

FINAL BILL REPORT

EHB 1450

C 22 L 13 E2
Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Regarding assessments in public schools.

Sponsors: Representatives Hunt and Pollet; by request of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

House Committee on Education

Background:

Statewide Student Assessment System.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction (SPI), in consultation with the State Board of Education (SBE), is authorized to maintain and revise a statewide academic assessment system to measure student knowledge and skills on state learning standards and to use for purposes of state and federal accountability. The assessment system must cover the content areas of reading, writing, mathematics, and science for elementary, middle, and high school years.

In 2008 legislation was enacted requiring high school mathematics to be assessed using end-of-course tests (EOCs) in Algebra I and Geometry. In 2011 legislation directed that high school science be assessed using a Biology EOC.

The federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) requires states to assess students based on state learning standards in reading and mathematics in each of grades 3 through 8 and one high school grade, as well as in at least one grade in elementary, middle, and high school in science.

The SBE is responsible for establishing the performance scores that students must meet on state assessments. The Legislature must be advised of any initial scores and any proposed changes. Changes to scores on high school assessments must be presented to the Education Committees by November 30 of the school year in which they will take effect to permit legislative action, if necessary.

High School Graduation.

Since the graduating class of 2008, Washington students have been required to meet the state standard on the assessment in reading and writing for high school graduation. Students in the graduating classes of 2013 and 2014 will also have to meet the standard in at least one of the

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mathematics EOCs. Beginning with the graduating class of 2015, students will have to meet the standard on the state assessment in reading, writing, two mathematics EOCs, and the Biology EOC for high school graduation.

Students may use equivalent scores on the SAT or ACT or scores on specified Advanced Placement tests as alternatives to the state assessment for purposes of meeting the graduation requirement.

Multistate Standards and Consortium Assessments.

In 2011 the SPI adopted the Common Core State Standards (CCSS) as the state learning standards for English Language Arts (ELA) and mathematics. The CCSS were developed by a multistate consortium in which Washington took part. Washington is also participating in a multistate consortium to develop new student assessments for the CCSS. The Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium (SBAC) will have assessments ready for states to use in 2014-15 for federal accountability purposes. The SBAC high school assessments in ELA and mathematics will be set at a college and career readiness level, to be administered in 11th grade.

Washington has also participated in a multistate consortium to develop new science learning standards. The Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) were released in April 2013 but have not yet been adopted by the SPI. There is no timeline or plan for development of an assessment for the NGSS.

The GET Ready for Math and Science Scholarship Program provides a scholarship to students who receive the top score on the mathematics or science portions of the high school assessment. The current law refers to the "10th grade" assessment, which is no longer accurate.

Summary:

Statewide Student Assessment System.

The SPI is directed to implement student assessments developed with a multistate consortium in the ELA and mathematics, beginning in the 2014-15 school year. References to reading and writing as they pertain to the statewide student assessment system are replaced with references to the ELA. The SPI must also use test items from the consortium assessments to develop a 10th grade ELA assessment and modify the Algebra I and Geometry EOCs for use through a transition period.

The SBE must establish performance scores for the new assessments by the end of the 2014-15 school year. In setting scores for the high school consortium assessments, the SBE must review the experience during the transition period, examine scores used in other states for the consortium assessments, and review states that require passage of an 11th grade assessment for graduation. The scores established for purposes of graduation may be different from the scores used for the purpose of determining career and college readiness.

High School Graduation.

Beginning with the graduating class of 2019, the high school assessments in the ELA and mathematics from the multistate consortium are used to demonstrate that students meet the state standard in those subjects.

During the period of transition to the new assessments:

- Students in the graduating classes of 2015 through 2018 must meet the state standard on either the Algebra or the Geometry EOC, rather than on both EOCs.
- Students in the graduating class of 2016 have the additional option to use results from the consortium ELA and mathematics assessments administered beginning in 2014-15 instead of the state reading, writing, and mathematics EOC assessments.
- Students in the graduating classes of 2017 and 2018 must meet the standard on a new 10th grade ELA assessment instead of the state reading and writing assessments. These students also have the option of using results from the consortium assessments in ELA and mathematics.

No change is made to the requirement for students starting with the class of 2015 to meet the state standard on a Biology EOC. The Legislature intends to transition from a Biology EOC to a comprehensive science assessment in a similar fashion as the transition to ELA assessments and a comprehensive mathematics assessment, including using at least two years of results from the assessment. The SPI must develop or adopt a science assessment that is not biased. After the Legislature directs the SPI to develop or adopt a new science assessment, the SPI must review the alternative assessments for science and make recommendations for additional alternatives, if any.

A score of four or higher on specified International Baccalaureate exams may be used as an alternative to the state assessment for graduation purposes.

Other Topics.

By December 1, 2013, the SPI must submit a report to the Education Committees regarding the process used by the SPI, the multistate consortium, and other states to prevent bias and assure fairness in assessments.

At the beginning of each school year, districts must notify parents of enrolled students in grades 8 through 12 about each student assessment required by the state, the minimum state graduation requirements, and any additional local graduation requirements. Information to be provided about the assessments is specified, and the OSPI must provide the information to school districts so that they may in turn provide it to parents.

References to the high school assessments in mathematics and science are corrected as they pertain to the GET Ready for Mathematics and Science Scholarship Program.

Votes on Final Passage:

Second Special Session

House	81	8
Senate	36	12

Effective: September 28, 2013