in each subject area and for each grade level, for which assessments under this section are required;

“(ii) information that provides a comparison between the actual achievement levels and growth of each

group of students described in subsection (c)(3)(A) and the performance targets and growth targets in subsection (c)(2) for each such group of students on each of the academic assessments and for graduation rates required under this part;

“(iii) if a State adopts alternate achievement standards for students with the most significant cognitive disabilities, the number and percentage of students taking the alternate assessments and information on student achievement at each achievement level and student growth, by grade and subject;

“(iv) the number of students who are English learners, and the performance of such students, on the State’s English language proficiency assessments, including the students’ attainment of, and progress toward, higher levels of English language proficiency;

“(v) information on the performance of local educational agencies in the State regarding school improvement, including the number and names of each school identified for school improvement under section 1116 and information on the outcomes of the equity indicators outlined in section 1111(c)(1)(C);

“(vi) the professional qualifications of teachers in the State, the percentage of such teachers teaching with emergency or provisional credentials, and the percentage of classes in the State not taught by qualified teachers, in the aggregate and disaggregated by high-poverty compared to low-poverty schools which, for the purpose of this clause, means schools in the top quartile of poverty and the bottom quartile of poverty in the State;

“(vii) information on teacher effectiveness, as determined by the State, in the aggregate and disaggregated by high-poverty compared to low-poverty schools which, for the purpose of this clause, means schools in the top quartile of poverty and the bottom quartile of poverty in the State;

“(viii) a clear and concise description of the State’s accountability system, including a description of the criteria by which the State educational agency evaluates school performance, and the criteria that the State educational agency has established, consistent with subsection (c), to determine the status of schools with respect to school improvement; and

“(ix) outcomes related to quality charter authorizing standards as described in subsection (d)(1)(I), including, at a minimum, annual filing as described in subsection (d)(1)(I)(ii)(I).

“(2) ANNUAL LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY REPORT CARDS.—

“(A) REPORT CARDS.—A local educational agency that receives assistance under this part shall prepare and disseminate an annual local educational agency report card.

“(B) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The State educational agency shall ensure that each local educational agency collects appropriate data and includes in the local educational

agency's annual report the information described in paragraph (1)(C) as applied to the local educational agency and each school served by the local educational agency, and—

“(i) in the case of a local educational agency—

“(I) the number and percentage of schools identified for school improvement under section 1116 and how long the schools have been so identified; and

“(II) information that shows how students served by the local educational agency achieved on the statewide academic assessment compared to students in the State as a whole;

“(III) per-pupil expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources, including personnel and nonpersonnel resources, for each school in the local educational agency, consistent with the requirements under section 1120A;

“(IV) the number and percentage of secondary school students who have been removed from the 4-year adjusted cohort by leaver code, and the number and percentage of students from each adjusted cohort that have been enrolled in high school for more than 4 years but have not graduated with a regular diploma; and

“(V) information on the number of military-connected students (students who are a dependent of a member of the Armed Forces, including reserve components thereof) served by the local educational agency and how such military-dependent students achieved on the statewide academic assessment compared to all students served by the local educational agency; and

“(ii) in the case of a school—

“(I) whether the school has been identified for school improvement; and

“(II) information that shows how the school's students achievement on the statewide academic assessments and other improvement indicators compared to students in the local educational agency and the State as a whole.

“(C) OTHER INFORMATION.—A local educational agency may include in its annual local educational agency report card any other appropriate information, whether or not such information is included in the annual State report card.

“(D) DATA.—A local educational agency or school shall only include in its annual local educational agency report card data that are sufficient to yield statistically reliable information, as determined by the State, and that do not reveal personally identifiable information about an individual student.

“(E) PUBLIC DISSEMINATION.—The local educational agency shall publicly disseminate the report cards described in this paragraph to all schools in the school district served by the local educational agency and to all par-

ents of students attending those schools in an accessible, understandable, and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, provided in a language that the parents can understand, and make the information widely available through public means, such as posting on the Internet, distribution to the media, and distribution through public agencies.

“(3) PREEXISTING REPORT CARDS.—A State educational agency or local educational agency that was providing public report cards on the performance of students, schools, local educational agencies, or the State prior to the date of enactment of the Student Success Act may use those report cards for the purpose of this subsection, so long as any such report card is modified, as may be needed, to contain the information required by this subsection.

“(4) COST REDUCTION.—Each State educational agency and local educational agency receiving assistance under this part shall, wherever possible, take steps to reduce data collection costs and duplication of effort by obtaining the information required under this subsection through existing data collection efforts.

“(5) ANNUAL STATE REPORT TO THE SECRETARY.—Each State educational agency receiving assistance under this part shall report annually to the Secretary, and make widely available within the State—

“(A) information on the State’s progress in developing and implementing

“(i) the college and career ready standards described in subsection (b)(2);

“(ii) the academic assessments described in subsection (b)(3); and

“(iii) the accountability and school improvement system described in subsection (c); and

“(B) the annual State report card under paragraph (1).

