

Early Learning in State ESSA Plans Implementation Snapshot: How States Are Using the Law

March 2018

STATES ARE PRIORITIZING EARLY LEARNING

The latest addition to FFYF's ESSA toolkit of resources, *Early Learning in State ESSA Plans: Implementation Snapshot* provides an early look at where states are leveraging ESSA to develop new or bolster ongoing early childhood education (ECE) efforts. As of January 2018, all consolidated state plans* have been submitted to the U.S. Department of Education (ED) and undergone review. These consolidated state plans are a preliminary indicator of how states intend to implement the new law. A subsequent series of state- and district-level decisions are forthcoming in operationalizing their ESSA plans.

Based on the ESSA plans submitted by states, there is a clear sign that states see ECE as an integral part of their education systems and pipeline—from how they can help schools improve to how they are holding schools accountable.

What's most telling is that few early-learning related provisions of ESSA are mandated. This resource demonstrates that, right from the outset, states are voluntarily electing to articulate and broaden pathways for ECE opportunities within the larger continuum of learning.

In fact, 13 states have reported plans to incorporate early learning into their state accountability system under Title I. What's more, 15 states and the District of Columbia specify early learning as a strategy for school improvement within Title I. This is a clear sign that states see ECE as a pivotal piece of the education system.



Additionally, 31 states plan to strategically use their Title II professional development dollars to increase the ability of principals or other school leaders to support teachers and other professionals to meet the needs of students age eight and younger. And 38 states have explicitly included early learning within their Well-Rounded Education Initiatives under the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants under Title IV.

From every corner of the nation, in red and blue states alike, these consolidated state plans have not missed the opportunity to meaningfully factor in early learning as a cornerstone of their education systems.

EARLY LEARNING IN THE EVERY STUDENT SUCCEEDS ACT (ESSA)

On December 10, 2015, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) was reauthorized through the bipartisan passage of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), thus replacing the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. By explicitly specifying early childhood education as an allowable use of funds, the new law elevates the importance of high-quality early learning and care. Equipped with flexibility, states, and districts can use ESSA to build upon their early learning and care investment.

ESSA also authorizes a new program, the Preschool Development Grants Program, making it the first-ever ECE-dedicated funding stream in any iteration of the ESEA. An announcement for Preschool Development Grants applications has not been made at this time. FFYF will provide a subsequent update at such time.

ED accepted state plans in two application rounds. Sixteen states and the District of Columbia submitted their plans for the Round I deadline in April 2017, and the remaining 35 plans were submitted for the Round II deadline in September 2017.

Note: States are listed if plans included early childhood education in service to a specific statute of ESSA. Being listed below here does not constitute assessment or analysis of that particular state's plan in any way, rather it identifies which states have included early learning opportunities in their planning. We are optimistic that states and districts will continue to build upon these plans as they move into implementation.

Consolidated State Plans do not require states to specify comprehensive information for individual progams under ESSA. It is therefore possible that more states intend to implement the varied early learning opportunities allowed under ESSA, but this information would not yet be captured by the consolidated application.



KEY

Voluntary (SEA)

States have discretion to address a particular early learning opportunity in ESSA.

Mandatory (SEA) States are required to address a particular early learning opportunity in ESSA.

Voluntary (LEA) Districts have latitude in determining where and how ESSA funding will be directed to serve their student population.

Mandatory (LEA)

Districts must meet certain requirements if a particular funding opportunity is used.

Comment Not Required The Consolidated State Plan template provided states a framework of elements to address in their plans, and it is not comprehensive of all requirements in ESSA, nor of all opportunities to support early learning.

SEA State Education Agency

The State Board of Education or other agency or officer primarily responsible for the supervision of public elementary and secondary schools in a state. In the absence of this officer or agency, it is an officer or agency designated by the governor or state law.

LEA

Local Education Agency

A public board of education or other public authority legally constituted within a state for either administrative control or direction of, or to perform a service function for, public elementary schools or secondary schools in a city, county, township, school district, or other political subdivision of a state, or for a combination of school districts or counties that is recognized in a state as an administrative agency for its public elementary schools or secondary schools.



