

Circle of Trust Touchstones

Circle of Trust® Touchstones

developed by Parker J. Palmer and the Center for Courage & Renewal www.couragerenewal.org

Give and receive welcome.

People learn best in hospitable spaces.

In this circle we support each other's learning by giving and receiving hospitality.

What is offered in the circle is by invitation, not demand.

This is not a "share or die" event!

Do whatever your soul calls for, and know that you do it with our support. Your soul knows your needs better than we do.

No fixing, saving, advising or correcting.

This is one of the hardest guidelines for those of us who like to "help." But it is vital to welcoming the soul, to making space for the inner teacher.

Be present as fully as possible.

Be here with your doubts, fears and failings as well as your convictions, joys and successes, your listening as well as your speaking.

Speak your truth in ways that respect other people's truth.

Our views of reality may differ, but speaking one's truth in a Circle of Trust does not mean interpreting, correcting or debating what others say. Speak from your center to the center of the circle, using "I" statements, trusting people to do their own sifting and winnowing.

Learn to respond to others with honest, open questions...

instead of counsel or corrections. With such questions, we help "hear each other into deeper speech."

Learn more about Circles of Trust® at www.couragerenewal.org/approach

When the going gets rough, turn to wonder.

If you feel judgmental, or defensive, ask yourself, "I wonder what brought them to this belief?" "I wonder what they're feeling right now?" "I wonder what my reaction teaches me about myself?" Set aside judgment to listen to others—and to yourself—more deeply.

Trust and learn from the silence.

Silence is a gift in our noisy world, and a way of knowing in itself. Treat silence as a member of the group. After someone has spoken, take time to reflect without immediately filling the space with words.

Attend to your own inner teacher.

We learn from others, of course. But as we explore poems, stories, questions and silence in a Circle of Trust, we have a special opportunity to learn from within. So pay close attention to your own reactions and responses, to your most important teacher.

Observe deep confidentiality.

A Circle of Trust depends on knowing that whatever we say will remain with the people to whom we choose to say it — whether in small groups or in the large circle — and will never be passed on to others without our explicit permission.

Know that it's possible...

to leave the circle with whatever it was that you needed when you arrived, and that the seeds planted here can keep growing in the days ahead.

Facilitators of Courage & Renewal programs use these Touchstones to define clear boundaries in a Circle of Trust, the kinds of boundaries that create safe space for the soul. While these Touchstones define how we relate in a retreat, they can be adapted to support workplaces, schools, communities, and other groups—any place where we want to honor the integrity of the individual and build relational trust.



We will not approach this presentation from a parent deficit mindset!

Objectives:

- Discuss the history of Nebraska and Omaha and how it has contributed to the current educational climate in Omaha.
- Highlight the current education gaps and identify opportunities for parent and community advocacy.

The House passed a bill this p. m., striking the word white out of the election laws. The House bill, making no distinction on account of race or color in the School laws will pass the Council to-day.

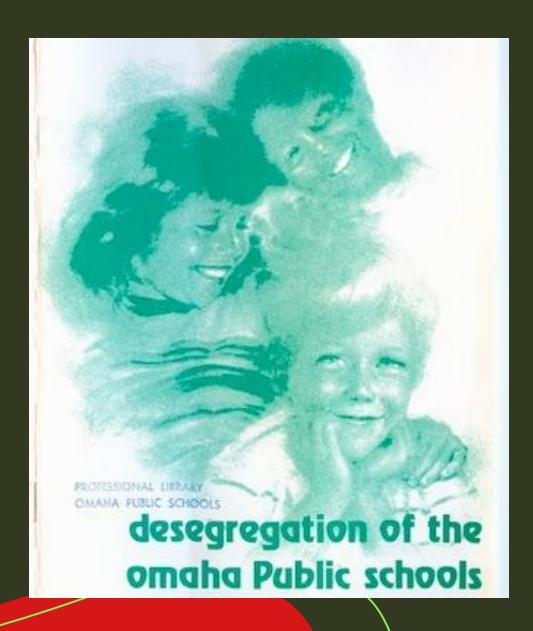
History of Education in Nebraska and Omaha

- Education in Nebraska can be traced back to immediately following the end of the Civil War.
- Two cities in Nebraska maintained schools segregated based on race following the end of the Civil War.
 - Omaha
 - In operation from 1865 to 1872 was the Omaha Colored School.
 - Nebraska City
- On February 6, 1867, the House in the Nebraska Legislature passed a bill to strike the word "white" from certain laws, making school segregation illegal.
- This was an economic decision.

