

Introduction to ESSA

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- ESSA is the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)
- ESEA is the largest federal program providing benefits to elementary and secondary students and part of President Johnson's War on Poverty
- The previous authorization of ESEA was the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)



- SEA State Education Agency (State's Department of Education)
- LEA Local Education Agency (your school district)
- LEA attendance area Those neighborhoods within an LEA that, being designated as Title I eligible, generate both funding and service eligibility



- These funds are designated for an individual child no matter where s/he attends school.
- LEA must provide equitable services and benefits to eligible private school students, teachers, other educational personnel, and parents.



Services are Equitable when the LEA...

- Spends an equal amount of funds to serve similar public and private school students
- Provides services and benefits that are equitable in comparison to the services and benefits provided to public school students
- Assesses, addresses, and evaluates the needs and progress of public and private school students and educational personnel in the same manner;
- Provides equal opportunities to participate



 The LEA remains in control of the federal funds and maintains ownership of materials, equipment and property purchased with such funds



Services, materials and equipment must be

- 1. Secular
- 2. Non-ideological
- 3. Neutral
- They must be supplemental in nature, not supplanting what the private school would otherwise provide absent the federal education services
- Goods and services are provided to students/teachers; this is not financial aid to schools



- Consultation is the process through which the public-school district makes decisions with the input of private school officials. Consultation applies to all programs under ESSA providing "equitable participation." (Funding for 2018-19 school year)
- Timely, meaningful & ongoing



Affirmation Requirements in ESSA

- LEAs must maintain written affirmation signed by private school officials that the required consultation has taken place
- The written affirmation formerly only for Title I is now applicable to all programs
- Affirmation must include a provision that allows the private school official to indicate a belief that timely and meaningful consultation has not occurred



The ombudsman should:

- Ensure private school officials know how to contact the ombudsman;
- Provide technical assistance and answer questions for both private school officials and public-school district officials;
- Serve as the primary point of contact to resolve any complaints regarding equitable services under ESSA.
- To help ensure equity for such private school children, teachers, and other educational personnel, the State educational agency involved shall designate an 'OMBUDSMAN' to monitor and enforce the requirements of this part."



ESSA provides a complaint process for private school officials

 Private school official can file a complaint asserting due consideration was not given to his/her views, district did not engage in consultation that was timely and meaningful, or district did not make a decision that treats the private school students equitably



I Used to Think... But Now I Know...



Title IV

21st Century Schools



- Title IVA is a new title under ESSA
- Funds are generated to states and districts through the Title I count, although participants do not need to be in the Title I program—it is simply a method, through a formula, to drive more funds to poorer school districts
- Students attending private schools located within the district generate funds, regardless of where the children reside
- Funds can be used for a wide array of uses in the three focus areas of Title IVA:
 - Well-rounded education opportunities
 - Safe and healthy students
 - Effective use of technology





Well-Rounded Education

Purpose: to support access to a well-rounded education, coordinate with other services, and promote partnerships with institutions of higher education, businesses, nonprofit institutions, community-based organizations, and others.

- Funding for college and career guidance and counseling programs
- Using music and the arts as tools to support student success
- Improving instruction and student engagement in STEM
- Increasing the availability of accelerated learning courses, dual or concurrent enrollment, or early college high school courses
- Promoting programs to teach traditional American history, civics, economics, geography or government education
- Providing foreign language instruction
- Teaching environmental education



Safe and Healthy Students

Purpose: to develop, implement, and evaluate comprehensive programs and activities that are coordinated with other schools and community-based programs; foster safe, healthy, supportive and drug-free environments; promote the involvement of parents; and establishing or enhancing drug prevention and violence prevention activities.