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I			
State ESSA Title I Plans Must Address Early Childhood	State Plan Submission	Engage Community Stakeholders	Long-Term Goals	State Accountability System
ESSA requires states to submit Title I plans to the U.S. Department of Education.		Comment Not Required (SEA)	Comment Not Required (SEA)	Comment Not Required (SEA)
Engage Community Stakeholders	Al-1			
Comment Mandatory	Alabama	X No Reference Made	Χ	
Not Required (SEA)	Alaska			v
As part of this planning requirement, the new law	Arizona	X Na Deference Made		X
districts and elementary schools that elect to use	Arkansas	No Reference Made		X
Title I funds to support early childhood education	California	No Reference Made		
programs. ESSA requires states to engage community stakeholders, inclusive of early childhood educators,	Colorado	X		
leaders, parents and families, in this planning effort.	Connecticut	X		
	Delaware	X	X	
Long-Term Goals	District of Columbia	х		Х
Comment Voluntary Not Required (SEA)	Florida	No Reference Made		
	Georgia	No Reference Made		
ESSA provides increased flexibility for states to incorporate early learning into their long-term goals.	Hawaii	X	X	Х
	Idaho	No Reference Made		
State Accountability System	Illinois	X		X
Comment Voluntary Not Required (SEA)	Indiana	X		
ESSA provides increased flexibility for states	lowa	X	X	X
to incorporate early learning into their state	Kansas	No Reference Made		
accountability systems.	Kentucky	No Reference Made		
ESSA Sections:	Louisiana	X	X	
• 1111(c)	Maine	No Reference Made		
• 1111(g)(1)(A)	Maryland	No Reference Made		X



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I			
State ESSA Title I Plans Must Address Early Childhood (CONT.)	State Plan Submission	Engage Community Stakeholders	Long-Term Goals	State Accountability System
		Comment Not Required (SEA)	Comment Voluntary Not Required (SEA)	Comment Voluntary Not Required (SEA)
	Massachusetts	Х	Х	
	Michigan	No Reference Made		
	Minnesota	No Reference Made		X
	Mississippi	No Reference Made		
	Missouri	X	X	
	Montanta	No Reference Made		Х
	Nebraska	X		
	Nevada	No Reference Made		
	New Hampshire	No Reference Made		
	New Jersey	X		
	New Mexico	X	Х	Х
	New York	No Reference Made		Х
	North Carolina	No Reference Made		X
	North Dakota	X	X	
	Ohio	No Reference Made		
	Oklahoma	X	X	
	Oregon	X	X	X
	Pennsylvania	X	X	
	Puerto Rico	X		
	Rhode Island	No Reference Made		



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I			
State ESSA Title I Plans Must Address Early Childhood (CONT.)	State Plan Submission	Engage Community Stakeholders	Long-Term Goals	State Accountability System Comment Voluntary Not Required (SEA)
	South Carolina	No Reference Made		
	South Dakota	No Reference Made		
	Tennessee	No Reference Made	X	
	Texas	No Reference Made		
	Utah	No Reference Made		
	Vermont	No Reference Made		
	Virginia	No Reference Made		
	Washington	X		
	West Virginia	No Reference Made		
	Wisconsin	No Reference Made		
	Wyoming	No Reference Made		
	STATE EXAMPLES:			

Washington: Engage Community Stakeholder. Representatives from the Department of Children, Youth, and Families; Thrive Washington; Head Start; the state preschool program; school district Early Learning Coordinators; and public and private early learning providers participated in the ESSA Early Childhood Workgroup. One of 12 ESSA workgroups in the state, the Early Childhood Workgroup provided recommendations for Washington's Consolidated Plan.

