

**2021-2022 Addendum Template for the Consolidated
State Plan due to COVID-19**
under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of
1965

Nebraska



U.S. Department of Education
Issued: December 2021

OMB Number: 1810-0576
Expiration Date: October 31, 2023

Paperwork Burden Statement According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0576. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 249 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this collection, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4537. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this collection, write directly to: Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W., Washington, DC 20202-3118.

Addendum to the ESEA Consolidated State Plan

Introduction

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requires each State to develop and implement a single, statewide accountability system to support all public elementary school and secondary school students in meeting the challenging State academic standards. These systems are an important tool in achieving the goal of improving outcomes for students and eliminating opportunity gaps in the State, local educational agencies (LEAs), and schools.

Due to the extraordinary circumstances created by the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, the U.S. Department of Education (Department) invited State educational agencies (SEAs) to apply for a waiver from the accountability requirements of the ESEA for the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 school years and the assessment requirements for the 2019-2020 school year. As a result, many SEAs have not implemented all aspects of their statewide accountability systems or identified schools for support and improvement since fall 2019. Upon receiving an accountability waiver for the 2020-2021 school year, each SEA agreed that it would resume identifying schools for comprehensive, targeted, and additional targeted support and improvement using data from the 2021-2022 school year in the fall of 2022 to ensure school identification resumes as quickly as possible.

The purpose of this document is to provide SEAs a streamlined process to modify approved ESEA consolidated State plans for the 2021-2022 school year as they implement accountability and school identification requirements under section 1111 of the ESEA in order to make accountability determinations and identify schools in fall 2022.

The Department has also issued a “Frequently Asked Questions: Impact of COVID-19 on 2021-2022 Accountability Systems Required under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)” document that includes information on the general amendment process, accountability systems, school identification and exit, school support and improvement, and report card requirements. The document is available at <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-formula-grants/school-support-and-accountability/essa-consolidated-state-plans/>.

For any questions or additional information, please contact the U.S. Department of Education at oese.titlei-a@ed.gov.

Submitting Amendments to ESEA Consolidated State Plans

COVID-19 State Plan Addendum Process

To amend its ESEA consolidated State plan for the 2021-2022 school year *only* (i.e., amendments that will impact only accountability determinations based on data from the 2021-2022 school year and school identifications in fall 2022), an SEA may use this “2021-2022 Template for Addendum to the ESEA Consolidated State Plan due to the COVID-19 National Emergency” (COVID-19 State Plan Addendum).

In addition to requests limited to the 2021-2022 school year, an SEA may use the COVID-19 State Plan Addendum process to request to:

1. Shift timelines forward by one or two years for measurements of interim progress and long-term goals, and
2. Modify the exit criteria for schools identified in fall 2022, including the number of years such schools have to meet exit criteria in order to exit status.

If an SEA requests the two changes described above through the COVID-19 State Plan Addendum and the changes are approved, the SEA must submit an updated ESEA consolidated State plan that incorporates those changes at a later date. All other amendments submitted through the COVID-19 State Plan Addendum template and process (i.e., amendments that are limited to the 2021-2022 school year) do not require submission of an updated ESEA consolidated State plan.

If an SEA submits an amendment to its ESEA consolidated State plan using the streamlined COVID-19 State Plan Addendum template and process, it must submit the following:

1. The COVID-19 State Plan Addendum that reflects all proposed amendments;
2. The signature of the chief State school officer or authorized representative; and
3. A description of how the SEA provided the public a reasonable opportunity to comment on the requested amendments to the ESEA consolidated State plan with a summary of changes made based on the public comments received. The Department recommends that the SEA seek public input through consultation that is broad and with stakeholders that represent the diversity of the community within the State (e.g., meeting with local superintendents and sharing through regular correspondence with LEAs, conducting targeted stakeholder outreach, holding focus groups, prominently listing the proposed amendments on the SEA's website, and providing a user-friendly, accessible means for the public to submit comments). (See question A-6)

Prior to submitting an amendment to the Department, including an amendment submitted through the COVID-19 State Plan Addendum template and process, an SEA must consult with the Governor, afford a reasonable opportunity for public comment, and consider such comments consistent with the consolidated assurances the State submitted in June 2017 under ESEA section 8304.

Regular ESEA Consolidated State Plan Process

An SEA may request amendments to its ESEA consolidated State plan that will continue beyond the 2021-2022 school year or that the State intends to implement starting with the 2022-2023 school year using the regular State plan amendment process described in the Department's October 24, 2019, Dear Colleague Letter available at <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2020/02/csso-letter.pdf>.