- Integrating health and safety practices into school or athletic programs
- Promoting healthy, active lifestyles
- Preventing bullying and harassment
- Providing mentoring and school counseling services
- Establishing dropout and re-entry programs



Effective Use of Technology

Purpose: to support the effective use of technology to improve academic achievement, academic growth, and digital literacy. The funds can be used for:

- Providing educators with tools, devices, content and resources to personalize learning
- Using technology effectively in the classroom to inform instruction, supporting teacher collaboration, and personalizing learning
- Building technical capacity and infrastructure—procuring content and ensuring content quality; and purchasing devices, equipment, and software applications to address readiness shortfalls
- Delivering specialized academic courses and curricula
- Carrying out blended learning projects
- Providing ongoing professional development designed to support the projects and using technology to increase student achievement in STEM



Additional Info: Title IVA

- Title IVA clearly requires equitable services and planning for the use of funds is subject to all requirements of the consultation process
- Title IVA funds can be used to support other federal program activities, such as extending Title I services when funds are insufficient, providing similar services to non-Title I students, and adding services for Title I students to create a more robust program



Categorize your activities by:

- Well-rounded education
- Safe and healthy students
- Effective use of technology
- 1. List your activities in each category
- 2. Share with group
- 3. Tell us what did you learn?





Title I

Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged



To provide all children a significant opportunity to receive a:

 Fair, equitable, and high-quality education, and to close educational achievement gaps

Title I accomplishes this by:

- Providing effective, supplemental, high quality instruction for eligible students
- Professional development for their teachers, and
- Parent and family engagement activities for the families of eligible children





- The count of low-income students attending private schools and residing in Title I attendance areas
- The per pupil allocation for public and private school students must be the same amount of money



- Educationally-needy students residing in Title I attendance areas are eligible for Title I services
- Students are selected based on multiple, educationally-related, developmentallyappropriate criteria, determined through the consultation process
- The most educationally-needy children residing in Title I attendance areas are served first if there are insufficient funds to serve all educationally-needy children residing in Title I attendance areas.



Services for Eligible Students Include:

- Direct instruction in any area that provides a well-rounded education (includes reading/language arts, math, science, social studies, STEM, the arts)
- Expanded learning time: before after-school, weekends, summer
- Pull out program during the school day
- One-on-one tutoring
- Counseling
- Mentoring

Note: Services should be of sufficient size and scope to be educationally effective



- Professional development/coaching and mentoring for teachers of eligible students
- Parent engagement activities such as: workshop 'Literacy in the Home' and parent lending library





Title IIA

Preparing, Training, and Recruiting High Quality Teachers, Principals, or Other School Leaders



 Title IIA provides professional development services to public and private school teachers and leaders







Title IIA: General Guidance

- Funds are generated based on the number of private school students attending schools located within the public-school district, regardless of where the child resides, even if the child lives in another school district, state, or country
- The equitable share of funds is determined based on all funds received by the public-school district, regardless of how the district decides to use its portion of the funding
- Professional development for private school teachers must be designed through the consultation process (described under Title I) and must meet the specific needs of the private school students.
- An offer by the public-school district to participate in their professional development program is not a sufficient offer of equitable services



Supporting Effective Instruction

Provide professional development activities should be designed to improve the knowledge of teachers, principals, Instructional Leadership Teams, other leaders, in these areas:

- The core academic subjects
- Effective instructional strategies, methods, and skills
- Understanding the use of data and assessments to improve classroom practice
- Teaching and addressing the needs of students with different learning styles
- Methods of improving student behavior, identifying early interventions, and involving parents
- Leadership development and management



Scenario Activity

- Does the activity/strategy meet the purpose of Title II?
- If professional development, does the professional development align with needs assessment?
- Did the chosen activity/strategy improved teacher, principal or other school leader effectiveness?
- Is the activity/strategy supplementing (not supplanting) non-federal funds?









- Ensure EL students, including immigrant children, develop English proficiency and meet same high standards as peers
- Use funds to implement language instruction educational programs designed to help EL students achieve these standards

Goal: Increase English proficiency and core academic content knowledge





- Title III funds are generated by counting the number of English Learners (EL) and recent immigrants. Students attending private school within the district generate funds, regardless of their residence (as with Title IIA)
- School districts require an assessment of English language proficiency before considering a student an EL
- If the school does not have an assessment, the public-school district can provide their assessment to be used, can administer the assessment, or can train private school teachers to administer the assessment
- Costs incurred by the public-school district for assessments are taken out of the equitable funding that is generated by the EL students



Talk and Turn:

Share three (3) ideas that I learned today that will have impact on the work I do.



Thank you for having us. Thank you for your participation.

Enjoy the remainder of the Prizmah Conference!

Let us know how we can help you.

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