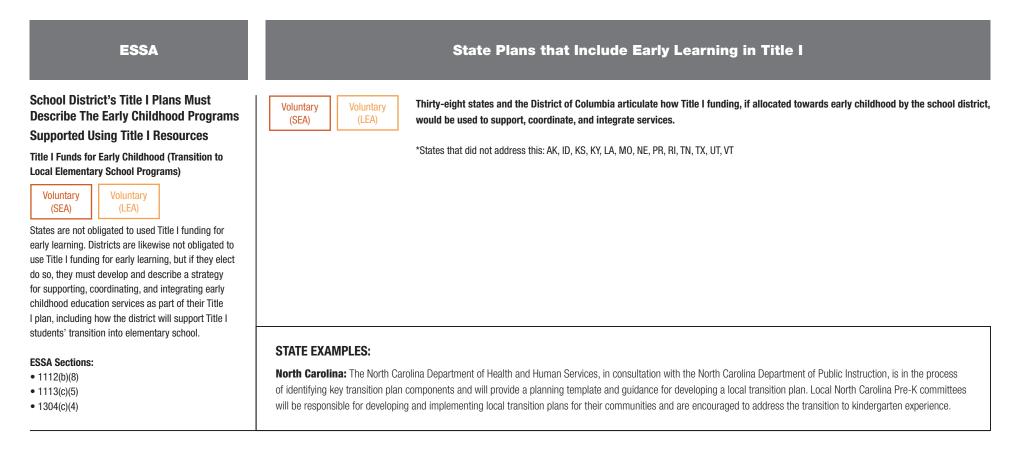
Oklahoma: Long-Term Goals. By 2025, the Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE) endeavors to align early childhood education and learning foundations to ensure at least 75% of students are "ready to read" upon kindergarten entry. Oklahoma defines "ready to read" to mean that children have the necessary prerequisite skills needed to understand print, including meeting the needs of the whole child in cognitive, physical, social, and language development areas as well as in approaches to learning.

Illinois: State Accountability System. The Illinois State Board of Education will include a P-2 indicator as part of the accountability system in recognition of its importance.



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I
State Report Cards Must Address Preschool	Comment North Dakota, Nebraska and South Carolina incorporated how their State Report Cards will address preschool in their Consolidated State Plans.
State Report Cards Lomment Not Required Mandatory (SEA) SSSA requires states to publish annual Report Cards describing how public schools are performing, and otherwise promoting, greater transparency about educational opportunities. Among other data, ESSA, Title I requires state report cards to include the number and percentage of students enrolled in preschool programs. This requirement appears to be broadly inclusive of any programs serving children less than age six (based on other provisions in Title I and other ESSA initiatives).	
ESSA Sections: • 1111(h)(1)(C)(viii)(ll)(aa) • 1111(h)(2)(C)	

