



**American Association of School Librarians**

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# **UNPACKING ESSA FOR THE SCHOOL LIBRARIAN**

**Friday, June 24<sup>th</sup>, 10:00- 11:30 am**

**OCCC W206C**

# Welcome



## Leslie Preddy

*AASL President, 2015-2016*

School Librarian

Perry Meridian Middle School (IN)



# Our Library Colleagues



## **Julie Todaro, PhD**

*ALA President-Elect, 2015-2016*

Dean of Library Service at Austin (TX) Community College



# ALA Washington Office



## ALA WASHINGTON OFFICE

**Emily Sheketoff**

*Executive Director of Washington Office of  
American Library Association*



# Background

- **1965:** ESEA was enacted by Congress and signed into law.
- **1968:** Congress expanded ESEA to include new programs (and titles) that serve at-risk children (migrants and neglected children). The Bilingual Education Act was also passed..
- **1994:** The renewal of the ESEA called for states to develop standards and standards-aligned assessments for all students. States and districts were obligated to identify schools that were not making “adequate yearly progress” as detailed in the Improving America’s Schools Act (IASA).
- **2002:** ESEA became NCLB (No Child Left Behind Act). NCLB shifted much of the decision-making and resource allocation away from states. NCLB also significantly expanded testing requirements.
- **2015:** In December 2015, bipartisan support for the ESSA was high and the overdue reauthorization was finally signed into law.



# Timing, Rules and Implementation – 2016

**December 10, 2015:** President Obama signs the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) into law

**December 22, 2015:** U.S. Department of Education (ED) publishes request for information (RFI) re: regulations on Title I of ESSA

**March 21 – April 19, 2016:** ED holds three sessions of negotiated rulemaking (neg-reg) on assessment and supplement, not supplant (SNS) issues

**April 27, 2016:** ED releases assessment regulations that were agreed to by the neg-reg committee

**May 31, 2016:** ED releases a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) on accountability and state plan issues under Title I

**August 1, 2016:** (1) ESEA waivers are null and void, per the statute, and (2) comments are due on the NPRM re: accountability and state plan issues

**October 1, 2016:** Effective date for competitive programs under ESSA, unless otherwise provided for in the statute

**October/November, 2016:** Final regulations published by ED





# Timing, Rules and Implementation – 2017

**February/April, 2017:** States submit plans for School Year 2017-2018

**May/June, 2017:** ED begins peer review and approves state plans

**July 1, 2017:** Effective date for formula grant programs under ESSA

**August, 2017:** New state plans take effect in schools at the start of the 2017-2018 school year



- **Critical to identify stakeholders**
  - Including at the school, district (LEA) and state (SEA) levels
- **Form coalitions**
  - Bring together groups and organizations that support libraries
- **Think outside the box**
  - Utilize relationships and connections with education officials and policymakers in support of the effort
- **When anyone thinks of ESSA how do you get them to connect to school libraries**
  - Be prepared to talk about positive impact of library programming in the community – How are you making a difference?



# Connecting the Dots



# Connecting the Dots



## Jay Bansbach

*Program Specialist, School Libraries - Division of  
Curriculum, Assessment and Accountability  
Maryland State Department of Education*



## Title I – Improving basic programs operated by state and local educational agencies

Message: School librarians and access to effective school library programs, impact student achievement, digital literacy skills, and school climate/culture.



### Title II: Supporting effective instruction

Message: School librarians share their learning with other professionals when they attend conferences and workshops, applying the benefits of new techniques, strategies, and technologies to the entire district.



Title II, Part B: Literacy education for all, results for the nation (LEARN)/ Innovative Approaches to Literacy (IAL)

Message: School librarians are uniquely suited to lead the effort in applying for competitive grants because of their expertise and access to strong professional learning networks.



### Title IV, Part A: Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants (Block Grants)

Message: School librarians increase access to personalized, rigorous learning experiences supported by technology, allowing equitable resources for all students.





# Office for Library Advocacy



**Marci Merola**

*Director, Office for Library Advocacy  
American Library Association*



# ESSA Elevator Speech



# Connecting the dots

- Four ESSA areas (Title I, Title II- Part A, Title II- Part B, and Title IV, Part A)
- Review the key messages on your message card
- Connect the dots to your work



# Example

Title I: Improving basic programs operated by state and local educational agencies

Message: School librarians and access to effective school library programs, impact student achievement, digital literacy skills, and school climate/culture.

Conversation Response: Yes, the internet has certainly put information at your fingertips but do you believe everything you read on the internet? Students today have a hard time navigating such a vast amount of information and learning digital literacy skills is critical to their success in school and after when they navigate college or start a career.



# ESSA Elevator Speech

## Reminders:

- The intention is to educate not humiliate.
- What you do is important, so sound important.
- Practice
- You can start the conversation.



Did anyone hear a great response that they want to share?





# Questions