OPS SUPERINTENDENT

"Dr. Harry A. Burke employed racist tactics to run Omaha Public Schools from 1946 to 1962," Herb Rhodes, North Omaha civil rights leader in the 50s and 60s, said in an interview with David Bristow, an official with the Nebraska State Historical Society. Burke "proclaimed that as long as he was superintendent, there would not be a black educator in the school system, other than the two schools that served the black community," Rhodes said. Burke believed in not having any black teachers and was opposed to any situation "where white children would see a black person in a role of prominence or authority."



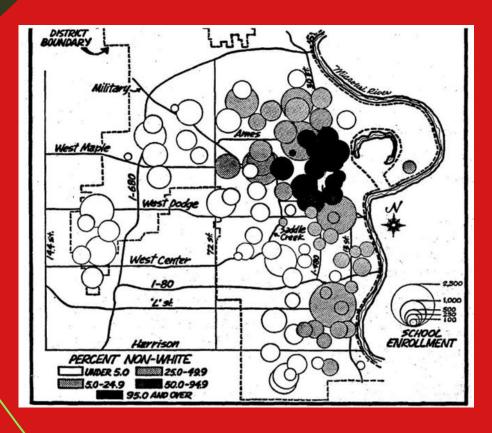


United States *vs*. School District Omaha

- On August 10, 1973, a case was filed against Omaha Public Schools for intentional discrimination against minority students.
- After hearings and appeals, it was decided that OPS would develop a remedial desegregation plan to take effect during the 1976-1977 school year.
- The plan included reorganization of neighborhood boundaries, adjustment of feeder schools, modifications to the enrollment process, the development of magnet schools, and busing.
- The initial results were heralded as a success.

Annexation of Millard and Ralston Public Schools

- 1967 is the first attempt of several by Omaha Public School District to annex Millard and Ralston. The last occurred in 2005.
- Due to the courts ruling in 1975 on desegregation, white families began to move from Omaha and into Millard and Ralston.
- Not only did white flight contribute to the resegregation of schools within the Omaha Public School District, but policies to base school funding on property value favored Millard and Ralston and led to severe consequences for OPS.



Legacy of Historical Factors?

Resegregation / Lack of Diversity

Student Performance / Achievement Gaps

Curriculum and Instructional Materials

Digital Divide

Advocacy

Examining district, school, community, and stakeholder responsibilities.

Resegregation /
Lack of Diversity

Data Points

- Marginalized/underrepresented students in Omaha Public Schools make up about 72% of the total number of students.
- Marginalized/underrepresented teachers account for 12% of the total number of educators.



Resegregation / Lack of Diversity

According to recent data (2018), there are several schools in Omaha Public Schools today that are predominantly African American, despite the current desegregation policies still in place in Omaha. Those schools include:

- North High School, 4410 North 36th Street
- Blackburn High School, 2606 Hamilton
 Central Park Elementary School, 4904 N Street
- Northwest High School, 8204 Crown Point Avenue
- Hale Middle School, 6143 Whitmore Street
- Monroe Middle School, 5105 Bedford Avenue
- McMillan Magnet Center, 3802 Redick Avenue
- Transitions Program, 2504 Meredith Avenue
- Career Center, 3230 Burt Street
- Parrish Program, 4315 Cuming Street

- Belvedere Elementary School, 3775 Curtis Avenue
- 42nd Street
- Conestoga Elementary School, 2115 **Burdette Street**
- King Elementary School, 3706 Maple Street
- Miller Park Elementary School, 5625 N 28th Avenue
- Mountain View Elementary School, 5322 N 52nd Street
- Skinner Elementary School, 4304 N 33rd Street
- Wakonda Elementary School, 4845 Curtis Avenue

Little Rock? Omaha!