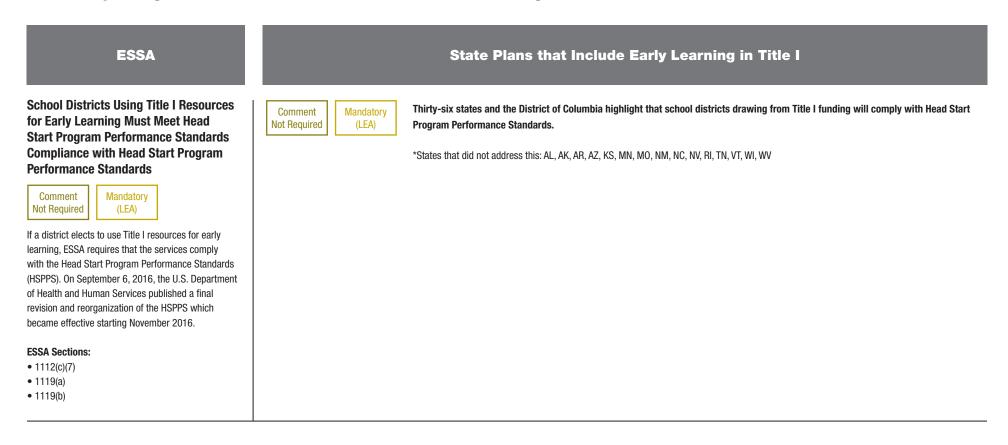




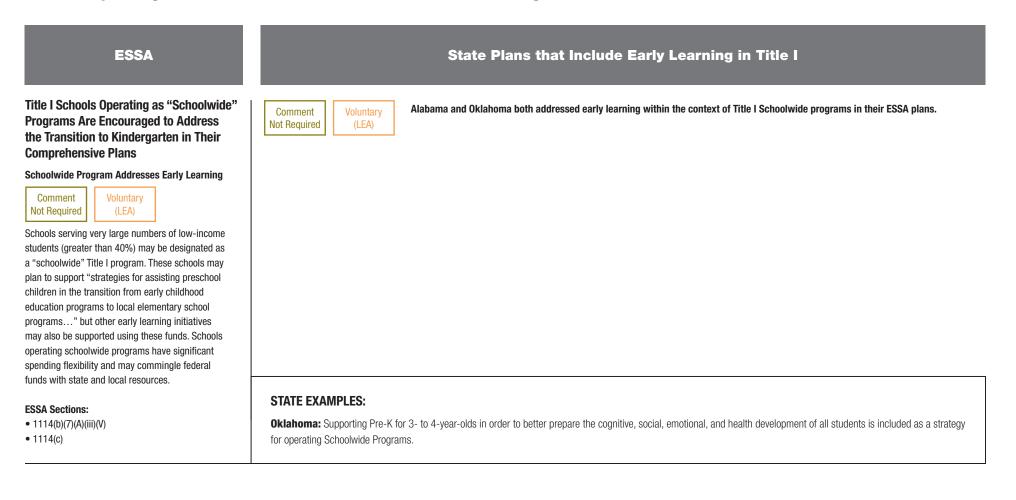


ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I
School Districts That Receive Title I Funding Must Coordinate With Head Start and other Early Childhood Programs	Mandatory (LEA) Forty-three states and the District of Columbia address steps for Title I school districts and early childhood programs to coordinate with one another. *States that did not address this: AK, ID, KS, KY, MO, PR, RI, VT
Coordination with Early Childhood Programs Mandatory (LEA) Districts must, regardless if they elect to use Title I resources to support early learning initiatives.	
I resources to support early learning initiatives, undertake activities that increase coordination with early childhood education programs, contributing to increased continuity of learning. ESSA Sections: • 1111(a)(1)(B) • 1114(a)(1), (3) • 1119(a) • 1119(b)	STATE EXAMPLES: California: The state will provide guidance for the development of locally driven agreements between local education agencies and Head Start and other entities carrying out early education development programs. This guidance will elevate best practices that support the (1) development and implementation of systematic data and records sharing, (2) establishment of channels of communication from K-12 school staff to early education partners, (3) facilitation of meetings with parents, teachers, and early education staff to discuss developmental needs of individual children, including children with disabilities, (4) organization of joint transition-related training of school and early childhood staff, and (5) linkage and coordination of LEAs with the services provided by early education and support programs, local Head Start agencies, and other programs administered by partner agencies, including California First 5.











ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I
Title I Schools Operating as "Targeted Assistance Schools" Must Describe How Eligible Students Will Be Served, Which May Include Kindergarten Transition Strategies	Comment No states addressed this. Not Required Not states addressed this.
Targeted Assistance Schools Comment Not Required Voluntary (LEA) Each targeted assistance program must serve participating students identified as eligible children, including by describing how the program will be coordinated with the regular education program, which may include services to assist preschool children in the transition from early childhood education programs to elementary school.	
ESSA Sections: • 1115(b)(2)(C)	



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I			
ESSA's School Improvement Sections Do Not Reference Early Learning or other Specific Strategies that State and Local Leaders Should Use to Improve Low-Performing Schools Identified by State Accountability Systems Early Learning as a School Improvement Strategy (LEA) Including early learning as a school improvement strategy is an allowable use of funds. FFYF	Voluntary (LEA) Arkansas Arizona Connecticut Delaware District of Columbia Georgia	ment Strategy Illinois Kansas Lousiana Maryland Michigan Minnesota	New Mexico Ohio Oregon Tennessee	
encourages states and districts to consider adding high-quality early learning as an element of their school turnaround policies and practices. ESSA Sections: • 1003		onally, grants will be accessible to regional education	nt will have access to district-level grants for supporting Pre-K ional service agencies–the Minnesota service cooperatives–to serve through Minnesota's Regional Centers of Excellence.	