Timeline

An amendment may be submitted at any time. The Department encourages SEAs to submit amendment requests, either using the regular State plan amendment process or the COVID-19 State Plan Addendum process, by **March 7, 2022** in order for the Department to determine whether the requested amendments comply with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements in time for an SEA to implement amendments to its accountability system for determinations in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year (e.g., identification of schools for comprehensive, targeted, or additional targeted support and improvement for the 2022-2023 school year).

Transparency

The Department will post the approved addendum on our website, along with the current approved consolidated State plan, at <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-formula-grants/school-support-and-accountability/essa-consolidated-state-plans/>.

Cover Page

Authorized SEA Representative (Printed Name)	
Signature of Authorized SEA Representative	Date:

Title I, Part A: Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)

Statewide Accountability System and School Support and Improvement Activities (ESEA section 1111(c) and (d)) (corresponds with A.4 in the revised State plan template):

- a. Establishment of Long-Term Goals. (ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(A)) (corresponds with A.4.iii in the revised State plan template) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its long-term goal(s) and measurement(s) of interim progress by shifting the timeline forward by one or two years for:
1. Academic Achievement. If a State is proposing to shift the timeline forward by one or two years, check the appropriate box.
 One Year
 Two Years
 2. Graduation Rate. If a State is proposing to shift the timeline forward by one or two years, check the appropriate box.
 One Year
 Two Years
 3. Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency (ELP). If a State is proposing to shift the timeline forward by one or two years, check the appropriate box.
 One Year
 Two Years
- b. Indicators. (ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(B)) (corresponds with A.4.iv in the revised State plan template) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising one or more of its indicators for the 2021-2022 school year to be used in accountability determinations in fall 2022.
1. Academic Achievement Indicator. Describe the Academic Achievement indicator for the 2021-2022 school year.

For high schools only, Improvement and Non-Proficiency are used as part of its Academic Achievement indicators. To create parity among high-schools and elementary/middle schools, the NDE will only use the Non-Proficiency indicator, which will be adjusted to only use two years of data (2020-21 and 2021-22).

2. Indicator for Public Elementary and Secondary Schools that are Not High Schools (Other Academic Indicator). Describe the Other Academic indicator for the 2021-2022 school year.

Nebraska's ESSA plan outlines three measures of academic progress: Growth, Improvement, and Non-Proficiency. Improvement and Non-Proficiency require three years of data and are meant to show trends by subject across all grade levels and proficiencies. The two measures have also been shown to be highly correlated. Due to COVID-19 and the approved 2019-20 waiver from USED, no summative assessments were proctored. As such, Improvement will *not* be used in fall 2022 accountability calculations. Based on stakeholder consultation, reduction in Non-Proficiency *will* be included in the Other Academic Indicator in addition to Growth. For

this year only, Non-Proficiency will use two years of data. Together, these two measures of progress will ensure a focus on *identifying schools serving students with the greatest needs.*

3. Graduation Rate. Describe the Graduation Rate indicator for the 2021-2022 school year.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

4. Progress in Achieving English Language Proficiency (ELP) Indicator. Describe the Progress in Achieving ELP indicator for the 2021-2022 school year.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

5. School Quality or Student Success Indicator(s). Describe each School Quality or Student Success indicator that is proposed to be added or modified for the 2021-2022 school year.

Nebraska's ESSA plan includes a SQSS measure known as the Evidence-Based Analysis (EBA). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the EBA was not administered for the past two years and *will not be used to calculate fall 2022 designations.*

Currently, Nebraska uses a composite of Science Proficiency and Science Improvement. As part of the Enhanced Assessment Grant Program from USDE, Nebraska transformed its science assessment for grades 5 and 8. As such, the first operational assessment will take place this school year (2021-22). For that reason, there will be no science Improvement score. Based on stakeholder feedback and the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, Nebraska *wishes to temporarily suspend the use of these measures in accountability.*

Nebraska includes an indicator of reduction in chronic absenteeism in its ESSA plan. School closures associated with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and flexibilities on attendance reporting offered by NDE during this period led to variability in attendance reporting practices across districts for the 2019-20 and 2020-21 school year, making calculations on the reduction of chronic absenteeism difficult. The NDE's designations this fall will focus on schools serving students with the greatest needs, and therefore will use chronic absenteeism rates from the 2021-22 school year alone as an absolute measure.

