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Dear Representative:

This week, you will be voting on the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). ESEA is the cornerstone of federal education policy, and it is crucial that Congress passes an ESEA reauthorization bill that provides stability and a long-term vision for our education system. ASCD calls on federal lawmakers to align federal education policy with a coherent system that supports each student from early childhood through graduation; promotes accountability systems that provide a more comprehensive picture of student achievement, school success, and educator effectiveness; and ensures educators are supported throughout the career continuum to enhance their effectiveness, capacity for school leadership, and ability to influence student achievement.

ASCD appreciates the opportunity to provide you with our views and recommendations on specific provisions of the Student Success Act (H.R.5) that are important to ASCD and its members.

Accountability

The true measure of student proficiency, educator effectiveness, and school quality must be based on more than just student test scores on a few state standardized tests. The No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act's current accountability requirements have resulted in a narrowing of the curriculum, an emphasis on test preparation, and inappropriate school personnel decisions. Furthermore, although allowed, no states have incorporated other accountability measures into their federally mandated systems because the law doesn't provide a reward for meeting or exceeding such additional goals, and these goals serve only as further obstacles for schools to miss meeting the adequate yearly progress (AYP) requirement.

Although the bill eliminates AYP and continues to allow the use of "other measures" in state accountability systems, we are concerned that not requiring states to include such additional measures will merely perpetuate the current practice of basing student, educator, and school accountability on test scores alone.

ASCD recommends that the bill include language stipulating that state test results should not be the sole measure of student performance, educator effectiveness, or school quality and should not be used for high-stakes purposes, such as personnel decisions or measuring school success. A new section 1111(b)(3)(B)(iv) could be added to the bill that says, "Any such state accountability system may not be relied upon as the only determinant of student performance, educator effectiveness, or school quality and shall not be used for school personnel decisions or other high-stakes purposes." The bill would thus set a minimum level of expectations for states

that goes beyond current law while at the same time allowing states maximum flexibility and discretion to establish accountability components (as many or as few as they like) apart from the results on state standardized tests.

At the very least, ASCD strongly encourages that the bill provide more concrete examples of the measures states should use to evaluate student achievement, educator effectiveness, and school quality in Section 1111(b)(3)(B)(ii)(III). Examples could include the following:

- For student performance: student work samples, progress on individualized growth objectives, student-centered evidence of learning, and performance-based demonstrations of understanding
- For educator effectiveness: data from student growth in the subject the educator teaches, observations, student and parent surveys, peer reviews, and self-reflection
- For school quality: school culture and climate, social and emotional supports, educator effectiveness, access to challenging experiences, and parental and community engagement

Assessments

The bill continues the current annual state testing regimen that is required under NCLB. As mentioned above, the use of state standardized tests in just two subjects for accountability purposes does not provide a comprehensive picture of student learning or address other factors that affect student engagement and well-being.

When considering testing options, we ask you to consider the following questions:

- What are the purposes of regularly testing every student in reading and math?
- What is the ideal frequency of such state testing to meet state goals?
- How useful are test results for students, educators, and the public, and is their usefulness commensurate with the time and expense involved?
- Is grade-span testing a viable option or are there other alternatives?
- What existing state and local measures would provide a clear indication of how all students are doing in the absence of state tests?
- What measures of cognitive growth, social and emotional learning, and civic readiness would reveal how well schools are supporting the whole child?
- What information will help schools and communities identify strengths and challenges and promote continuous growth?

Supporting Teachers and School Leaders

Teachers and school leaders are the two most important in-school factors affecting student achievement. Thus, the foremost strategy and funding priority for federal education policy must be adequate and effective preparation and ongoing professional development for educators to improve student outcomes. Support for educators begins with preparation and practical training. Formal internships or induction will help beginning educators gain exposure, build capacity to address a

broad array of challenges, and receive and act on constructive feedback. Throughout their careers, all educators should also receive personalized, job-embedded opportunities to build their capacity for improving student achievement and overall school quality.