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title I			
Family Engagement Funds May Be Used for Joint Professional Development Inclusive of Early Childhood Educators Joint Professional Development with Early Childhood Educators Voluntary (LEA) Funding can be used to support schools and nonprofit organizations in providing professional development for district and school staff about parent and family	Voluntary (LEA) Arkansas Arizona Colorado District of Columbia Illinois	with Early Childhood Educators Maryland Maine Massachusetts New Jersey New Mexico	New York Ohio Washington	
engagement. The professional development may be provided jointly to, "teachers, principals, other school leaders, specialized instructional support personnel, paraprofessionals, early childhood educators, and parents and family members." ESSA Sections: • 1010(a)(3)(D)(i)	educators across New Jersey to implement program before they enter a school system and includes Hea remote application support, the New Jersey Departr	as throughout the birth-through-third-grade continuum. d Start and child care programs.Through written guida	ducation and Family Engagement, NJDOE is positioned to assist . This continuum includes the experiences of children and families nce, technical assistance sessions, and ongoing in-person and ioritizing, and addressing student needs with federal and other here appropriate.	
Migrant Education Program Funds May Be Used for Early Learning Education of Migratory Children Mandatory (SEA)	Mandatory (SEA) States that did not address this: CA	e included early learning for migrant children in thei N, CT, D.C., FL, MO, RI, WV, WI, WY	r Consolidated State Plans.	
States must ensure that it will meet the education needs of preschool migratory children.	STATE EXAMPLES:			
ESSA Sections: • 1301			cation program to increase the number of migrant children and the summer for children ages 3 through 5 across the state.	



TITLE II: Professional Development Formula Funds and Literacy Competitive Grant

ESS/	N

Title II Professional Development Funds May Be Used for Early Learning Capacity Building

Supporting Effective Instruction for Early Childhood Education



Districts may provide programs designed to increase the ability of principals or other school leaders to support teachers, teacher leaders, early childhood educators, and other professionals to meet the needs of students through age eight. This might include providing joint professional learning and planning activities for school staff and educators in preschool programs addressing elementary school transition.

ESSA Sections:

- 2101(c)(4)(B)(xvi)
- 2103(b)(3)(G)(i)
- 2103(b)(3)(G)(ii)
- 2103(b)(3)(J)

Professional Development for Early Learning Capacity Building

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Georgia
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana

Louisiana Kansas Kentucky Massachusetts Maryland Maine Michigan Minnesota Mississippi North Carolina New Jersey

State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title II

New Mexico Nevada New York Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina Utah West Virginia

STATE EXAMPLES:

Voluntary

Maine: The Maine Department of Education is developing webinars and online courses to help elementary principals support high-quality preschool and kindergarten programming.



TITLE II: Professional Development Formula Funds and Literacy Competitive Grant

ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title II
Literacy Education for All, Results for the Nation (LEARN) Funding May Be Used for Early Learning	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.
Comprehensive Literacy State Development GrantsComment Not RequiredVoluntary (SEA)This competitive grant program promotes student literacy from early education through grade 12.States may choose to apply, and if awarded, are subsequently required to spend 15% of grant funds on early learning.ESSA Sections: • 2222-2224	
Innovative Approaches to Literacy Funding May Be Used for Early LearningInnovative Approaches to Literacy GrantsComment Not RequiredVoluntary (LEA)Funds may be used for literacy programs, including early childhood literacy, in low-income communities.ESSA Sections: • 2226	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.



ESSA Sections:

• 3111(b)(2)(B)

• 3131(c)(1)(C)(6)

• 3102(4)

3112

• 3115 • 3116(b)(4)

for English Learners in early childhood programs, in addition to coordinating activities and data-sharing with Head Start and other early learning providers.