“(6) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall transmit annually to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report that provides national and State-level data on the information collected under paragraph (5).

“(7) PARENTS RIGHT-TO-KNOW.—

“(A) ACHIEVEMENT INFORMATION.—At the beginning of each school year, a school that receives funds under this subpart shall provide to each individual parent—

“(i) information on the level of achievement and growth of the parent’s child on each of the State academic assessments and, as appropriate, other improvement indicators adopted in accordance with this subpart; and

“(ii) timely notice that the parent’s child has been assigned, or has been taught for four or more consecutive weeks by, a teacher who is not qualified or has been found to be ineffective, as determined by the State or local educational agency.

“(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—At the beginning of each school year, a local educational agency that receives funds under this part shall notify the parents of each student attending any school receiving funds under this part, information regarding the professional qualifications of the student’s classroom teachers, including, at a minimum, the following:

“(i) Whether the teacher has met State qualification and licensing criteria for the grade levels and subject areas in which the teacher provides instruction.

“(ii) Whether the teacher is teaching under emergency or other provisional status through which State qualification or licensing criteria have been waived.

“(iii) Whether the teacher is currently enrolled in an alternative certification program.

“(iv) Whether the child is provided services by paraprofessionals or specialized instructional support personnel and, if so, their qualifications.

“(C) FORMAT.—The notice and information provided to parents under this paragraph shall be in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, provided in a language that the parents can understand.

“(j) PRIVACY.—Information collected under this section shall be collected and disseminated in a manner that protects the privacy of individuals.

“(k) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide a State educational agency, at the State educational agency’s request, technical assistance in meeting the requirements of this section, including the provision of advice by experts in the development of college and career ready standards, high-quality academic assessments, and goals and targets that are valid and reliable, and other relevant areas.

“(l) VOLUNTARY PARTNERSHIPS.—A State may enter into a voluntary partnership with another State to develop and implement the academic assessments and standards required under this section.

“(m) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ADJUSTED COHORT; EXTENDED-YEAR; ENTERING COHORT; TRANSFERRED INTO; TRANSFERRED OUT.—

“(A) ADJUSTED COHORT.—Subject to subparagraph (D)(ii) through (G), the term ‘adjusted cohort’ means the difference of—

“(i) the sum of—

“(I) the entering cohort; plus

“(II) any students that transferred into the cohort in any of grades 9 through 12; minus

“(ii) any students that are removed from the cohort as described in subparagraph (E).

“(B) EXTENDED YEAR.—The term ‘extended year’ when used with respect to a graduation rate, means the fifth or sixth year after the school year in which the entering cohort, as described in subparagraph (C), is established for the purpose of calculating the adjusted cohort.

“(C) ENTERING COHORT.—The term ‘entering cohort’ means the number of first-time 9th graders enrolled in a

secondary school 1 month after the start of the secondary school's academic year.

“(D) TRANSFERRED INTO.—The term ‘transferred into’ when used with respect to a secondary school student, means a student who—

“(i) was a first-time 9th grader during the same school year as the entering cohort; and

“(ii) enrolls after the entering cohort is calculated as described in subparagraph (B).

“(E) TRANSFERRED OUT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘transferred out’ when used with respect to a secondary school student, means a student who the secondary school or local educational agency has confirmed has transferred to another—

“(I) school from which the student is expected to receive a regular secondary school diploma; or

“(II) educational program from which the student is expected to receive a regular secondary school diploma.

“(ii) CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(I) DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED.—The confirmation of a student's transfer to another school or educational program described in clause (i) requires documentation from the receiving school or program that the student enrolled in the receiving school or program.

“(II) LACK OF CONFIRMATION.—A student who was enrolled, but for whom there is no confirmation of the student having transferred out, shall remain in the cohort as a non-graduate for reporting and accountability purposes under this section.

“(iii) PROGRAMS NOT PROVIDING CREDIT.—A student enrolled in a GED or other alternative educational program that does not issue or provide credit toward the issuance of a regular secondary school diploma shall not be considered transferred out.

“(F) COHORT REMOVAL.—To remove a student from a cohort, a school or local educational agency shall require documentation to confirm that the student has transferred out, emigrated to another country, or is deceased.

“(G) TREATMENT OF OTHER LEAVERS AND WITHDRAWALS.—A student who was retained in a grade, enrolled in a GED program, aged-out of a secondary school or secondary school program, or left secondary school for any other reason, including expulsion, shall not be considered transferred out, and shall remain in the adjusted cohort.

“(H) SPECIAL RULE.—For those secondary schools that start after grade 9, the entering cohort shall be calculated 1 month after the start of the secondary school's academic year in the earliest secondary school grade at the secondary school.

“(2) 4-YEAR ADJUSTED COHORT GRADUATION RATE.—The term ‘4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate’ means the percent obtained by calculating the product of—

“(A) the result of—

“(i) the number of students who—

“(I) formed the adjusted cohort 4 years earlier; and

“(II) graduate in 4 years or less with a regular secondary school diploma; divided by

“(ii) the number of students who formed the adjusted cohort for that year’s graduating class 4 years earlier; multiplied by

“(B) 100.

