

SB 20 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Senate Committee On Education

Action Date: 04/18/17

Action: Do pass with amendments and requesting referral to Ways and Means. (Printed A-Engrossed.)

Vote: 5-0-0-0

Yeas: 5 - Gelser, Hass, Kruse, Linthicum, Roblan

Fiscal: Fiscal impact issued

Revenue: Revenue impact issued

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WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Removes references to the Federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-110, 115 Stat. 1425) and replaces them with references to the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) of 2015 (P.L. 114-95, 129 Stat. 1802). Declares emergency, effective July 1, 2017. Makes modified diploma equivalent to high school diploma in all sections of state law and revises portions of state law relating to transportation of foster youth to comply with ESSA.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- History of federal legislation
- Overview of ESSA
- Statewide assessments
- Oregon state plan
- Non-academic indicator requirement

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

Makes modified diploma equivalent to high school diploma in all sections of state law and revises portions of state law relating to transportation of foster youth to comply with the Every Student Succeeds Act.

BACKGROUND:

Congress passed the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act in 2001. NCLB required annual math and reading assessments of students in grades 3 through 8 and once in high school; science assessments once in elementary school, once in middle school and once in high school; required states to set targets for students' adequate yearly progress; identified corrective actions that states were to take against schools that did not meet those goals; and required teachers to meet standards of qualification, among other provisions. NCLB expired in 2007, but was not immediately replaced. Beginning in 2011, the U.S. Department of Education offered waivers of the law's provisions to states meeting certain requirements.

In 2015, Congress replaced NCLB with the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA). Among other provisions, ESSA removed requirements regarding adequate yearly progress, corrective actions and teacher qualifications, leaving those policy choices to states.