

## Summary of Changes to the Student Success Act (H.R. 5)

Committee Republicans recently introduced the Student Success Act to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). This legislation will restore local control, reduce the federal footprint in the nation's classrooms, support more effective teachers, and empower parents. The bill includes the provisions of H.R. 2218, the Empowering Parents Through Quality Charter Schools Act, H.R. 3989, the Student Success Act, and H.R. 3990, the Encouraging Innovation and Effective Teachers Act from the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress.

The following substantive changes have been made to the legislation considered during the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress:

- Updates overall authorization levels for each of FY 2014-2019 to reflect the final funding amounts provided by Congress and the Department of Education for ESEA programs in FY 2013, while maintaining Title I programs at the FY 2012 levels to better prioritize education spending. The amount authorized for all ESEA programs under the bill is **lower** than just the Title I authorization for the last year it was authorized under current law.
- Reinstates the current law requirement that states have in place academic standards and assessments in science. As in current law, science assessments would not be required elements of a state's accountability system and would be administered at least once during grades three through five, six through nine, and 10 through 12.
- Permits states and school districts to, at their discretion, use Teacher Preparation and Effectiveness funds to develop and implement school leader evaluations.
- Clarifies that school districts may use funds received under the Local Academic Flexible Grant to enhance school safety.
- Directs the Secretary of Education to work through the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) if he/she chooses to exercise authority to reserve 0.5 percent of funds from each program for an evaluation. Requires the secretary to engage IES and relevant officials from the Department of Education in the development of a multi-year, comprehensive plan for carrying out evaluations and submit that plan to Congress and the public for review and comment.
- Makes permanent several Impact Aid provisions that were enacted for two years through the *FY 2013 National Defense Authorization Act*. Updates the formula by which school district allotments are determined for a district with federal property and provides a foundation payment to ensure funding stability from year to year. Allows school districts to continue to count children who have been relocated off base due to renovation, rebuilding, or demolition for three years when determining their eligibility for Basic Support Payments, if the district continues to serve such children because of project delays. Requires the Secretary of Education to provide Impact Aid payments within three years.