

ESA's Are

A Great Investment

In Education &

Economic Development

Presented to
The North Dakota
Interim Education Committee
Bismarck, North Dakota
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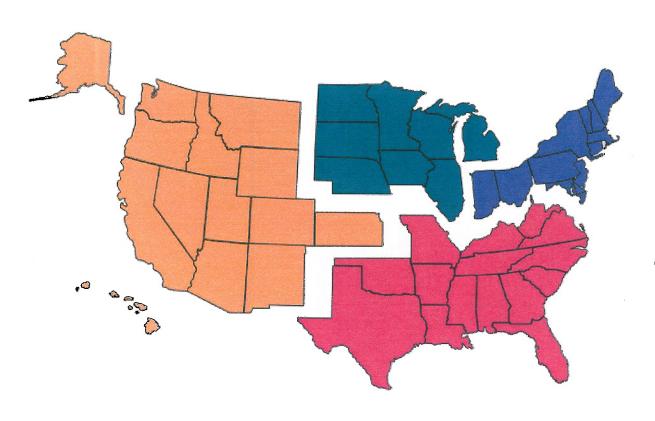


The AESA Mission

- Serve as a national voice for ESAs;
- Provide professional development, technical assistance, advocacy and research;
- Help member agencies promote, distribute, and leverage ESA knowledge, products, and services;
- Assist in the establishment of ESAs.



Educational Service Agencies



4 Regions

45 States

565 Agencies

Full Names of ESAs

AEA Area Education Agency

BOCES Board of Cooperative Educational Services

CESA Cooperative Education Service Agency

COE County Office of Education

EC Educational Cooperative

ESA Education Service Agency

ESC Education Service Center / Cooperative / Commission

ESD Educational Service District

ESU Education Service Unit

ISC Intermediate Service Center

ISD Intermediate School District

IU Intermediate Unit

REC Regional Educational Cooperative

RESA Regional Education Service Agency

RESC Regional Education Service Center

ROE Regional Office of Education

RRC Regional Resource Center

SC Service Cooperative



ESA FACTS

- ESA Services Reach:
 - 87% of the nation's public school districts,
 - 85% of the nation's private schools,
 - 85% of professional staff, and
 - Over 43 million students.
- There are more than 180,000 ESA professionals nation wide.



Governance

ESA Board Member Selection Process

- (5) Elected by the general public *California, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon
- (16) Elected/Appointed by LEA Board Members Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, North Dakota, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, West Virginia
- (22) States where LEA Superintendents make up the boards Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and Utah
- (1) State without Boards Arizona
- (1) Board made up of Chief State School Officers Hawaii

Governance

Category ESA Boards		States	Members Term		
1.	States where ESA Boards are the Superintendents	22	5-74	Indefinite	
2.	States where LEA Boards elect the ESA Boards	16	5-40	1-6	
3.	States where ESA Boards are elected by the public	5	5-15	3-5	
4.	States without Boards	1	0	0	
5.	ESAs with Chief State School Officers as their Board	1	10	Indefinite	
Total Number of States 45					



ESA Programs and Services



Teaching and Learning

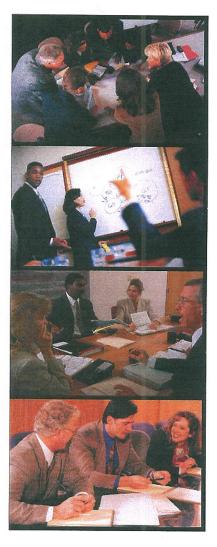
- Direct services to students
- Operating schools and programs
- Professional development



Administrative & Operational Support

- Business and financial services
- Certification and transportation
- Cooperatives





ESAs...

Train teachers and paraprofessionals,

- * Provide training which leads to alternative certification,
- * Provide supplemental services for eligible students,
- * Provide/coordinate expert teams for school improvement

Help integrate technology into school improvement efforts,

* Communication and dissemination, and

Provide feedback on regulations & rules.