“(3) EXTENDED-YEAR GRADUATION RATE.—The term ‘extended-year graduation rate’ for a school year is defined as the percent obtained by calculating the product of the result of—

“(A) the sum of—

“(i) the number of students who—

“(I) form the adjusted cohort for that year’s graduating class; and

“(II) graduate in an extended year with a regular secondary school diploma; or

“(III) graduate before exceeding the age for eligibility for a free appropriate public education (as defined in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act) under State law; divided by

“(ii) the result of—

“(I) the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for that year’s graduating class; plus

“(II) the number of students who transferred in during the extended year defined in paragraph (1)(B), minus

“(III) students who transferred out, emigrated, or died during the extended year defined in paragraph (1)(B); multiplied by

“(B) 100.

“(4) LEAVER CODE.—The term ‘leaver code’ means a number or series of numbers and letters assigned to a categorical reason for why a student left the high school from which she or he is enrolled without having earned a regular high school diploma, except that—

“(A) an individual student with either a duplicative code or whom has not been assigned a leaver code shall not be removed from the cohort assigned for the purpose of calculating the adjusted cohort graduation rate; and

“(B) the number of students with either a duplicative leaver code or who have not been assigned a leaver code shall be included in reporting requirements for the leaver code.

“(5) MULTI-TIER SYSTEM OF SUPPORTS.—The term ‘multi-tier system of supports’ means a comprehensive system of differentiated supports that includes evidence-based instruction, universal screening, progress monitoring, formative assessment,

and research-based interventions matched to student needs, and educational decision-making using student outcome data.

“(6) GRADUATION RATE.—The term ‘graduation rate’ means a 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rate and the extended-year graduation rate.

“(7) REGULAR SECONDARY SCHOOL DIPLOMA.—

“(A) The term ‘regular secondary school diploma’ means standard secondary school diploma awarded to the preponderance of students in the State that is fully aligned with the State’s college and career ready achievement standards as described under subsection (b)(4), or a higher diploma. Such term shall not include GED’s, certificates of attendance, or any lesser diploma awards.

“(B) If a State adopts different paths to the regular secondary school diploma, such different paths shall—

“(i) be available to all students in the State;

“(ii) be equally rigorous in their requirements; and

“(iii) signify that a student is prepared for college or a career without the need for remediation.”.

Strike section 117 and insert the following:

SEC. 117. ACADEMIC ASSESSMENT AND LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT; SCHOOL SUPPORT AND RECOGNITION.

Section 1116 (20 U.S.C. 6316) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1116. SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.

“(a) LOCAL REVIEW.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each local educational agency receiving funds under this part shall—

“(A) use the State academic assessments, including measures of student growth and graduation rates, and data on the state-established equity indicators described in section 1111(c)(1)(C) to review, annually, the progress of each school served under this part, and consistent with the parameters described in paragraph (2), to determine whether the school is—

“(i) meeting performance targets, growth targets, and graduation rate targets established under section 1111(c)(2); and

“(ii) making progress to address school challenges identified using the state-established equity indicators described in section 1111(c)(1)(C);

“(B) based on the review conducted under subparagraph (A), determine whether a school served under this part is—

“(i) in need of support as described under section 1111(c)(1)(E)(ii); or

“(ii) a high priority school that meets the State-established parameters under paragraph (2);

“(C) publicize and disseminate the results of the local annual review described in subparagraph (A) to parents, teachers, principals, schools, and the community so that the teachers, principals, other staff, and schools can continually refine, in an instructionally useful manner, the program of instruction to help all children served under

this part meet the college and career ready achievement standards established under section 1111(b); and

“(D) use the equity indicators established under section 1111(c)(1)(C) to diagnose school challenges and measure school progress in carrying out the school improvement activities under this section.

“(2) HIGH PRIORITY SCHOOLS.—The State educational agency shall establish parameters, consistent with section 1111(c)(1)(E)(i), to assist local educational agencies in identifying high priority schools within the local educational agency that—

“(A) for elementary schools—

“(i) shall use student achievement on the assessments required under section 1111(b)(3), including prior year data;

“(ii) shall use student growth data on the assessments under section 1111(b)(3), including prior year data; and

“(iii) shall use, to a lesser extent than each of the parameters established in clauses (i) and (ii), data on the equity indicators established under section 1111(c)(1)(C); and

“(B) for secondary schools—

“(i) shall use student achievement on the assessments required under section 1111(b)(3), including prior year data;

“(ii) shall use student growth data on the assessments under section 1111(b)(3), including prior year data;

“(iii) shall use graduation rate data, including prior year data; and

“(iv) shall use, to a lesser extent than each of the parameters established in clauses (i) through clause (iii), data on the equity indicators established under section 1111(c)(1)(C); or

“(v) shall include schools with 4-year adjusted cohort graduation rates below 67 percent as high priority schools.