TITLE III: Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant Students

ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title III				
Funding for Language Instruction for English Learners and Immigrant	Voluntary (SEA) (LEA)	Promote School Readiness of English Learners and Immigrant Children			
Students May Be Used to Support		Arkansas	llinois	Oregon	
Preschool-Aged English Learners		Delaware	Massachusetts	Washington	
Promote School Readiness of English Learners		District of Columbia	Maryland	Wisconsin	
Voluntary (SEA) (LEA)		Georgia	Michigan		
ESSA authorizes the U.S. Department of Education					
to make competitive grants to provide professional					
development to improve instruction for English					
learners and support educators working with					
such students. LEAs may use Title III subgrants to					
strengthen or develop effective language instruction					

STATE EXAMPLES:

Delaware: Migrant preschool students are referred to the New Directions Early Head Start and Parents as Teachers (PAT). The state recruiter completes the referral form provided by PAT and the agency appoints a bilingual parent educator. After the appointment is made, the recruiter helps to facilitate the initial meeting between the parent educator and the family. Two migrant summer schools provide services to preschool migratory children through a seven-week program. For this age group, the program focuses on preschool and kindergarten readiness skills and references the Delware preschool readiness checklist. One summer school program provides services onsite and the other program contracts with a local preschool agency due to licensure requirements.

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ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IV	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants (SSAEG) May Be Used for Early Learning Across Three Initiatives:	Well-Rounded Educational Opportunities Voluntary (SEA) Voluntary (LEA)	Voluntary (SEA) Voluntary (LEA)
 Well-Rounded Education Safe and Healthy Students Effective Use of Technology 	Alaska Arkansas	
Pre-K through third grade settings are eligible for support under these initiatives, but may best align with elements (1) and (2).	Arizona California	
Well-Rounded Educational Opportunities Voluntary (SEA) Voluntary (LEA) Offering well-rounded educational experiences to all students, including low-income students who are often underrepresented in critical and enriching subjects, which may include: high-quality STEM initiatives, activities and programs in music and the arts, and other courses, activities, or programs that contribute to a well-rounded education.	Colorado Connecticut Delaware	Colorado Connecticut Delaware
	Florida	District of Columbia
	Georgia Hawaii	
	lowa Illinois	lowa Illinois
	Indiana Lousiana	Lousiana
	Massachusetts Maryland	Massachusetts Maryland
	Maine Michigan	Maine Michigan
	Minnesota	



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IV	
Student Support And Academic Enrichment Grants (SSAEG) (CONT.) Support Safe and Healthy Students Voluntary (SEA) Voluntary (LEA) Stablishing learning environments and enhancing students' effective learning skills that are essential for school readiness and academic success, such as by providing integrated systems of student and family supports, improving instructional practices for developing relationship building skills, and learning environments that enhance students' effective learning skills. ESSA Sections: • Title IV, Part A	Well-Rounded Educational Opportunities Voluntary (SEA) Voluntary (LEA)	Safe and Healthy Students Voluntary (SEA) Voluntary (LEA)
	Mississippi Montana	Mississippi
	North Dakota Nebraska New Hampshire New Jersey	
	New Mexico Nevada New York	Nevada New York
	Ohio Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania
	Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota	South Carolina South Dakota
	Virginia Washington Wisconsin	
	West Virginia Wyoming	



