

Title I issues (ESSA)

The most contentious regulation in the bill has to do with the accountability portion the office of the secretary of the department of an and the Republicans sparred for several weeks over the accountability language related to supplement versus supplant

The accountability regulatory language by the department is designed to ensure that federal title I funding is truly supplemental at the state and local level under the every student succeed at

State and district leaders, in addition to Republicans in Congress, felt the education department's proposed language was too prescriptive they worried it would essentially require districts to use a test of school – level expenditures to show equal spending in title I federal officials have said they will not require metric to excess spending which the law prohibits them from doing

Civil rights and others including district including Democratic Senators urge secretary King to draft strong accountability "rules"

If this important ESSA provision is not properly enforced, we are concerned that some states could misunderstand the laws intent and use title I for other purposes, including using it to replace state and local funding" title I educators right in their letter this would mean a low net loss of resources for schools that are already being shortchanged Sen. Lamar Alexander chairman of the Senate education committee last 15 in the rulemaking sessions as follows

“This is the very first opportunity the administration has to write regulations on the Every Student Succeeds Act. In my view, they earned an ‘F.’.... The effect of this would be to violate the law as implemented since 1970. So the administration may get an “A” for cleverness, but an “F” for following the law.”

Alexander, speaking at the committee’s third hearing overseeing the implementation of the new law, said: “Today, I am looking forward to hearing from witnesses whether what I have been hearing from principals, teachers, and education leaders is the case across the country – that it could turn upside down the funding formulas of almost all the State and local school systems across the country... That it could effectively require wholesale transfers of teachers and the breaking of collective bargaining agreements. That school districts won’t receive enough funds to comply. That students could be forced to change schools. That it could increase the segregation of low-income and high-income students.

It is important to note and understand the Republicans issue Alexander went on to say

1. That it could turn upside down the funding formulas of almost all the State and local school systems across the country.

Most states and local school districts allocate K-12 funding to schools based on staffing ratios.

This often results in different amounts going to different schools in the same district because teacher salaries vary from school-to-school for reasons having nothing to do with a school’s participation in Title I.

Instead, salaries vary because of teacher experience, merit pay, or the subject or grade level they teach.

2. That it could effectively require wholesale transfers of teachers and the breaking of collective bargaining agreements.
3. That school districts won't receive enough funds to comply.
4. That students could be forced to change schools.
5. That it could increase the segregation of low-income and high-income students.
6. That it could require states and local school districts to move back to the burdensome practice of detailing every individual cost on which they spend money to provide a basic educational program to all students, which is exactly what we were trying to free states and districts from, under the law.

He boasters his argument by utilizing commentary from Council of Great City School:

According to the Council of Great City Schools, it would cost \$ 3.9 billion just for their 69 urban school systems to eliminate the differences in spending between schools.

It is interesting to note the players that Alexander the Republicans use for example he bolstered his argument by using Lang in an argument from the Council great cities which includes many of our own superintendents of African descent on the other hand Patty Mary(Democrat Washington state) ranking minority member of the Senate education committee, reminded all the department has full authority to hold states and school districts accountable she further stated quote one important part of holding schools accountable for every challenge fiscal accountability" quote we need to make sure that federal investments in education supplement state and local resources and do not simply replace them" the regulations known as supplement not supplant is important fiscal accountability measures and it is important to get it right.

Mary and the Senate and Scott Democratic the general Democrat Virginia ranking minority member in the house and urgent letter to the department urging the department to write strong regulations to carry out the accountability provision of ES as a week or so ago after the release of the draft rules secretary King stated.

Education Secretary John B. King Jr. vowed today that he will not back down from the Education Department's controversial proposed language for "supplement, not supplant"- an Every Student Succeeds Act provision meant to ensure that federal Title I dollars for poor students are truly supplemental to state and local dollars.

"We won't heed the call from some to ignore the supplement, not supplant, provisions of the law," he told the National School Boards Association Advocacy Institute in D.C. today. "We've got to make sure that the resources are getting to the highest-needs students."

"There are some who say we are too insistent on the notion that the dollars must be used in a way that's supplemental," King said. "But I want to be clear that our commitment is to advance equity and excellence."

States and districts must be held accountable when it comes to ensuring the neediest students are getting their fair share of resources, King said. That isn't happening in too many places across the country, he added.

Four years ago, the national alliance of Black school educators, the role trust, and the American Association of school administrators were successful in getting a bill drafted HR 2425 that would change the formula for dollars.

We were able to get a set of bipartisan legislators to get a bill drafted into committee and to almost get it into committee and to get it passed out of committee unfortunately that summer the gridlock began and George Miller who had been an advocate reneged on his promise to get it to the floor. It is thus ironic that just 14 an article appeared in US news and world report entitled title I Rick school districts get millions meant for poor schools the article lays out carefully by using as an example the distribution of title I dollars in Fairfax County and Nodaway County Virginia. Please see the she has that has links on it that gives you further information on and please go to the Nancy website to see the bill because it is still something that we need to fight for let me stop here and ask if there are questions about the formula change that's needed been there forever and not be very proud that it actually brought to the table and in an answer there is a small glimmer given to the consideration of the waiting formula for title I