“(b) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each school served under this part determined to be a school in need of support pursuant to section 1111(c)(1)(C)(ii) or a high-priority school pursuant to 1111(c)(1)(C)(i), shall form a school improvement team described in paragraph (2) to develop and implement a school improvement plan described in paragraph (3) to improve educational outcomes for all students and address existing resource inequities.

“(2) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT TEAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each school described in paragraph (1) shall form a school improvement team, which shall include school leaders, teachers, parents, community members, and specialized instructional support personnel.

“(B) SCHOOLS IN NEED OF SUPPORT.—Each school improvement team for a school in need of support may in-

clude an external partner and representatives of the local educational agency and the State educational agency.

“(C) HIGH-PRIORITY SCHOOLS.—Each school improvement team for a high-priority school shall include an external partner and representatives of the local educational agency and the State educational agency.

“(3) SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PLAN.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A school improvement team shall develop, implement, and make publicly available a school improvement plan that uses information available under the accountability and school improvement system established under section 1111(c), data available under the early warning indicator system established under subsection (c)(5), data on the improvement indicators established under section 1111(c)(1)(D), and other relevant data to identify—

“(i) each area in which the school needs support for improvement;

“(ii) the type of support required;

“(iii) how the school plans to use comprehensive, evidence-based strategies to address such needs;

“(iv) how the school will measure progress in addressing such needs using the goals and targets and improvement indicators established under paragraphs (2) and (1)(D) of section 1111(c), respectively, and identify which of the goals and targets are not currently being met by the school; and

“(v) how the school will review its progress and make adjustments and corrections to ensure continuous improvement.

“(B) PLANNING PERIOD.—The school improvement team may use a planning period, which shall not be longer than one school year to develop and prepare to implement the school improvement plan.

“(C) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Each school improvement plan shall describe the following:

“(i) PLANNING AND PREPARATION.—The activities during the planning period, including—

“(I) the preparation activities conducted to effectively implement the budgeting, staffing, curriculum, and instruction changes described in the plan; and

“(II) how the school improvement team engaged parents and community organizations.

“(ii) TARGETS.—The performance, growth, and graduation rate targets that contributed to the school’s status as a school in need of support or high-priority school, and the school challenges identified by the school improvement indicators under section 1111(c)(1)(D).

“(iii) EVIDENCE-BASED, SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES.—Evidence-based, school improvement strategies to address the factors and challenges described in clause (ii), to improve instruction, including in all core academic subjects, to improve the achievement of all

students and address the needs of students identified at the catch-up level of achievement.

“(iv) NEEDS AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS.—A description and analysis of the school’s ability and the resources necessary to implement the evidence-based, school improvement strategies identified under clause (iii), including an analysis of—

“(I) staffing resources, such as the number, experience, training level, effectiveness as determined by the State or local educational agency, responsibilities, and stability of existing administrative, instructional, and non-instructional staff;

“(II) budget resources, including how Federal, State, and local funds are being spent for instruction and operations to determine how existing resources can be aligned and used to support improvement;

“(III) the school curriculum;

“(IV) the use of time, such as the school’s schedule and use of additional learning time; and

“(V) any additional resources and staff necessary to effectively implement the school improvement activities identified in the school improvement plan.

“(v) IDENTIFYING ROLES.—The roles and responsibilities of the State educational agency, the local educational agency, the school and, if applicable, the external partner in the school improvement activities, including providing interventions, support, and resources necessary to implement improvements.

“(vi) PLAN FOR EVALUATION.—The plan for continuous evaluation of the evidence-based, school improvement strategies, including implementation of and fidelity to the school improvement plan, that includes at least quarterly reviews of the effectiveness of such activities.

“(D) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR HIGH-PRIORITY SCHOOLS.—For a persistently-low achieving school, the school improvement plan shall, in addition to the requirements described in subparagraph (B), describe how the school will—

“(i) address school-wide factors to improve student achievement, including—

“(I) establishing high expectations for all students, which at a minimum, align with the achievement standards and growth standards under section 1111(b)(4);

“(II) improving school climate, including student attendance and school discipline, through the use of school-wide positive behavioral supports and interventions and other evidence based approaches to improving school climate;

“(III) ensuring that the staff charged with implementing the school improvement plan are en-

gaged in the plan and the school turnaround effort;

“(IV) establishing clear—

“(aa) benchmarks for implementation of the plan; and

“(bb) targets for improvement on the equity indicators under section 1111(c)(1)(C);

“(ii) organize the school to improve teaching and learning, including through—

“(I) strategic use of time, such as—

“(aa) establishing common planning time for teachers and interdisciplinary teams who share common groups of students;

“(bb) redesigning the school calendar year or day, such as through block scheduling, summer learning programs, or increasing the number of hours or days, in order to create additional learning time; or

“(cc) creating a flexible school period to address specific student academic needs and interests such as credit recovery, electives, enrichment activities, or service learning; and

“(II) alignment of resources to improvement goals, such as through ensuring that students in transition grades are taught by teachers prepared to meet their specific learning needs;