- c. Annual Meaningful Differentiation. (*ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(C)*) (*corresponds with A.4.v in the revised State plan template*) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its system of annual meaningful differentiation in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year:

1. State's System of Annual Meaningful Differentiation. Describe the State's system of annual meaningful differentiation of all public schools in the State for accountability determinations in the fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

2. Weighting of Indicators. Describe the weighting of each indicator in the State’s system of annual meaningful differentiation in fall 2022 based on data from 2021-2022 school year.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

3. Different Methodology. If the State is using a different methodology or methodologies for annual meaningful differentiation for schools for which an accountability determination otherwise cannot be made (e.g., P-2 schools), describe the methodology or methodologies in fall 2022 based on data from 2021-2022 school year.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

- d. Identification of Schools. (ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)) (corresponds with A.4.vi in the revised State plan template) Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its timeline or methodologies for school identification:

1. Timeline. Each SEA must identify schools for CSI, ATSI, and targeted support and improvement (TSI) consistent with the assurance in its waiver of accountability requirements for the 2020-2021 school year (i.e., each SEA that received a waiver for the 2020-2021 school year assured it would identify schools in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year).

- i. After identifying schools in fall 2022 using its approved school identification methodologies as outlined in its approved ESEA consolidated State plan, the State is requesting a one-time change in frequency to identify schools in fall 2023 (based on data from the 2022-2023 school year). *If a State is proposing a one-time change in frequency to identify a category of schools in fall 2023, check the appropriate box.*

- Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Low Performing
- Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Low Graduation Rate
- Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Not Exiting Additional Targeted Support and Improvement Status
- Targeted Support and Improvement Schools: Additional Targeted Support and Improvement (ATSI)

** Targeted support and improvement: Consistently underperforming subgroups (TSI) schools must be identified annually. Therefore, a State must identify TSI schools in both fall 2022 and fall 2023.*

2. Methodologies. The State is revising its methodologies for identifying schools in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year for the following types of school identification:

- A. Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Low Performing. Describe the State’s methodology for identifying not less than the lowest-performing five percent of all schools receiving Title I, Part A funds in the State for comprehensive support and improvement in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

- B. Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Low Graduation Rate. Describe the State’s methodology for identifying all public high schools in the State failing to graduate one-third or more of their students for comprehensive support and improvement in fall 2022.

If a State is proposing revisions due to COVID-19, check the box and describe the revisions here.

- C. Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools: Not Exiting Additional Targeted Support and Improvement Status. Describe the methodology by which the State identifies public schools in the State receiving Title I, Part A funds that have received additional targeted support under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) (based on identification as a school in which any subgroup of students, on its own, would lead to identification under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(I) using the State’s methodology under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)) and that have not satisfied the statewide exit criteria for such schools within a State-determined number of years for school identifications in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

Nebraska’s ESSA plan mistakenly notes that TSI schools that do not exit after three years become CSI schools. To adhere with federal requirements, this will not occur. A further amendment to the ESSA plan will be made in the future.

Nebraska’s ATSI and CSI designations are off by one year. ATSI schools are currently in their second year and exit criteria will be considered in fall 2023 using 2022-23 data for the first cohort of ATSI schools.

- D. Targeted Support and Improvement Schools: Consistently Underperforming Subgroup(s). Describe the State’s methodology for annually identifying any school with one or more “consistently underperforming” subgroups of students, based on all indicators in the statewide system of annual meaningful differentiation, including if the State is revising the definition the State uses to determine consistent underperformance for school identifications in fall 2022 based on data from at least the 2021-2022 school year.

The NDE will use an absolute measure of chronic absenteeism in Stage 3 of its filtering method for elementary and middle schools.

- E. Targeted Support and Improvement Schools: Additional Targeted Support and Improvement. Describe the State’s methodology for identifying schools in which any subgroup of students, on its own, would lead to identification under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D)(i)(I) using the State’s methodology under ESEA section 1111(c)(4)(D) (i.e., schools with subgroups performing as poorly as low-performing schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement) for school identifications in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

To adhere with federal requirements, and consistent with ESEA requirements, the NDE will use the cut point of each indicator for CSI schools identified for CSI based on low performance rather than the average of CSI schools’ performance on the indicators.

e. Continued Support for School and LEA Improvement (ESEA section 1111(d)(3)(A)) (corresponds with A.4.viii in the revised State plan template)

1. Exit Criteria for Comprehensive Support and Improvement Schools. Due to COVID-19, the State is revising its statewide exit criteria for schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement using one or more of the options below.

A. Timeline

- i. The State does not count the 2019-2020 school year toward the number of years (not to exceed four years) in which a school must meet the criteria in order to exit CSI status before it must take more rigorous State-determined action.
- ii. The State does not count the 2020-2021 school year toward the number of years (not to exceed four years) in which a school must meet the criteria in order to exit before it must take more rigorous State-determined action.