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IV		
Student Support And Academic Enrichment Grants (SSAEG) (CONT.)	STATE EXAMPLES: Colorado: Well-Rounded Educational Opportunities. Equitable access to a well-rounded education and rigorous coursework for young learners requires deep knowledge and understanding of child development, content and standards and instructional strategies. Data from the Colorado Preschool Program and Preschool Special Education demonstrates the connection between academic and developmental domains. Assessment data collected annually and reported to the Colorado General Assembly show that when teaching practices integrate understanding of child development, content, and standards, learning gaps for highest-need children narrowed and gains continued throughout elementary school and beyond. Michigan: Support Safe and Healthy Students. Implementing high-quality early childhood programs/services is included as one of the strategies that districts can consider implementing.		
Funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers May Be Used For Early Learning 21st Century Community Learning Centers Voluntary (LEA) The purpose of this section is to provide opportunities for communities to establish or expand activities in community learning centers for academic enrichment, offer students a broad array of additional services,	Voluntary (LEA) Connecticut District of Columbia Massachusetts	enters Mississippi North Dakota Utah	Wyoming
programs, and activities, and offer families of students served by these centers the opportunity for active and meaningful engagement in their children's education. ESSA Sections: • Title IV, Part B	shared training. With a focus on the WDE ESSA plan and	d updated parts of the law, Coordination with Car	part of Title I Part A and IDEA plans through communication and eer and Technical Education (CTE) and the Perkins grant will also ement, youth leadership, and intentional work on college and career



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IV
Charter Schools Funded by Title IV, Part C May Serve Early Childhood Students Charter School Programs Comment Not Required Voluntary (SEA) Among other purposes, these provisions focus on charter schools' program design and implementation, quality, evaluating impact, access to facilities, work with children with disabilities, and work with English learners and other underserved students. ESSA authorizes the Secretary to use program funds to support charter schools that serve early childhood students, and not just elementary and secondary schools. ESSA Sections:	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.
 • 4302(a) Magnet Schools Assistance May Be Used for Instructional Staff Compensation, Including Early Childhood Magnet Schools Comment Not Required Voluntary (LEA) Magnet schools are eligible for financial assistance towards certain activities in public elementary schools, public secondary schools, and public educational programs. ESSA Sections • 4401-4407 	Comment Not Required



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IV
Promise Neighborhood Grants Must Be Used to Implement Pipeline Services Inclusive of High-Quality Early Childhood Education Programs	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.
Promise Neighborhoods Comment Not Required Voluntary (LEA) Grants must be used to implement pipeline services–	
that is, a continuum of coordinated supports, services, and opportunities for children from birth through entry into and success in postsecondary education, and career attainment, that must include, at a minimum, high- quality early childhood education programs.	
ESSA Sections: • 4624(d)(2) • 4625(e)(1)	
Assistance for Arts Educators Funding May Be Used to Promote School Readiness	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.
Assistance for Arts Educators Comment Voluntary Voluntary Not Required Voluntary (LEA) Voluntary Programs may promote school readiness through arts education for students, including disadvantaged students and students who are children with disabilities.	
ESSA Sections: • 4107 • 4642	



ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IV
Ready to Learn Television Funds Must Be Useto Promote School Readiness	Comment Not RequiredNo states addressed this.
Ready to Learn TelevisionComment Not RequiredVoluntary (SEA)	
This grant must be used to promote school readiness through the development and dissemination of accessible instructional programming for preschool and elementary school children and their families.	
ESSA Sections: • 4643	
Supporting High-Ability Learners and Learning Awards May Be Used to Support Early Learning	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.
Comment Not Required Voluntary (LEA) (SEA)	
ESSA Sections: • 4644	



TITLE V: Rural Schools

ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title V
Funding for Title V, Part B Programs May Be Used for Early Learning Small, Rural School Achievement Program	Voluntary (LEA) Massachusetts and Tennessee addressed early learning in rural schools in their Consolidated State Plans.
Rural and Low-Income School ProgramVoluntary (LEA)For both grant programs, LEAs may use funding to carry out local activities authorized under any of the following provisions, including early learning learning activities to the extent they are authorized:Part A of Title I; Part A of Title II; Title III; Part A or Part B of Title IV.	
ESSA Sections: • 5005 • 5211 • 5221	STATE EXAMPLES: Massachusetts: Strengthening supports for low-achieving students in preschool is included as an objective for Rural and Low-Income School (RLIS)-funded programs, which are designed to provide supplemental funding for rural districts to increase student achievement.



TITLE VI: Indian Education, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native Education

State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title VI
Comment Not Required No states addressed this.