“(iii) increase teacher and school leader effectiveness, as determined by the State or local educational agency, including through—

“(I) demonstrating the principal has the skills, capacity, and record of success to significantly improve student achievement and lead a school turnaround, which may include replacing the principal;

“(II) screening all existing staff at the school, with the leadership team, through a process that ensures a rigorous and fair review of their applications;

“(III) improving the recruitment and retention of qualified and effective teachers and principals, as determined by the State or local educational agency, to work in the school;

“(IV) professional development activities that respond to student and school-wide needs aligned with the school improvement plan, such as—

“(aa) training teachers, leaders, and administrators together with staff from schools making achievement goals and performance targets under the accountability system under section 1111(c) that serve similar populations and in such schools;

“(bb) establishing peer learning and coaching among teachers; or

“(cc) facilitating collaboration, including through professional communities across sub-

ject area and interdisciplinary groups and similar schools;

“(V) appropriately identifying teachers for each grade and course; and

“(VI) the development of effective leadership structures, supports, and clear decision making processes, such as through developing distributive leadership and leadership teams;

“(iv) improve curriculum and instruction, including through—

“(I) demonstrating the relevance of the curriculum and learning for all students, including instruction in all core academic subjects, and may include the use of online course-work as long as such course-work meets standards of quality and best practices for online education;

“(II) increasing access to rigorous and advanced course-work, including adoption and implementation of a college- and career-ready curriculum, and evidence-based, engaging instructional materials aligned with such a curriculum, for all students;

“(III) increasing access to contextualized learning opportunities aligned with readiness for post-secondary education and the workforce, such as providing—

“(aa) work-based, project-based, and service-learning opportunities; or

“(bb) a high-quality, college preparatory curriculum in the context of a rigorous career and technical education core;

“(IV) regularly collecting and using data to inform instruction, such as—

“(aa) through use of formative assessments;

“(bb) creating and using common grading rubrics; or

“(cc) identifying effective instructional approaches to meet student needs; and

“(V) emphasizing core skills instruction, such as literacy, across content areas;

“(v) provide students with academic and social support to address individual student learning needs, including through—

“(I) ensuring access to services and expertise of specialized instructional support personnel;

“(II) supporting students at the catch-up level of achievement who need intensive intervention;

“(III) increasing personalization of the school experience through learning structures that facilitate the development of student and staff relationships;

“(IV) offering extended-learning, credit recovery, mentoring, or tutoring options of sufficient scale to meet student needs;

“(V) providing evidence-based, accelerated learning for students with academic skill levels below grade level;

“(VI) coordinating and increasing access to integrated services, such as providing specialized instructional support personnel;

“(VII) providing transitional support between grade-spans, including postsecondary planning.

“(VIII) meeting the diverse learning needs of all students through strategies such as a multi-tier system of supports and universal design for learning, as described in section 5429(b)(21); and

“(IX) engaging families and community partners, including community-based organizations, organizations representing underserved populations, Indian tribes (as appropriate), organizations assisting parent involvement, institutions of higher education, and businesses, in school improvement activities through evidence-based strategies.

“(E) SUBMISSION AND APPROVAL.—The school improvement team shall submit the school improvement plan to the local educational agency or the State educational agency, as determined by the State educational agency based on the local educational agency’s ability to effectively monitor and support the school improvement activities. Upon receiving the plan, the local educational agency or the State educational agency, as appropriate, shall—

“(i) establish a peer review process to assist with review of the school improvement plan; and

“(ii) promptly review the plan, work with the school improvement team as necessary, and approve the plan if the plan meets the requirements of this paragraph.

“(F) REVISION OF PLAN.—A school improvement team may revise the school improvement plan as additional information and data is available.

“(G) IMPLEMENTATION.—A school with the support and assistance of the local educational agency shall implement the school improvement plan expeditiously, but not later than the beginning of the next full school year after identification for improvement.

“(4) EVALUATION OF SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) REVIEW.—The State educational agency or local educational agency, as determined by the State in accordance with paragraph (3)(D) shall, annually, review data with respect to each school in need of support and each high-priority school to set clear benchmarks for progress, to guide adjustments and corrections, to evaluate whether the supports and interventions identified within the school improvement plan are effective and the school is meeting the targets for improvement established under its such plan, and to specify what actions ensue for schools not making progress.

“(ii) DATA.—In carrying out the annual review under clause (i), the school, the local educational agency, or State educational agency shall measure progress on—

“(I) student achievement, student growth, and graduation rates against the goals and targets established under section 1111(c)(2); and

“(II) improvement indicators as established under section 1111(c)(1)(D).

“(B) SCHOOLS IN NEED OF SUPPORT.—If, after 3 years of implementing its school improvement plan, a school in need of support does not meet the goals and targets under section 1111(c)(2) that were identified under the school improvement plan as not being met by the school and the improvement indicators established under section 1111(c)(1)(D), then—

“(i) the local educational agency shall evaluate school performance and other data, and provide intensive assistance to that school in order to improve the effectiveness of the interventions; and

“(ii) the State educational agency or the local educational agency, as determined by the State, shall determine whether the school shall partner with an external partner—

“(I) to revise the school improvement plan; and

“(II) to improve, and as appropriate, revise, school improvement strategies that meet the requirements of paragraph (3)(B)(iii).

