

Amendments to Student Success Act, Part 2 of 2

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FLOOR SCHEDULE: AMENDMENTS WILL BE CONSIDERED ON FEBRAURY 26-27 UNDER A [STRUCTURED RULE](#) WHICH MAKES 44 AMENDMENTS IN ORDER.

#67 [Kennedy \(D-MA\)](#): This amendment would authorize a new science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) Gateways grant program, which would allow the use of flexible federal funding received by state education agencies. This grant program would be awarded to entities to carry out programs targeted to women and girls, underrepresented minorities, and individuals from all economic backgrounds with the goal of (1) encouraging interest in STEM fields; (2) support classroom success in STEM disciplines; (3) support workforce training in STEM fields, and (4) improve access to continuing education in STEM fields. Grant applicants would have to submit an application outlining the plans to use the grant funding at the elementary and secondary school level. Entities receiving a grant would be required to submit an annual report to the state education agency on the use of funds and the number of students who participated.

#128 [Grothman \(R-WI\)](#): This amendment would shorten the authorization of H.R. 5 from Fiscal Year 2021 to Fiscal Year 2018.

#73 [Meeks \(D-NY\)](#): This amendment would require states to measure individual student academic proficiency, instead of making it at the state's discretion. In addition, it would require the state accountability system to measure student growth towards state adopted standards.

#44 [Lawrence \(D-MI\)](#): This amendment would include students in foster care to the list of groups the results from state assessments would be disaggregated.

#74 [Goodlatte \(R-VA\)](#): This amendment would allow a local education agency to administer its own assessments in lieu of the state-designed academic assessment. The local education agency would be required to obtain approval from the state and provide data that is comparable among all local education agencies and the state. This amendment is supported by the [National Education Association](#) and the [School Superintendents Association](#).

#43 [Castro \(D-TX\)](#): This amendment would direct the secretary to appoint an ombudsman who oversees and resolves state disputes on textbook standards for K-12 grade levels to ensure states uphold the highest academic standards for textbooks.

#5 [Langevin \(D-RI\)](#); [Thompson, Glenn \(R-PA\)](#): This amendment would expand upon how local educational agency plans support work-based learning opportunities to include the need to gain experience and, if appropriate, academic credit. In addition, it would require local education agencies to use funds to train school counselors to provide students relevant information regarding their career and postsecondary goals.

#52 [Barletta \(R-PA\)](#): This amendment would require local education agencies to describe in their local plan how they would use funds to support activities that coordinate and integrate before-school and after-school programs, and summer school programs.

#96 [Quigley \(D-IL\)](#); [McKinley \(R-WV\)](#); [Serrano \(D-NY\)](#): This amendment would strike section 119 of H.R. 5 that repeals the qualifications for teachers and paraprofessionals. It would then replace this section with the paraprofessional qualification under [current law](#) in No Child Left Behind. These qualifications include: (1) completion of a least two years of study at an institution of higher education; (2) an associate's degree or higher; and (3) met a rigorous standard of quality in the ability to assist in instructing reading, writing, and math.

#20 [Fudge \(D-OH\)](#): This amendment would require states educational agencies to ensure the combined fiscal effort per student of the aggregate expenditures of the local educational agency and the state is not less than 90 percent of that of the second preceding fiscal year. This would require state and local funding remains consistent year to year. In the event a local educational agency fails to meet the requirement, the state will reduce the amount of the allocation of funds by the same proportion.

#101 [DeSaulnier \(D-CA\)](#): This amendment would require each local education agency to develop agreements with Head Start and other entities carrying out early childhood development programs.

#119 [Davis \(R-IL\)](#); [Joyce \(R-OH\)](#): This amendment would ensure nothing in Title I of H.R. 5 would be construed to affect the collective bargaining agreements, memoranda of understanding, or other agreements between employers and their employees. This amendment is supported by the [National Education Association](#).

#40 [Moore \(D-WI\)](#); [Davis, Danny \(D-IL\)](#); [Wilson \(D-FL\)](#): This amendment would delay the implementation of the new funding formulas under Title II until the Secretary of Education determines the implementation will not decrease the level and quality of educational services for families with incomes below the poverty line.

#98 [McKinley \(R-WV\)](#): This amendment would require states to include in their state application a description of any subjects the state has identified as being workforce critical subjects. A workforce critical subject would be defined as an academic subject of urgent importance to the current and future workforce needs of the state as identified by the state.