B. Criteria

- i. The State is revising the statewide exit criteria for schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement that would be eligible to exit status in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

Currently, CSI exit criteria is three parts:

- a) not re-identified for CSI, AND
- b) not in the lowest 25% of Title I across the first filter (Status & ELPA for elementary and middle schools, and Status, ELPA, Non-Proficiency in high schools), AND
- c) made significant progress across all indicators.

For this transition year, the NDE will maintain provisions a) and c) and change provision b) so that a school is not within *the lowest 10%* of Title I schools across the first filter.

For schools identified for CSI for low graduation eligible to exit status in fall 2022, exit criteria will be a) having a graduation rate above 67% and b) two consecutive years of graduation improvement

- ii. The State is revising the statewide exit criteria for schools identified for comprehensive support and improvement in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

Currently, CSI exit criteria is three parts:

- a) not re-identified for CSI, AND
- b) not in the lowest 25% of Title I across the first filter (Status & ELPA for elementary and middle schools, and Status, ELPA, Non-Proficiency in high schools),-AND
- c) made significant progress across all indicators.

For this transition year, the NDE will maintain provisions a) and c) and change provision b) so that a school is not within *the lowest 10%* of Title I schools across the first filter.

For schools identified for CSI for low graduation rate in fall 2022, exit criteria will be a) having a graduation rate above 67% and b) two consecutive years of graduation improvement.

Additionally, schools identified in this Pandemic Cohort *will be eligible for exit each year*, beginning in the Fall 2023 designation using 2022-23 data.

- iii. The State is revising the State-determined number of years a school identified for comprehensive support and improvement in fall 2022 has to meet the statewide exit criteria in order to exit status, which may not exceed four years, before it must take a State-determined more rigorous action.

The NDE is using this transition year to focus resources on schools that are serving students most affected by the pandemic, while simultaneously pursuing a more comprehensive ESSA plan amendment. In order to align designations in the future, the transition year exit timeline must be different.

As such, schools identified for CSI in the fall of 2022 will have four years to exit. For schools that do not exit, more rigorous options will commence based on data from the 2025-26 school year (Fall 26) designations.

Schools in *this cohort may exit each year* throughout the four-year period.

- 2. Exit Criteria for Schools Receiving Additional Targeted Support. Due to COVID-19, the State is revising the statewide exit criteria for schools receiving additional targeted support under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) using one or more of the options below:

A. Timeline

- i. The State does not count the 2019-2020 school year toward the number of years in which a school must meet the criteria in order to exit before, for a school receiving Title I, Part A funds, it becomes a CSI school.
- ii. The State does not count the 2020-2021 school year toward the number of years in which a school must meet the criteria in order to exit before, for a school receiving Title I, Part A funds, it becomes a CSI school.

B. Criteria

- i. The State is revising the statewide exit criteria for schools receiving additional targeted support under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) that would be eligible to exit status in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

The exit criteria for the first cohort of ATSI will be applied in fall 2023 using 2022-23 school year data. Currently, exit criteria for ATSI is written as

- a) demonstrating sufficient growth for the identified student, and
- b) no longer meeting the criteria for identification two consecutive years.

The NDE will change section b) of this exit criteria in fall 2023 *to only be one year, i.e.,* if a school makes sufficient growth and is no longer identified for ATSI in the fall of 2023, they exit the status.

- ii. The State is revising the statewide exit criteria for schools identified for additional targeted support and improvement under ESEA section 1111(d)(2)(C) in fall 2022 based on data from the 2021-2022 school year.

Similar to cohort one, the second cohort of ATSI schools identified in the fall of 2022 will be on a four-year timeline and *may exit in any subsequent year.*

The exit criteria for this cohort will match the proposed exit for the first: a) sufficient progress must be made on each indicator, and b) must no longer be identified for ATSI for one year.

- iii. The State is revising the State-determined number of years a school identified for additional targeted support and improvement in fall 2022 has to meet the statewide exit criteria in order to exit status before, for a school receiving Title I, Part A funds, it becomes a CSI school.

The NDE is using this transition year to focus resources on schools that are serving students most affected by the pandemic, while simultaneously pursuing a more comprehensive ESSA plan amendment. In order to align designations in the future, the transition year exit timeline must be different.

As such, schools identified for ATSI in the fall of 2022 will have four years to exit. Schools that do not meet exit criteria for ATSI will be identified for CSI in fall 2026.

Schools in *this cohort may exit each year* throughout the four-year period.