“(C) HIGH-PRIORITY SCHOOLS.—If, after 3 years of implementing its school improvement plan, a high-priority school does not demonstrate progress on the goals and targets under section 1111(c)(2) that were identified under the school improvement plan as not being met by the school or the equity indicators established under section 1111(c)(1)(C), then—

“(i) the local educational agency, in collaboration with the State educational agency, shall determine actionable next steps which may include school closure, replacement, or State take-over of such school, shall provide all students enrolled with new high-quality educational options;

“(ii) the local educational agency, and as appropriate the State educational agency, shall develop and implement a plan to assist with any resulting transition of the school under clause (i) that—

“(I) is developed in consultation with parents and the community;

“(II) addresses the needs of the students at the school by considering strategies such as—

“(aa) opening a new school;

“(bb) graduating out current students and closing the school in stages; and

“(cc) enrolling the students who attended the school in other schools in the local educational agency that are higher achieving, provided the other schools are within reason-

able proximity to the closed school and ensures receiving schools have the capacity to enroll incoming students; and

“(III) provides information about high-quality educational options and transition and support services to students who attended that school and their parents.

“(D) PERSISTENTLY LOW ACHIEVING SCHOOL.—If, after 5 years of implementing its school improvement plan, a persistently low achieving school does not demonstrate progress on the goals and targets under section 1111(c)(2) that were identified under the school improvement plan, then the local educational agency, in collaboration with the State educational agency, shall determine actionable next steps, which may include school closure, replacement, or State take-over of such school, and shall provide all students with enrolled new high-quality educational options, as described in subparagraph (C).

“(c) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.—A local educational agency served by this part, in supporting the schools identified as a school in need of support or a high-priority school served by the agency, shall—

“(1) address resource inequities to improve student achievement by—

“(A) targeting resources and support to those schools identified as high priority or as in need of support, including additional resources and staff necessary to implement the school improvement plan, as described in subsection (b)(3)(C)(iv)(V), and

“(B) ensuring the local educational agency budget calendar is aligned with school staff and budgeting needs;

“(2) address local educational agency-wide factors to improve student achievement by—

“(A) supporting the use of data to improve teaching and learning through—

“(i) improving longitudinal data systems;

“(ii) regularly analyzing and disseminating usable data to educators, parents, and students;

“(iii) building the data and assessment literacy of teachers and principals; and

“(iv) evaluating at kindergarten entry the kindergarten readiness of children and addressing the educational and development needs determined by such evaluation;

“(B) addressing school transition needs of the local educational agency by—

“(i) using kindergarten readiness data to consider improving access to high-quality early education opportunities; and

“(ii) providing targeted research-based interventions to middle schools that feed into high schools identified for school improvement under this section;

“(C) supporting human capital systems that ensure there is a sufficient pool of qualified and effective teachers and school leaders, as determined by the State or local edu-

cational agency, to work in schools served by the local educational agency;

“(D) developing support for school improvement plans among key stakeholders such as parents and families, community groups representing underserved populations, Indian tribes (as appropriate), educators, and teachers;

“(E) carrying out administrative duties under this section, including evaluation for school improvement and technical assistance for schools; and

“(F) coordinating activities under this section with other relevant State and local agencies, as appropriate;

“(3) supporting professional development activities for teachers, school leaders, and specialized instructional support personnel aligned to school improvement activities;

“(4) address curriculum and instruction factors to improve student achievement by—

“(A) ensuring curriculum alignment with the State’s early learning standards and postsecondary education programs;

“(B) providing academically rigorous education options such as—

“(i) effective dropout prevention, credit and dropout recovery and recuperative education programs for disconnected youth and students who are not making sufficient progress to graduate high school in the standard number of years or who have dropped out of high school;

“(ii) providing students with postsecondary learning opportunities, such as through access to a relevant curriculum or course of study that enables a student to earn a secondary school diploma and—

“(I) an associate’s degree; or

“(II) not more than 2 years of transferable credit toward a postsecondary degree or credential;

“(iii) integrating rigorous academic education with career training, including training that leads to postsecondary credentials for students;

“(iv) increasing access to Advanced Placement or International Baccalaureate courses and examinations; or

“(v) developing and utilizing innovative, high quality distance learning strategies to improve student academic achievement; and

“(C) considering how technology can be used to support school improvement activities;

“(5) address student support factors to improve student achievement by—

“(A) establishing an early warning indicator system to identify students who are at risk of dropping out of high school and to guide preventive and recuperative school improvement strategies, including—

“(i) identifying and analyzing the academic risk factors that most reliably predict dropouts by using longitudinal data of past cohorts of students;

“(ii) identifying specific indicators of student progress and performance, such as attendance, academic performance in core courses, and credit accumulation, to guide decision making;

“(iii) identifying or developing a mechanism for regularly collecting and analyzing data about the impact of interventions on the indicators of student progress and performance; and

“(iv) analyzing academic indicators to determine whether students are on track to graduate secondary school in the standard numbers of years; and

“(B) identifying and implementing strategies for pairing academic support with integrated student services and case-managed interventions for students requiring intensive supports which may include partnerships with other external partners;

“(6) promote family outreach and engagement in school improvement activities, including those required by section 1118, to improve student achievement;

“(7) for each school identified for school improvement, ensure the provision of technical assistance as the school develops and implements the school improvement plan throughout the plan’s duration; and

“(8) identify school improvement strategies that are consistently improving student outcomes and disseminate those strategies so that all schools can implement them.

