English Language Learners

Equity: The Every Student Succeeds Act maintains Title III as a separate title with a separate funding stream dedicated to the education of English learners.

Funding increase: In an era of fiscal constraint and funding reductions, ESSA recognizes the large increase in the number and percentage of English learners in this country, and increases the Title III authorization levels.

Fair accountability: ESSA gives states two options for delaying English learners’ inclusion in accountability systems while they are learning English:

• For one year, exclude the student from taking the reading/English language arts test and from counting results of either or both the math and English language arts tests; OR

• For the first year of the student’s enrollment in a U.S. school, report on but exclude from accountability system the results on these tests; for the second year of enrollment, include a measure of student growth on both tests; and for the third year of enrollment, include proficiency on both tests in the accountability system.

Additionally, English learners who have successfully left the English learner subgroup by attaining English proficiency can be included in that subgroup for accountability purposes for four years. This is something that educators have long argued is an appropriate and fair way to consider the unique needs of such students.

Greater integration into the law’s core: For the first time, English language proficiency for English learners is integrated into the system by which all schools and districts are held accountable. Furthermore, the academic achievement of English learners is more fully integrated into that accountability system. Movement of these two items out of the separate Title III system (while maintaining Title III as a dedicated funding stream) ensures that English learners’ academic and language needs can be fully considered by education systems.
Supports for English learners: ESSA provides resources to states and school districts to establish, implement and sustain high-quality language instruction educational programs designed to ensure that English learners, including immigrant children and youth, develop both English language proficiency and content proficiency in math and English, as measured against challenging academic standards. ESSA requires states to measure school districts’ progress in these areas and to provide assistance and support to those school districts with ineffective language instruction educational programs.

Statewide entrance and exit procedures for English learners: ESSA requires the establishment of statewide entrance and exit procedures for English learners to ensure that English learners get the resources they need while still learning English. This also benefits these students by providing them with the stability they need if they move between schools or districts.

Reporting requirements: ESSA requires reporting on English learners with disabilities, as well as reporting on the percentage of students who are long-term English learners, as measured by students who have maintained the classification for five or more years.