TITLE VI: Indian Education, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native Education

ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title VI
Native Hawaiian/Alaska Native EducationNative Hawaiian Education ProgramComment Not RequiredVoluntary (LEA)Nonprofit or other organizations and agencies may use funds to support a Statewide Native Hawaiian early education and care system, and to operate family- based education centers, and for research.	Comment Not Required No states addressed this.
Alaska Native Education Program Comment Voluntary Not Required Veluntary Uteration (LEA) Nonprofit or other organizations and agencies may use funds to support early childhood and parent education programs that improve school readiness. ESSA Sections • 3112 • 6205(3)(A), (B), (C) • 6304(a)(3)(C)	



Title VIII: Private Schools

State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title VIII **ESSA Participation of Students Enrolled in** Delaware, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Carolina, and Washington included serving preschool children in private schools through Mandatory Mandatory Private Schools (SEA) (LEA) the applicable ESSA programs. Mandatory Mandatory (SEA) (LEA) SEAs, LEAs, or other entities receiving federal financial assistance under applicable programs must provide equitable services to eligible private school participants in elementary and secondary schools. This includes preschool children in states that consider preschool to be part of elementary education under state law. Applicable programs include: • Title I, Part C, Education of Migratory Children • Title II, Part A, Supporting Effective Instruction • Title III, Part A, English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement • Title IV, Part A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants Title IV, Part B, 21st Century Community Learning Centers **STATE EXAMPLES:** Washington: The Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) will work with the federal government and other national organizations to create a guide for school ESSA Sections: • 1117 districts that summarizes the early childhood provisions in ESSA, the new opportunities school districts have to serve pre-kindergarten children and to provide professional 4106(e)(2)(B) development opportunities for early learning professionals. As part of the guide, information will be provided discussing the options school districts have in collaborating with

private schools and other early learning providers in providing joint professional development and sharing ESSA funded tools and resources.

• 8501-8504

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TITLE IX: Preschool Development Grants and Other Laws

collaboration across departments and agencies.

ESSA	State Plans that Include Early Learning in Title IX
McKinney-Vento Act Preschool Children Experiencing Homelessness Mandatory (SEA) Though not an ESEA program, the McKinney- Vento program is amended by ESSA to provide further support to ensure children experiencing	Mandatory (SEA) All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico articulate general services to be provided to homeless students in their ESSA Consolidated State Plans. Thirty-six states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico specifically address the role of Head Start in serving homeless children [*] , and 37 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico articulate how public preschool programs will work to ensure children experiencing homelessness have reliable access to preschool ^{**} . *States that did not address this: AL, AK, AR, AZ, KS, ME, NC, NH, NM, NV, NY, RI, VT, WI ** States that did not address this: AK, KY, MA, ME, MN, MT, NH, NM, RI, SD, UT, WV, WY
homelessness have reliable access to a public preschool education. McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Sections: • Title VII-B	STATE EXAMPLES: Utah: The Utah State Board of Education (USBE) will work with Early Childhood Education partners to ensure that families with Pre-K aged students access early childhood education. Additionally, the McKinney-Vento specialist will ensure that appropriate collaboration and coordination happens within the USBE and the Department of Workforce Services Office of Child Care and the Utah Department of Health to ensure that Teaching and Learning, Special Education, Title I, Title III, Head Start, and all other departments and agencies are not only aware of the requirements under the law, but that they are also training and discussing this with their stakeholders. This will be an ongoing



Notes:

- 1. States are listed if plans included early childhood education in service to a specific statute of ESSA. Being listed below here does not constitute assessment or analysis of that particular state's plan in any way, rather it identifies which states have included early learning opportunities in their planning. We are optimistic that states and districts will continue to build upon these plans as they move into implementation.
- 2. Every Student Succeeds Act, Pub. L. 114-95, 129 Stat. 1802, codified as amended at 20 U.S.C. 6301.
- 3. ESSA State Plan Submission. (2017, November 08). Retrieved January 17, 2018, from https://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/account/stateplan17/statesubmission.html