“(d) STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES.—A State educational agency served by this part, in supporting schools identified as a school in need of support or a high-priority school and the local educational agencies serving such schools, shall—

“(1) assess and address local capacity constraints to ensure that its local educational agencies can meet the requirements of this section;

“(2) target resources and support to those schools in the State that are identified as a school in need of support or a high-priority school and to local educational agencies serving such schools, including additional resources necessary to implement the school improvement plan as described in subsection (b)(3)(C)(iv)(V);

“(3) provide support and technical assistance, including assistance to school leaders, teachers, and other staff, to assist local educational agencies and schools in using data to support school equity and in addressing the equity indicators described in section 1111(c)(1)(C);

“(4) identify school improvement strategies that are consistently improving student outcomes and disseminate those strategies so that all schools can implement them;

“(5) leverage resources from other funding sources, such as school improvement funds, technology funds, and professional development funds to support school improvement activities;

“(6) provide a statewide system of support, including regional support services, to improve teaching, learning, and student outcomes;

“(7) assist local educational agencies in developing early warning indicator systems;

“(8) with respect to schools that will work with external partners to improve student achievement—

“(A) develop and apply objective criteria to potential external partners that are based on a demonstrated record of effectiveness in school improvement;

“(B) maintain an updated list of approved external partners across the State;

“(C) develop, implement, and publicly report on standards and techniques for monitoring the quality and effectiveness of the services offered by approved external partners, and for withdrawing approval from external partners that fail to improve high-priority schools; and

“(D) may identify external partners as approved, consistent with the requirements under paragraph (7), who agree to provide services on the basis of receiving payments only when student achievement has increased at an appropriate level as determined by the State educational agency and school improvement team under subsection (b)(2); and

“(9) carry out administrative duties under this section, including providing monitoring and technical assistance to local educational agencies and schools.

“(e) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed—

“(1) to alter or otherwise affect the rights, remedies, and procedures afforded school or local educational agency employees under Federal, State, or local laws (including applicable regulations or court orders) or under the terms of collective bargaining agreements, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements between such employees and their employers;

“(2) to require a child to participate in an early learning program; or

“(3) to deny entry to kindergarten for any individual if the individual is legally eligible, as defined by State or local law.

“(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘external partner’ means an entity—

“(1) that is an organization such as a nonprofit organization, community-based organization, local education fund, service organization, educational service agency, or institution of higher education; and

“(2) that has demonstrated expertise, effectiveness, and a record of success in providing evidence-based strategies and targeted support such as data analysis, professional development, or provision of nonacademic support and integrated student services to local educational agencies, schools, or students that leads to improved teaching, learning, and outcomes for students.”.

PART B—TEXT OF AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2647 CONSIDERED AS ADOPTED

Page 6, lines 16 and 17, strike “fire-impacted lands following a large-scale wildfire” and insert “impacted lands following a large-scale catastrophic event”.

Page 12, line 6 strike “second fiscal year” and insert “fifth fiscal year”.

Page 16, line 11, strike “used to for” and insert “used for”.

Page 17, after line 21, insert the following:

(d) **TIMELINE FOR PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of a salvage operation or reforestation activity proposed to be conducted on National Forest System lands or public lands adversely impacted by a large-scale catastrophic event, the Secretary concerned shall allow 30 days for public scoping and comment, 15 days for filing an objection, and 15 days for the agency response to the filing of an objection. Upon completion of this process and expiration of the period specified in subsection (a), the Secretary concerned shall implement the project immediately.

Page 23, strike lines 9 and 10, and insert the following:

(A) include the sale of timber or other forest products, reduce fire risks, or improve water supplies; and

Page 24, strike line 14 and all that follows through page 25, line 3, and insert the following:

(A) **TEMPORARY REDUCTION.**—During the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this paragraph and ending on September 30, 2020, a resource advisory committee established under this section may be comprised of 9 or more members, of which—

(i) at least 3 shall be representative of interests described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2);

(ii) at least 3 shall be representative of interests described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2); and

(iii) at least 3 shall be representative of interests described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2).

Page 26, line 14, strike “committee.” and insert “committee, including at least 1 member from each of the 3 categories described in subsection (d)(2).”.

Page 29, after line 22, insert the following new section:

SEC. 405. TREATMENT AS SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING.

