Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) Transition Basics

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The mission of the Office of Migrant Education is to provide excellent leadership, technical assistance, and financial support to improve the educational opportunities and academic success of migratory children, youth, agricultural workers, fishers, and their families.
Objective

Participants will expand their understanding of key priorities under the Elementary and Secondary Education (ESEA), as reauthorized under ESSA, to inform their work in supporting children served under the Migrant Education Basic State Formula Grants (Title I, Part C) Program.
Agenda

• ESSA Background and History

• Select Changes to the MEP Under ESSA
  • State Allocations
  • Priority for Services
  • Program Definitions

• Questions Regarding Changes to MEP Under ESSA
The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) was signed into law in December 2015. Full implementation commences on July 1, 2017.

It reauthorized the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), which was first enacted in 1965 (P.L. 89-10).

The Migrant Education Program (MEP) was established through 1966 amendments (P.L. 89-750) to ESEA. The provision (Title I, Sec. 103) was titled: “Payments to State Educational Agencies for Assistance in Educating Migratory children of Migratory Agricultural Workers.”
Select Changes to MEP Under ESSA

• State Allocations – section 1303 (a)

• Priority for Services – section 1304 (d)

• Program Definitions – section 1309
(a) STATE ALLOCATIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), each State (other than the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) is entitled to receive under this part an amount equal to the product of—

(1) the sum of—

(A) the average number of identified eligible migratory children aged 3 through 21 residing in the State, based on data for the preceding 3 years; and

(B) the number of identified eligible migratory children, aged 3 through 21, who received services under this part in summer or intersession programs provided by the State during the previous year; multiplied by

(2) 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure in the State, except that the amount determined under this paragraph shall not be less than 32 percent, nor more than 48 percent, of the average per-pupil expenditure in the United States.

(b) HOLD HARMLESS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2019, no State shall receive less than 90 percent of the State’s allocation under this section for the preceding fiscal year.
(d) PRIORITY FOR SERVICES. — In providing services with funds received under this part, each recipient of such funds shall give priority to migratory children who have made a qualifying move within the previous 1-year period and who—

(1) are failing, or most at risk of failing, to meet the challenging State academic standards; or

(2) have dropped out of school.
Program Definitions Regarding Eligible Children and Qualifying Moves—section 1309

(2) MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKER.—The term ‘migratory agricultural worker’ means an individual who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months and, after doing so, engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in agriculture, which may be dairy work or the initial processing of raw agricultural products. If an individual did not engage in such new employment soon after a qualifying move, such individual may be considered a migratory agricultural worker if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal agricultural employment.

(3) MIGRATORY CHILD.—The term ‘migratory child’ means a child or youth who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months—
   (A) as a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher; or
   (B) with, or to join, a parent or spouse who is a migratory agricultural worker or a migratory fisher.

(4) MIGRATORY FISHER.—The term ‘migratory fisher’ means an individual who made a qualifying move in the preceding 36 months and, after doing so, engaged in new temporary or seasonal employment or personal subsistence in fishing. If the individual did not engage in such new employment soon after the move, the individual may be considered a migratory fisher if the individual actively sought such new employment and has a recent history of moves for temporary or seasonal fishing employment.

(5) QUALIFYING MOVE.—The term ‘qualifying move’ means a move due to economic necessity—
   (A) from one residence to another residence; and
   (B) from one school district to another school district, except—
      (i) in the case of a State that is comprised of a single school district, wherein a qualifying move is from one administrative area to another within such district; or
      (ii) in the case of a school district of more than 15,000 square miles, wherein a qualifying move is a distance of 20 miles or more to a temporary residence.
Questions Regarding Selected Changes to MEP Under ESSA

• State Allocations – section 1303 (a)

• Priority for Services – section 1304 (d)

• Program Definitions – section 1309
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