#63 [Delaney \(D-MD\)](#); [Young \(R-IN\)](#); [Polis \(D-CO\)](#): This amendment would allow states educational agencies or local educational agencies to use funds to support state or local pay for success initiatives. These initiatives are defined as those that would: (1) produce a measurable and clearly defined outcomes that results in social benefit and direct cost savings to the local, state, or federal government; (2) make payments only when agreed upon outcomes are achieved (3) require a feasibility study to evaluate the evidence of effectiveness; and (4) use experimental designs that would use random assignment or other research methodologies that allow for the strongest possible causal inferences.

#88 [Jefferies \(D-NY\)](#): This amendment would ensure teachers, parents, and students received education on the harms of copyright piracy.

#25 [Clark, Katherine \(D-MA\)](#): This amendment would allow local funds to be used for professional development for teachers, principals, and other school administrators in early elementary grades. This would include training on child development, meaningful family engagement, collaboration with early care and education programs, improving instruction, and closing achievement gaps.

#75 [Cohen \(D-TN\)](#): This amendment would allow local education agencies to use Title II funds for professional development on restorative justice and conflict resolution.

#56 [Duffy \(R-WI\)](#); [Wilson \(D-FL\)](#): This amendment would require a local education agency at the beginning of every school year to notify all parents of any assessments mandated by the state or local educational agency for the student for that school year, and any policy regarding student participation in the assessments. This amendment is supported by the [National Education Association](#).

#126 [Messer, Luke \(R-IN\)](#); [Polis \(D-CO\)](#): This amendment would insert findings outlining the benefits of charter schools and the populations served. In addition, it would include a sense of Congress that charter schools are a critical part of our education system, and should be supported and encouraged to open more quality charter schools.

#124 [Polis \(D-CO\)](#); [Rokita \(R-IL\)](#): This amendment would require states to demonstrate how it is working to develop or strengthen a cohesive strategy to encourage collaboration between charter schools and local educational agencies on the sharing of best practices.

#35 [Kelly, Robin \(D-IL\)](#): This amendment would require Statewide Family Engagement Centers to conduct training programs in the community to improve adult literacy, including financial literacy.

#104 [Bonamici \(D-OR\)](#); [Costello \(R-PA\)](#): This amendment would allow state educational agencies and other eligible entities to use Local Academic Flexible Grant funds to audit state assessments and develop and implement a plan to improve the state assessment system.

#117 [Polis \(D-CO\)](#): This amendment would allow state educational agencies to award grants for the creation and distribution of open access textbooks and open educational resources.

#93 [Jackson Lee \(D-TX\)](#): This amendment would allow states to use funds from the Local Academic Flexible Grant for accountability-based programs and activities that are designed to enhance school safety. This would include bullying prevention, cyberbullying prevention, disruption of recruitment activities by groups involved in violence and gang prevention.

#119 [Wilson \(D-FL\)](#): This amendment would allow states to use funds from the Local Academic Flexible Grant for establishing, expanding, or maintaining intensive care reading laboratories to assist elementary school students who are reading below grade level. In addition, it would enable elementary schools to provide specialized teachers for students in grades 1-3 in math, language arts, and science.

#12 [Courtney \(D-CT\)](#): This amendment would increase the weight of non-connected children residing in public-private venture housing located on military property for the purpose of getting more funding under the impact aid program.

#78 [Nolan \(D-MN\)](#); [Kirkpatrick \(D-AZ\)](#); [Lujan \(D-NM\)](#); [Ruiz \(D-CA\)](#): This amendment would include that it is the policy of the United States to ensure Indian children do not attend school in dilapidated or deteriorating buildings.

#3 [Davis, Susan \(D-CA\)](#); [Dold \(R-IL\)](#); [Polis \(D-CO\)](#): The amendment changes the definition of school leader to one that is responsible for managerial operations in the school building. This would clarify it refers to a school principal as opposed to an off-site administrator.

[#111 Zeldin \(R-NY\)](#): This amendment would clarify that nothing in the bill would prohibit a state from withdrawing from Common Core Standards or any other specific standard. This amendment would also prohibit federal employees from taking action against states that withdraw from Common Core Standards or any other specific standards.