In The Omaha Public School System, No Negro Teachers In High Schools

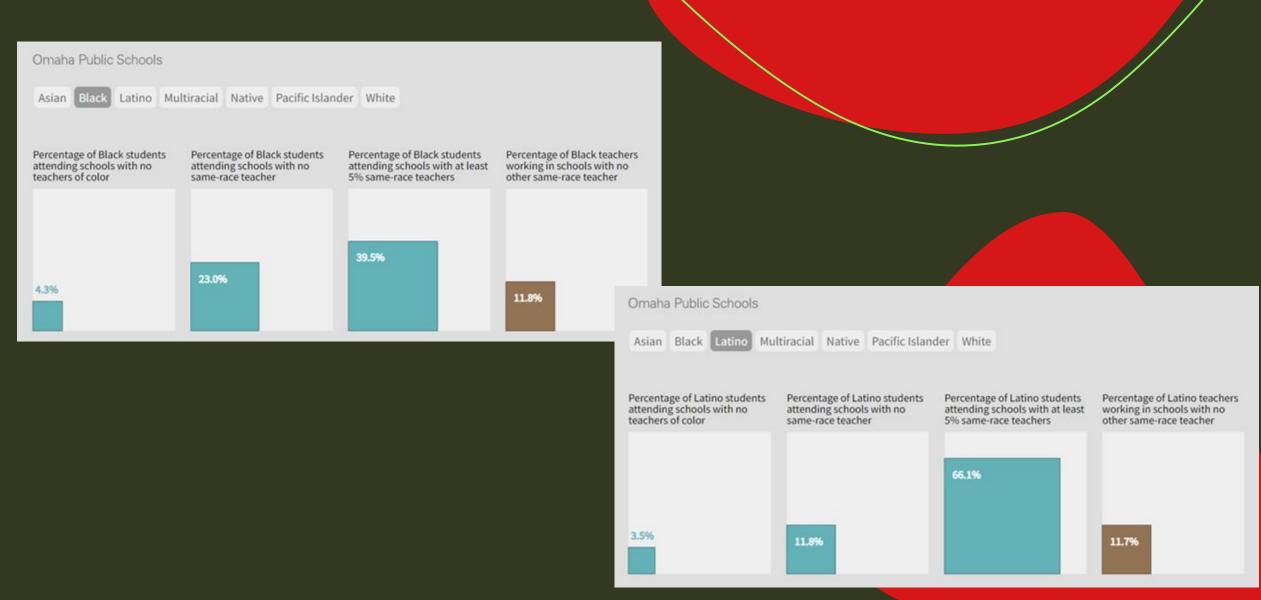
Negro Teachers Segregated To Near North Side

Of 79 Clerks, Not One Is A Negro

LET'S MAKE OMAHA **ALL AMERICAN CITY**

Distributed by THE OMAHA DE PORRES CLUB

Resegregation / Lack of Diversity



_	Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3			
Neighborhood School	Burke	North	South	Central	Benson	Westview	Northwest	Bryan	Buena Vista	
	Freshman Academy (All Schools)			Freshman Academy (All Schools)			Freshman Academy (All Schools)			
	Air	and Space Academy (Bu	rke)	STEM (Central)			Public a	Public and Community Service (Northwest)		
	Business, Mar	keting and Analytics Ac	ademy (Burke)	Leader	ship and Global Studies	(Central)	Em	ergency Response (North	west)	
	Comn	nunications Academy (I	urke)		Global Arts (Central)			Legal Studies (Northwes	t)	
	AP Cap	stone Diploma Project i	Burke)	Interr	rational Baccalaureate (G	Central)	Ear	ly College Program (North	west)	
	Engineer	Engineering and Design Academy (North)			d Construction Academ	y (Benson)	Design	Design and Construction Academy (Bryan)		
	Science	Science and Research Academy (North)			Business and Entrepreneurship Academy (Benson)			Distribution and Logistic	Academy (Bryan)	
	Computer Scie	Computer Science and Technology Academy (North)			Health Professions Academy (Benson)			Education Academy (Bryan)		
	AP Cap	AP Capstone Diploma Project (North)			Advanced International Certificate of Education (Benson)			Urban Agriculture Academy (Bryan)		
	Dual Language (South)			Teaching as a Profession (Westview)			Advanced Interational Certificate of Education (Bryan)			
2	Performing and Fine Arts (South)			Health Science (Westview)			SMART Technology (Buena Vista)			
_ §	Technology and Data (South)			Sustainability (Westview)			Health and Education (Buena Vista)			
Pathy	Media Arts (South)			Business (Westview)			Teaching as a Profession (Buena Vista)			
2 2	Advanced International Certificate of Education (South)			AP Capstone Diploma Program (Westview)			Advanced International Certificate of Edcuation (Buena Vista)			
45 E	+ Northwest	+ Westview	+ Bryan	+ Buena Vista	+ Burke	+ No /	+ Benson	+ South	+ Central	
College	+ Public and Community Service + Emergency Response + Legal Studies + Early College Program	+ Teaching as a Profession + Health Science + Sustainability + Business + AP Capstone Diploma Program	+ Design and Construction Academy + Transportation, Distribution and Logistics Academy + Education Academy + Urban Agriculture Academy + Advanced International Certificate of Education	+ SMART Technology + Health and Education + Teaching as a Profession + Advanced International Certificate of Education	+ Air and Spare Academy + Business, Mark eting and Analytics Academy + Communications Academy + AF Capstone Diploma Project	+ Engineering and Design Academy + Science and OPS R OPS R and Technology Academy + AP Capstone Diploma Project	+ Design and Construction Academy + Business and Entrepeneurshio ESPON - Health Profession Academy + Advanced International Certificate of Education	+ Dual Language + Performing and Fine Arts Sibiliti + Media Arts + Advanced International Certificate of Education	+ STEM + Leadership and CS bal Studies + Global Arts + International Baccalaureate	

