In December 2015, Congress passed the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), returning power back to the states for the creation of their education accountability systems. States now have a tremendous opportunity to involve a diverse group of business and community leaders in the development of ambitious goals and metrics for their unique student population and economic environment. This new law replaces the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), which has been in place since 2002. The biggest shift in ESSA is that the law gives much greater flexibility for the design of statewide accountability systems. The law does preserve the requirement for states to have a system that addresses data by race, income and learning needs; to test in at least math and reading in grades 3-8 and once in high school as well as science in grade spans, and to identify low-performing schools requiring intervention.

Prior to the passage of ESSA, NCLB required states to make adequate yearly progress toward 100 percent student proficiency in English/language arts and math on state tests by the 2013-2014 school year; otherwise, schools were deemed “in need of improvement” and subject to consequences. In 2011, the U.S. Department of Education implemented a waiver program offering states the opportunity
Accountability is a process for determining how well districts and schools are serving students and taking action when a district or school is not achieving the desired outcomes. There is no silver bullet to creating an effective accountability system. There are, however, core principles of a strong state accountability system, which include:

1. **HIGH EXPECTATIONS:** College and career ready state standards, annual assessments aligned to those standards, and a rigorous benchmark for proficiency on the state assessments;

2. **CLEAR AND AMBITIOUS STATEWIDE GOALS FOCUSED ON BOOSTING STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND CLOSING ACHIEVEMENT GAPS:** These goals need to be established at a minimum in reading and math assessment results as well as graduation rates;

3. **ACCESSIBLE AND DISAGGREGATED DATA:** School and district performance results, disaggregated by race, income and learning needs, that are publicly reported in a clear and transparent way;

4. **STRAIGHTFORWARD SCHOOL RATINGS:** Easily explained school ratings or labels are based on a core set of accountability measures focused on student performance as well as progress for all groups of students; and

5. **EVIDENCE-BASED INTERVENTION PLAN:** States require proven and effective interventions and appropriate consequences for schools that are not meeting their goals.

The U.S. Department of Education has already begun the rulemaking process to develop ESSA regulations and guidance. It is important that the business community is engaged in this process leading up to the 2017-2018 timeline for when states must implement a new accountability system. The business community can and should be a vocal advocate for the necessary elements of an accountability system that ensures all students are receiving a high-quality education that will prepare them for college and the demands of today’s workforce.
What is in Kansas’ current accountability system?

The U.S. Department of Education renewed Kansas’ waiver request for additional flexibility in June 2015. The waivers expire this year, although school accountability determinations and consequences from the 2015-2016 school year will carry forward through the 2016-2017 school year.

STANDARDS/ASSESSMENTS

In 2010, Kansas adopted college and career ready state standards in English/language arts and math. Last spring, the state administered the Kansas Assessment Program that measured students against challenging academic expectations.

ACCOUNTABILITY GOALS, PROGRESS MEASURES AND ANNUAL INDICATORS

Kansas currently includes the following indicators in its accountability system: student achievement in math and reading; gap reduction between the lowest-performing 30 percent in a school and state benchmark; growth reduction in the number of non-proficient students by half in annual increments spanning six years; participation rate; and four- and five-year adjusted cohort graduation rates.

SCHOOL IDENTIFICATION

Kansas uses a five-level categorization system to identify whether a school needs intervention. Specifically, the state classifies schools into Reward, Making Progress, Focus, On Watch and Priority categories. Schools identified as Priority, On Watch or Focus are subject to interventions.

What questions should I be asking my state leaders?

1. How is our state ensuring that we are meeting the learning needs of all students?
2. Is our state transparent and timely with how student performance data is reported and providing this information in a parent-friendly format?
3. What information are parents given, when and by whom? How does this level of disclosure compare to surrounding states?
4. Are we holding schools accountable for the right things? What are the indicators, and how are they calculated and weighted? How are indicators that focus on academic learning used to be a “much greater” part of the overall system?
5. Is our state’s school grading or classification system easily understandable for parents and the public?
6. How are we ensuring that struggling schools and students are properly identified and supported?
7. What is our state doing to ensure that districts are implementing evidence-based interventions in schools?

Where do I go for more information?

KANSAS ACCOUNTABILITY WEBSITE: uapps.ksde.org/k12/k12.aspx
U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOUNDATION: www.achievingtomorrow.org
HONESTY GAP: www.honestygap.org
EDUCATION TRUST: www.edtrust.org