ESA Cooperatives



- Greater cost savings
- Emphasis on criteria for excellence
- A shift to the education consumer (the local school district)
- Governance by members
- Meeting local school needs



ESA Services

565	Professional Development
440	Special Education
429	Technology
390	Early Childhood
350	Leadership Training
340	Cooperative Purchasing
318	Computer Services



ESA Services

316	Adult Education
308	Media/Instructional Libraries
297	Vocational Education
286	Gifted Education
253	Incarcerated Students
251	Student Testing/Evaluation
239	Computer and Audio-Visual
	Repair



ESA Services

228	Personnel Recruitment/Screening
186	Printing Center
186	Insurance Services
164	Safety/Risk Management
159	Teacher Training Centers
147	Telecommunications/Distance Learning
128	Energy Management



What are the characteristics of an effective ESA delivery system?

... in other words

What differentiates states that do this well from states that do not do it well?



- When ESAs are recognized as partners with SDOE and LEAs
- When ESAs are closest to the districts and a strong Link
 between the LEAs & SDOE



When Governance

Policies Are in Place and Well Understood

- -relationship with USED
- -relationship with SDOE
- -relationship with LEAs
- -relationship with other entities
 - -higher education
 - -juvenile justice
 - -DSHS



What State Level **Policies Contribute to** the Effectiveness of Regional **Delivery Systems?**

- When ESAs assist SDOE and SBE in carrying out their duties
- When ESAs help insure equity, adequacy and equal access for all students
- When ESAs develop cost effective cooperatives that meet LEA needs



- -Where a basic level of funding is established for core services
- -Where ESAs have permissive rather than specific authority
- -Where coordination of agency services is supported by the State
- -Where ESAs can leverage effectiveness of scale (cost effectiveness)



What State Level Policies Are Barriers to Effective Services

- When ESAs are required to provide assistance and also act as the regulatory arm (professional development – vs – certification requirements)
- Where services are a patchwork (i.e.; professional development, special education and technology)



- When ESAs have traditional geographic and/or arbitrary boundaries
- When ESAs do not have the ability ability to execute inter-local agreements
- When ESAs lack performance and/or accountability standards

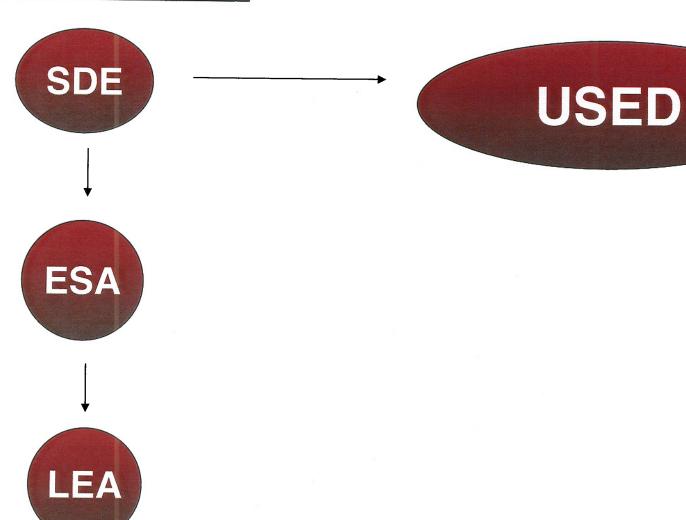


ESAs With Successful Programs Are...

- √ Well Defined
- ✓ Closest to the Customer
- Results Oriented



Formative Model



Yesterday's Model

ESAs are the Bridge to the Future

ESA's



ESAs Are the Hub for Leveraging Partnerships



The usage of ESA services will grow and expand

Accountability policies that identify "failing" schools pose an urgent policy challenge for state governments. Public identification of schools where performance falls below acceptable standards implies an obligation to turn these schools around, but our knowledge about how to make ineffective schools effective remains limited. In this paper we ask which institutions— school districts, state governments, mayors' offices, universities, for-profit education management organizations, or regional education service agencies— are best suited to turn around "failing" schools, on the basis of three criteria: capacity, scale, and trust. Our analysis suggests that regional education service agencies are especially strong candidates to meet this challenge.

(Arsen, Bell and Plank, 2004)



"Educational Service Agencies are Essential to *Improve* Student Achievement"

Ted Stilwell