Strategic Priority 2:

Staff

Recruiting and maintaining a highly qualified, developed staff is the most essential component of a successful school district. Omaha Public Schools has highly qualified and effective staff in every division.

Goals

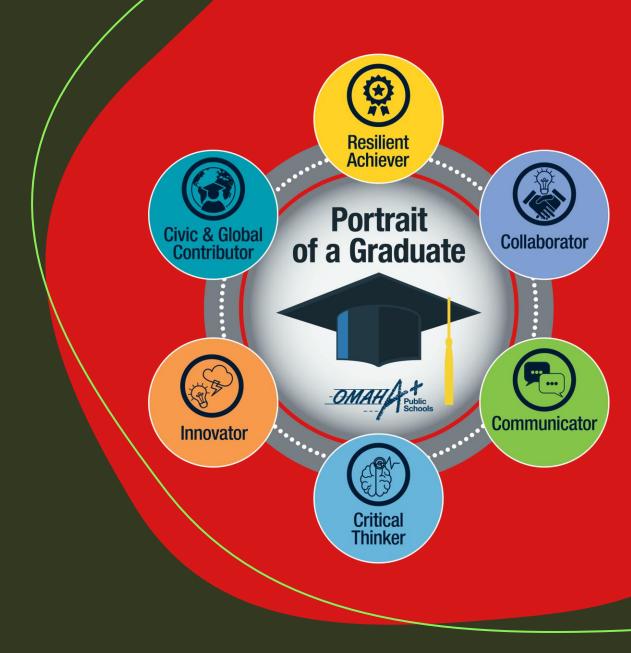
- 39 By June of 2025, a pipeline of teachers will be developed so that 95% of teaching positions are filled in each school by August 1 of each year with highly qualified candidates.
- 39 By June of 2025, a pipeline of employees will be developed to assume leadership roles so that 98% of administration positions in each school and 95% of district leadership positions are filled prior to the start of the school year.
- 33 By June of 2025, create employee development programs including grow your own programs for each department to support succession planning employee retention.

OPS and State Responsibilities

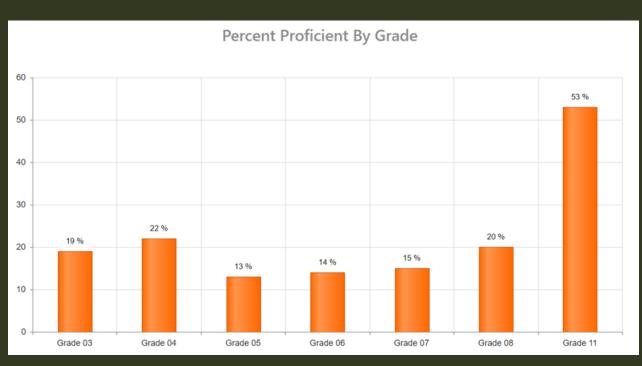
- OPS Now paying student teachers.
- LB960 Eliminate certain basic skill and content test requirements for eligibility for teaching certificates.
- LB690 Redefine basic skills competency for purposes of teachers' and administrators' certificates or permits.
- LB1218 Change provisions relating to certification of school employees and student loan forgiveness.
- LB1128 Adopt the Student Loan Repayment Assistance for Teachers Act.
- LB945 Adopt the Teach in Nebraska Today Act, provide for student loan repayment assistance, and appropriate General Funds.
- LB1169 Adopt the Teach in Nebraska Today Act, provide for student loan repayment assistance, and appropriate General Funds.