We appreciate the expanded definition of professional development that recognizes the importance of job-embedded opportunities for educators to improve their practice. We recommend additional language to ensure the following:

- Teachers, principals, and other school leaders are eligible for support throughout Title II.
- The creation of systems to support educators throughout the entire career continuum. A new section 2113(b)(2)E could be added that says, “Create systems of support throughout the entire career continuum.”
- State or locally developed evaluation systems are not based solely or significantly on student test results. Section 2113(1)(B) should be revised to add the following language at the end: “including multiple measures of student learning and growth, but shall not be based solely on state standardized tests.”
- Educators are evaluated only in the subjects they teach. A new section 2123(1)(F) should be added to say, “Only evaluate educators in subjects they teach.”
- Results of educator evaluations lead to professional development opportunities that build the capacity of educators to improve student outcomes. A new section 2123(1)(G) should be added with the following language: “be used to guide ongoing professional development that increases the capacity of educators to improve student outcomes.”
- The degree to which student test scores are used is just one factor in educator evaluations. Thus, the language in Sec. 2123(1)(A) should read “a factor.”

Funding Flexibility

The role of the federal government in education has historically been to provide equity and access to educational opportunities for disadvantaged and underserved student populations. The federal Title I program directs funding to districts and schools with a large proportion of low-income, high-need students and enables them to take advantage of economies of scale to combine resources and target them where needed. The portability provision in the bill would undermine the formula that allows local education leaders to leverage these funds to meet the unique challenges of schools with a large proportion of low-income, high-need students. It would dilute investments away from the schools that truly need them and diminish the effectiveness of the current funding system. Moreover, it presents significant administrative difficulties and introduces considerable uncertainty into the planning and budgeting processes. Thus, we recommend instead a study of the effects of reallocating federal education funds based on portability.

In addition, we urge you to reinstate the long-standing maintenance of effort (MOE) requirement that would be eliminated in H.R.5. Under current law, states must maintain their funding at 90% of the previous year's funding amount, or risk losing their federal allocation. Eliminating MOE would allow states to reduce funding for school districts without regard for district needs. Stable, robust state funding is necessary to ensure sufficient resources are available to meet the comprehensive needs of every student and every school.

The Whole Child

Today's employers are seeking high school graduates who are prepared for college, career, and productive citizenship. A whole child approach to education helps to ensure that students have access to challenging and engaging instruction in all academic subjects; social and emotional learning opportunities; in-school physical and mental health services; and community-based activities and support. Such an approach actively engages parents and promotes meaningful community partnerships. These components are essential for student achievement and success as they ensure that students are healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged throughout their school years and can prepare them for life beyond high school graduation.

Unfortunately, H.R.5 provides no direct support for students' mental and physical health and well-being, which are foundational to the whole child approach, nor does it ensure access to a well-rounded curriculum. We urge you to ensure that any ESEA reauthorization addresses the comprehensive needs of all students to ensure the purposes and goals of the "Student Success Act" are met.

Comprehensive School Improvement

School improvement strategies under current law are limited and do not allow for turn-around methods commensurate with a school's level of underperformance and existing and needed support structures. H.R.5 should ensure that schools use innovative strategies for improving student achievement, educator effectiveness, and school quality that

- Are evidence-based.
- Engage all stakeholders, including families and communities.
- Support an enriched curriculum and high-quality teaching and learning opportunities.
- Enhance the school culture.
- Are grounded in a whole child approach to education.
- Provide sufficient time for successful implementation.

ASCD is a nonprofit, nonpartisan membership organization whose 125,000 members in more than 138 countries are professional educators from all levels and subject areas—superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, professors of education,

and school board members. ASCD is dedicated to a whole child approach to education that ensures that each child in each school in each community is healthy, safe, engaged, supported, and challenged.

Thank you for the opportunity to share our policy priorities for ESEA reauthorization through these comments. We look forward to working with you and your staff as this bill advances through the legislative process. For further information or if you or your staff has any questions, please contact ASCD Advocacy Manager Megan Wolfe at megan.wolfe@ascd.org or 703-575-5616.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "David Griffith". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

David Griffith
Public Policy Director