

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

Wisconsin



U.S. Department of Education

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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/cso-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) Thomas McCarthy, Executive Director of the Office of the State Superintendent	
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.

Wisconsin's ESSA plan allows for inclusion of "up to three sequential years of testing data" in the Academic Achievement indicator.¹ However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, general assessment data are not available for 2019-20 and assessment participation was highly variable in 2020-21. Furthermore, the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (WI DPI) wishes to follow U.S. Department of Education guidance and focus fall 2022 identifications on schools "that serve students with the greatest needs" at this stage of the COVID-19 pandemic.² Therefore, the Academic Achievement indicator will only include 2021-22 testing data for accountability determinations in fall of 2022. This aligns with our current plan's intention to use *up to* three years of testing data.

¹Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *1 12 18 WI Final ESSA Plan Submission* (Madison, WI, 2018), 34, <https://dpi.wi.gov/sites/default/files/imce/esea/pdf/1%2012%2018%20WI%20Final%20ESSA%20Plan%20Submission.pdf>.

² U.S. Department of Education, *Frequently Asked Questions: Impact of COVID-19 on 2021-2022 Accountability Systems Required under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)* [Draft] (Washington, DC, 2020), 4, <https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/12/DRAFT-Accountability-FAQ-12.15.pdf>.

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.

Wisconsin’s ESSA accountability system includes “up to three sequential years of [student growth percentile] means” (SGPs) to measure student growth for the Other Academic indicator.³ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the approved 2019-20 and 2020-21 accountability waivers from USED, SGPs were not calculated for the 2019-20 or 2020-21 school years. Furthermore, WI DPI wishes to focus fall 2022 identifications on schools “that serve students with the greatest needs” at this stage of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁴ Therefore, the Other Academic indicator will measure student growth using only a single year of SGPs based on the 2020-21 to 2021-22 growth interval for accountability determinations in fall of 2022. This aligns with our current plan’s intention to use *up to* three years of SGP means. Assuming normal test participation in the spring of 2022, we anticipate that most schools and groups that previously met cell size for the Other Academic indicator will continue to do so.

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

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

Wisconsin’s ESSA accountability system includes “up to three sequential years of [student growth percentile] means” (SGPs) to measure progress in achieving English language proficiency using results from the ELP assessment.⁵ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the approved 2020-21 accountability waiver from USED, SGPs were not calculated for this assessment in 2020-21. Furthermore, WI DPI wishes to focus fall 2022 identifications on schools “that serve students with the greatest needs” at this stage of the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶ Therefore, the ELP indicator will use only a single year of SGPs based on the 2020-21 to 2021-22 growth interval for accountability determinations in fall of 2022. This aligns with our current plan’s intention to use *up to* three years of SGP means.

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.

Wisconsin’s ESSA accountability system includes “[u]p to three years of [chronic absenteeism] data” as the indicator of School Quality or Student Success for all schools.⁷ Chronic absenteeism rates are lagged data points calculated using attendance data from the prior school year. School closures associated with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and flexibilities on attendance reporting offered by WI DPI during this period led to variability in attendance reporting practices across districts for the 2019-20 school year. Furthermore, WI DPI wishes to focus fall 2022 identifications on schools “that serve students with the greatest needs” at this stage of the COVID-19 pandemic, and much of the attendance data submitted for 2019-20 would reflect only the pre-pandemic era and thus would not advance this goal.⁸ Therefore, the School Quality or Student Success indicator will use only absenteeism rates from 2020-21 for

³ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *WI Final ESSA Plan*, 36.

⁴ U.S. Department of Education, *DRAFT Accountability FAQ*, 4.

⁵ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *WI Final ESSA Plan*, 38.

⁶ U.S. Department of Education, *DRAFT Accountability FAQ*, 4.

⁷ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *WI Final ESSA Plan*, 40.

⁸ U.S. Department of Education, *DRAFT Accountability FAQ*, 4.

accountability determinations in fall of 2022. This aligns with our current plan’s intention to use *up to* three years of absenteeism rates.

- 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.
 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.
 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.

Wisconsin uses an existing alternate accountability process to identify schools in need of support in cases where an accountability determination otherwise cannot be made. This process “involves a district-supervised school self-evaluation designed around specific performance indicators” such as academic achievement, attendance, and graduation. Schools may elect to use their own local data, including local assessments, to measure these performance indicators. For purposes of ESSA accountability, “[a]ny school in the alternate accountability process with the “Needs Improvement” rating in the current year and in either of the previous two school years will be identified for Comprehensive Support and Improvement (CSI)”.⁹ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the approved 2019-20 accountability waiver from USED, the alternate accountability process did not take place for the 2019-20 school year. However, the alternate accountability process did take place in 2020-21, and because schools are permitted to use local data in this process, 2020-21 alternate accountability data may offer a more complete picture of performance than would be offered by metrics based on 2020-21 statewide assessment data. Therefore, identifications in fall of 2022 will use alternate accountability data from the 2020-21 and 2021-22 school years. Schools that demonstrate need for improvement on all alternate accountability performance indicators in both of these years will be identified for Comprehensive Support and Improvement (CSI).

- 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

⁹ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *WI Final ESSA Plan*, 44.

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Wisconsin defines Targeted Support and Improvement (TSI) schools as those schools with subgroups that demonstrate two consecutive years of performance “in the bottom 10 percent of statewide performance for all students and in the bottom 10 percent of statewide subgroup performance,” as measured by summary scores that incorporate the

relevant indicators.¹⁰ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the approved 2020-21 accountability waiver from USED, summary scores were not calculated for 2020-21 and therefore two consecutive years of summary scores are not available for TSI identifications. Furthermore, WI DPI wishes to focus fall 2022 identifications on schools “that serve students with the greatest needs” at this stage of the COVID-19 pandemic.¹¹ Therefore, TSI identifications in fall of 2022 will be made based only on summary scores from the 2021-22 school year.

WI DPI is aware that this 2021-22 TSI identification method will likely produce a greater than usual number of TSI identifications in fall 2022 followed by a decline in TSI identifications in the following year when the regular identification method resumes. In the absence of 2020-21 summary scores, this identification strategy is most consistent with our goal of using the most recent data available to focus ESSA identifications where need is currently greatest. WI DPI will continue to communicate with stakeholders regarding the reasons for this one-year change in identifications.

- 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.

ESEA defines Additional Targeted Support and Improvement (ATSI) schools as those schools with subgroups that (a) qualify for Targeted Support and Improvement and (b) would, on their own, demonstrate performance “in the bottom 5 percent of performance of all schools that receive Title I funds” statewide, as measured by summary scores.¹² As ATSI schools are defined as a subset of TSI schools, ATSI identifications in fall of 2022 will also be made based only on summary scores from the 2021-22 school year for the reasons described above. This change may increase the number of ATSI identifications in fall 2022. In the absence of 2020-21 summary scores, however, this identification strategy is most consistent with our goal of using the most recent data available to focus ESSA identifications where need is currently greatest. WI DPI will continue to communicate with stakeholders regarding the reasons for this one-year change in identifications.

- 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

¹⁰ Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *WI Final ESSA Plan*, 47.

¹¹ U.S. Department of Education, *DRAFT Accountability FAQ*, 4.

¹² Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *WI Final ESSA Plan*, 48.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.
- 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.
- 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.