Section 102 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7112) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(f) **TREATMENT AS SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING.**—None of the funds made available to a beneficiary county or other political subdivision of a State under this Act shall be used in lieu of or to otherwise offset State funding sources for local schools, facilities, or educational purposes.”.

Page 43, line 9, strike “and”.

Page 43, line 12, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

Page 43, after line 12, and insert the following:

(E) ensure that all commercial timber removed from the Federal forest land is sold on a competitive bid basis.

Page 52, line 25, after “funds” insert the following: “, only from the account established pursuant to subsection (b).”.

At the end of title VIII (page 48, after line 14), add the following new sections:

SEC. 807. APPLICATION OF NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN SURVEY AND MANAGE MITIGATION MEASURE STANDARD AND GUIDELINES.

The Northwest Forest Plan Survey and Manage Mitigation Measure Standard and Guidelines shall not apply to any National Forest System lands or public lands.

SEC. 808. MANAGEMENT OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON.

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—All of the public land managed by the Bureau of Land Management in the Salem District, Eugene District, Roseburg District, Coos Bay District, Medford District and the Klamath Resource Area of the Lakeview District in the State of Oregon shall hereafter be managed pursuant to title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181a through 1181e). Except as provided in subsection (b), all of the revenue produced from such land shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States in the Oregon and California land-grant fund and be subject to the provisions of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f).

(b) **CERTAIN LANDS EXCLUDED.**—Subsection (a) does not apply to any revenue that is required to be deposited in the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund pursuant to sections 1 through 4 of the Act of May 24, 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 through f-4).

SEC. 809. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS.

(a) **ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS AND ALTERNATIVES.**—To develop a full range of reasonable alternatives as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Secretary of the Interior shall develop and consider in detail a reference analysis and two additional alternatives as part of the revisions of the resource management plans for the Bureau of Land Management's Salem, Eugene, Coos Bay, Roseburg, and Medford Districts and the Klamath Resource Area of the Lakeview District.

(b) **REFERENCE ANALYSIS.**—The reference analysis required by subsection (a) shall measure and assume the harvest of the annual growth net of natural mortality for all forested land in the planning area in order to determine the maximum sustained yield capacity of the forested land base and to establish a baseline by which the Secretary of the Interior shall measure incremental effects on the sustained yield capacity and environmental impacts from management prescriptions in all other alternatives.

(c) **ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES.**—

(1) **CARBON SEQUESTRATION ALTERNATIVE.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall develop and consider an additional alternative with the goal of maximizing the total carbon benefits from forest storage and wood product storage. To the extent practicable, the analysis shall consider—

(A) the future risks to forest carbon from wildfires, insects, and disease;

(B) the amount of carbon stored in products or in landfills;

(C) the life cycle benefits of harvested wood products compared to non-renewable products; and

(D) the energy produced from wood residues.

(2) **SUSTAINED YIELD ALTERNATIVE.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall develop and consider an additional alternative that

produces the greater of 500 million board feet or the annual net growth on the acres classified as timberland, excluding any congressionally reserved areas. The projected harvest levels, as nearly as practicable, shall be distributed among the Districts referred to in subsection (a) in the same proportion as the maximum yield capacity of each such District bears to maximum yield capacity of the planning area as a whole.

(d) **ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.**—The Secretary of the Interior shall publish the reference analysis and additional alternatives and analyze their environmental and economic consequences in a supplemental draft environmental impact statement. The draft environmental impact statement and supplemental draft environmental impact statement shall be made available for public comment for a period of not less than 180 days. The Secretary shall respond to any comments received before making a final decision between all alternatives.

(e) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall affect the obligation of the Secretary of the Interior to manage the timberlands as required by the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181a–1181j).

PART C—TEXT OF AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 2647 MADE IN ORDER

1. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE POLIS OF COLORADO OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Strike section 203.
Strike title III.

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2. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE TIPTON OF COLORADO OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 33, after line 21, insert the following new section:

SEC. 505. FIRE LIABILITY PROVISION.

Section 604(d) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(8) **MODIFICATION.**—Upon the request of the contractor, a contract or agreement under this section awarded before February 7, 2014, shall be modified by the Chief or Director to include the fire liability provisions described in paragraph (7).”.

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3. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE LUJAN GRISHAM OF NEW MEXICO OR HER DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

Page 44, after line 15, insert the following:

SEC. 703. TRIBAL FOREST MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may carry out demonstration projects by which federally recognized Indian tribes or tribal organizations may contract to perform administrative, management, and other functions of programs of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a et seq.)

through contracts entered into under the Indian Self -Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq).

4. AN AMENDMENT TO BE OFFERED BY REPRESENTATIVE KILMER OF WASHINGTON OR HIS DESIGNEE, DEBATABLE FOR 10 MINUTES

At the end of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 807. LANDSCAPE-SCALE FOREST RESTORATION PROJECT.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall develop and implement at least one landscape-scale forest restoration project that includes, as a defined purpose of the project, the generation of material that will be used to promote advanced wood products. The project shall be developed through a collaborative process.