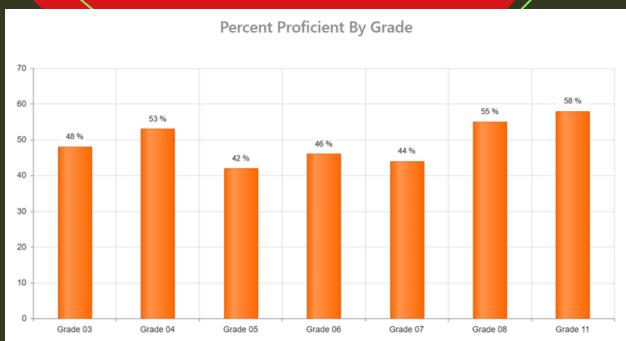
Parent Advocacy

Be informed! Contact OPS representatives for understanding and explanation of the pathways, programming, and academies.



Student
Performance and
Achievement Gaps





2020-2021 NSCAS ELA Data for OPS

Percent Proficient

Data Years	All Grades
2020-2021	10%

Percent Proficient By Grade

Data	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Alternate 3rd-Year
Years	03	04	05	06	07	08	Cohort
2020-2021	12%	9%	8%	8%	11%	10%	33%

Percent Proficient

Data Years	All Grades
2020-2021	37%

Percent Proficient By Grade

Data	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	Alternate 3rd-Year
Years	03	04	05	06	07	08	Cohort
2020-2021	41%	38%	35%	35%	36%	38%	50%

2020-2021 NSCAS Science Data for OPS









ENSURING EQUITABLE INSTRUCTION

Ensure equitable learning environments for all students by assessing district and schoolwide systems and structures, approaches to teaching and learning, and community partnerships and supports, using an equity framework such as the <u>BELE Framework</u>.

CLASS OF 2022

- Ensuring the Class of 2022 is an track to graduate is an important priority. Districts should review the status of each senior as soon as possible to
 determine progress towards meeting district graduation requirements. Successful transitions programs along with intentional planning for the Class
 of 2022 will ensure students achieve their postsecondary goals.
 - e Set an ambifious goal to maximize the percentage of the Class of 2022 that enrolls in a strong postsecondary pathway by Labor Day.
 - Articulate clear priorities for all faculty members and district/school leaders, who are working with 12th graders, to create the conditions to achieve the targets.
 - Coordinate and collaborate with administrators of local two and four-year colleges to ensure alignment
 - Create a district or school-level team and designate a person who ultimately is responsible for reaching the set goals. The PRT should include:
 - Anyone who must agree with the recommendations of the leader (e.g. a lead counselor or a budget director)
 - Key stakeholders who can offer unique insights and input (e.g. an educator or head of PTO)
 - e Leaders who are critical to moving the work forward (e.g. the leader who owns district or school data systems)
 - Organize a case management feam that is responsible for working directly with the Class of 2022 and local college admissions officers to:
 - Determine which data matters most
 - Train case managers to initiate new advising relationships.
 - Conduct the first wave of student outreach
 - Analyze data and articulate priorities to understand, from both the student perspective and the case manager perspective, the
 projected enrollment rate and the EPSC rate based on institutional outcomes.
 - Identify a manageable list of priority risks that could diminish postsecondary enrollment and affect large percentages of the student population.
- Considerations for Postsecondary and Career Readiness

State, District, and School Responsibilities

- Statewide approach
- District approach is lacking specific information.
- School-level approach is dependent on each individual school.
 - School-Parent Compact
 - Title 1 Schoolwide Plan

Title I + School-Parent Compact

Parent Advocacy

- School-level approach is dependent on each individual school.
 - School-Parent Compact
 - Title 1 Schoolwide Plan

Curriculum and Instructional Materials State and District Responsibilities LB888

LB1158

OPS Social Studies Curriculum Guides

Parent Advocacy

- You have the right as a parent/guardian to review and ask questions about curriculum:
 - Standards and indicators
 - Textbooks and the textbook selection process
 - Syllabi
 - Scope and Sequence



Digital Divide



the school district boundary have broadband Internet.

Internet Connectivity Across Nebraska

An Infographic From Regional Educational Laboratory Central at IES

the school district boundary have broadband Internet.