[#114 Hurd \(R-TX\)](#): This amendment would establish a sense of Congress regarding student privacy and that the Secretary of Education should review all regulations addressing student privacy, including the protection of students' personally identifiable information.

[#8 Grayson \(D-FL\)](#): This amendment would require the Secretary of Education to conduct an assessment of the impact of school start times on student health, well-being, and performance.

[#50 Wilson \(D-FL\)](#): This amendment would fund dropout prevention and reentry programs and provide grants to raise academic achievement levels for all students. Specifically, this amendment would authorize \$125 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and "such sums" over the Fiscal Year 2017-2021 period.

[#71 Castro \(D-TX\); Stivers \(R-OH\)](#): This amendment would require states to include description of how homeless youths will receive assistance from counselors to advise, prepare, and improve college readiness of homeless youth within their state education plans.

[#55 Carson \(D-IN\)](#): This amendment would require the Secretary of Education to develop an elementary and secondary education national research strategy that includes measures of student learning, effective teacher preparation, education administration, and international comparison of education.

[#120 Collins \(R-GA\)](#): This amendment would improve accountability and ensure proper oversight of taxpayer funds authorized under the bill. Specifically, this amendment would require that the Secretary of Education ensure that grant recipients comply with monitoring requirements, compliance reports, prevent misuse of taxpayer funds, and work with the inspector general to ensure appropriate monitoring.

[#64 Dold \(R-IL\)](#): This amendment would prevent federal education funding under ESEA from being diverted by states to fund prior unfunded liability shortfalls in teacher pension programs. Specifically, this amendment would prohibit the states from requiring local education agencies to make a contribution to a pension program that is in excess of the "normal cost" of that teacher's participation in the pension program. The amendment would define "normal cost" as portion of the cost of projected benefits allocated to the current plan year, not including any unfunded liabilities the teacher retirement or pension system has accrued.

[#121 Flores \(R-TX\)](#): This amendment would express the sense of Congress on the free exercise of religion. Specifically, this amendment would reaffirm students, teachers and schools administrators' right to exercise religion. In addition, the amendment would encourage schools to examine their policies to ensure students and teachers are fully able to participate in activities on school grounds related to their religious freedom.

[#106 Brownley \(D-CA\)](#): This amendment would create a grant program for states to create or expand biliteracy seal programs to recognize student proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in both English and a second language for graduating high school seniors. Specifically, the amendment would create 2-year grants and would authorize \$10 million for such purposes per year over the Fiscal Year 2016-2021 period.

[#62 Loeb sack \(D-IA\)](#): This amendment would authorize a competitive grant program to evaluate the technology-based learning practices, strategies, tools, or courses at rural schools. Specifically, this amendment would establish 3 to 5-year grants awarded by the Secretary of Education through a peer-reviewed process.

#24 Meng (D-NY): This amendment would authorize a 5-year grant program for states to encourage professional development, credentialing, and increased compensation of Head Start/early-childhood educators. This amendment would authorize “such sums” over the 5-year period and includes state maintenance of effort requirements, as well as a requirement that grants supplement and not supplant other federal, state, and local funds for early childhood educator development.

#51 Schrader (D-OR); Polis (D-CO): This amendment would establish a pilot program to award competitive grants to local education agencies to support career and technical education programs that were impacted or eliminated due to recent economic events. This amendment would authorize \$20 million in 2-year grants to local education agencies.

#2 Thompson (D-MS): This amendment would delay implementation of the ESEA reauthorization until the Secretary of Education submits a written notification to Congress that H.R. 5 would not decrease the college and career readiness of racial and ethnic minorities, the disabled, English learners, and low-income students.

#23 Scott (D-VA): This amendment is the Democratic full-substitute amendment and would authorize the ESEA through Fiscal Year 2022. The substitute amendment would increase the ESEA authorization level from \$23 billion in the underlying bill to \$30 billion in Fiscal Year 2016 and “such sums” over the 2017-2022 period. In addition, the Scott amendment would (1) increase the authorization level of education of migratory children to \$500 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and “such sums” in the succeeding years; and (2) increase the authorization level of programs for neglected, delinquent, or at risk youth to \$55 million in Fiscal Year 2016 and “such sums” in the succeeding years. In addition, it would maintain the civil rights and equity focus of the law and to ensure all students have access to an education that prepares them for college and the workforce.

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