To stop the spread of COVID-19, schools across the country have had to rely on remote learning instead of in-person classes. The shift to remote learning continues to shed further light on the digital divide for students who lack reliable access to the Internet and learning resources.

Residential Internet Connectivity Profile: Nebraska

Level of Across the state of Nebraska, 10% of the 393,720 individuals age 5-19, Broadband or approximately 39,290 individuals, don't have broadband Internet at home. Internet Connectivity Percentage of individuals age 5-19 with broadband Internet within a school district boundary Moderate (90-100%) (70-89%) Very Low (50-69%) (0-49%) No Data Comparison of Select Districts Hyannis Area Schools Omaha Public Schools 19.8% of the 232 individuals age 5-19 within 98.1% of the 74,400 individuals age 5-19 within

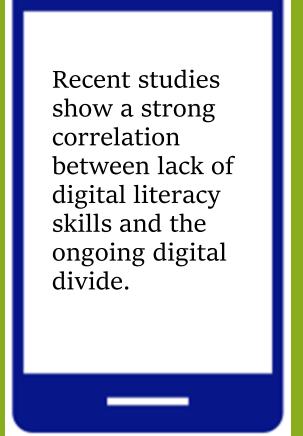
Nebraska's Digital Divide

Digital Divide

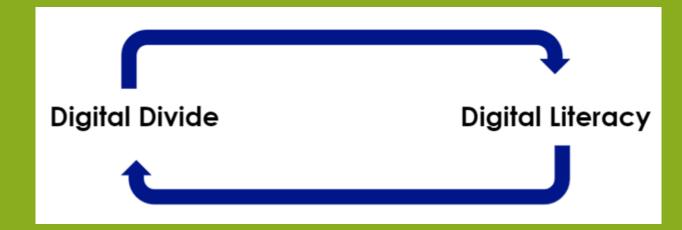
- Within urban areas, such as Omaha, the digital divide still exists.
 - There is a 30% gap in broadband access between homes in the zip codes with the highest income earnings and those with the lowest. The zip codes with the lowest income earnings all fall within North Omaha.
- "Principal Dr. Genevieve Core said remote learning has been a bit of a challenge: "By the time they get the sentence through the connection, we're on to something else. Or there's a lot of freezing going on with the internet connection."

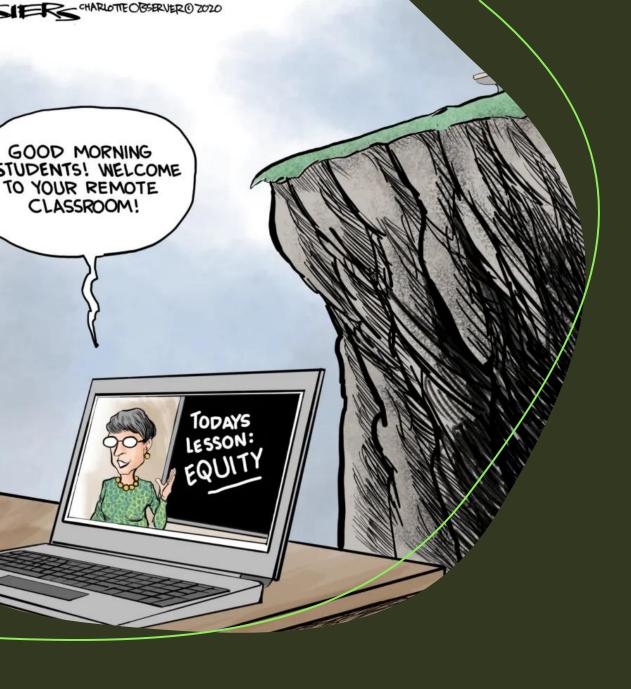
Digital Literacy

"The ability to find, evaluate, utilize, share, and create content using information technologies and the Internet."



Digital Literacy Preparedness





State and District Responsibilities

- The Future Ready Nebraska Digital Learning and Ed Tech plan: Goals, action steps, and progress listed under Robust Infrastructure.
- Professional development and learning communities that highlight and seek opportunities to adjust for the digital divide.
- By January of 2025, upgrade digital platforms to reflect prevailing technology to provide two-way communication and promotion of Omaha Public Schools with stakeholders.

Additional Opportunities for Advocacy

- Office of Family and Community Relations
 - OPS Board Policy 2140 provides the superintendent the ability to create Advisory Committees.
 - Community Partnership Review Committee
 - Social Media
 - Involvement on hiring committees





Thank you!

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