

State Performance Plan

Georgia Department of Education



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“Making Education Work for All Georgians”

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April 30, 2014

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Introduction: State Performance Plan (SPP)

In 1999, the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), Division for Special Education Services and Supports collaborated with a variety of partners, including The State Advisory Panel (SAP), to develop Performance Goals for students with disabilities (SWD). The seven goals, originally developed for the first Georgia State Improvement Grant (SIG), were the building blocks for the ten Performance Goals for SWD. Due to the development of the SPP, the ten goals have evolved into the following goals and indicators for students with disabilities (SWD). These goals and 16 indicators are aligned with the indicators of the SPP. Several of the procedural due process goals have been combined.

I. Improve post-school outcomes for SWD.

1. Decrease the percentage of SWD who drop out of school.
2. Increase the percentage of SWD who earn a regular high school diploma.
3. Increase the percentage of SWD who transition to employment or postsecondary education.
4. Increase the percentage of transition-aged SWD who have coordinated and measurable IEP goals and transition services that will lead to attainment of postsecondary goals.

II. Improve services for young children (ages 3-5) with disabilities.

5. Increase the percentage of young children either referred by parents or other agencies prior to age 3 who are determined eligible and have an IEP implemented by the third birthday.
6. Increase the percentage of time young children with disabilities spend in natural environments with typically developing peers.
7. Increase the percentage of young children with disabilities who show improved positive social/emotional skills, acquisition and use of knowledge and skills, and use of appropriate behaviors.

III. Improve the provision of a free and appropriate public education to SWD.

8. Increase the percentage of students who are evaluated and determined eligible for special education within 60 days.
9. Increase the percentage of SWD who receive their instruction in the general education setting with appropriate supports and accommodations.
10. Increase the performance of SWD on statewide assessments when given appropriate accommodations.
11. Decrease the percentage of SWD who are removed from their school or placements for disciplinary reasons.
12. Decrease the disproportionate representation of SWD due to inappropriate policies, practices, and procedures.
13. Increase the percentage of parents of children receiving special education services who report that schools encouraged parent involvement to improve results for SWD.

IV. Improve compliance with state and federal laws and regulations.

14. All identified noncompliance will be corrected as soon as possible but no later than one year from identification.
15. Dispute resolution procedures and requirements are followed within any applicable timelines. Includes formal complaints, mediation, due process hearings, and resolution sessions.
16. Reports are submitted in a timely manner.

Each year, local districts report their data on these goals to the State. In turn, the Division for Special Education provides each local district with a profile that contains its data and compares that data to the state of Georgia as a whole and to the nation, if available. This profile is available on the state website at [District Summary Reports](#) (Choose District Name→Special Education→Summary). The information that describes the performance for SWD is available in the same location and context as information that is provided for the performance of all students. Essentially, the information regarding SWD is a link (Exceptional Students) on the greater profile for each school district. This reflects Georgia's commitment to embed the efforts of improving performance of SWD into the greater context of school improvement and data reporting. The availability of this data is a product of a strong collaborative effort among the Division for Special Education, the Governors' Office of Student Achievement, the Office of Policy, and Division for Instructional Technology.

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development

Under the leadership of the State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. John D. Barge, the state vision is to make education work for all Georgians. In moving toward this goal, GaDOE has core values of transparency, honesty, trust, respect, and collaboration. The overall vision and values have been apparent during the development of Georgia's State Performance Plan (SPP) and Annual Performance Report (APR) as we have sought and received broad stakeholder input. The mechanisms utilized for seeking input for all of the indicators are described below.

The Division for Special Education collaborated with other divisions within the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) in order to develop the SPP: Testing; School Improvement; Information Technology; Curriculum and Instruction; Career, Technology, and Agriculture; Student Support; Title I; Safe and Drug Free Schools; Migrant Education; and Innovative Programs. The various divisions assisted in determining the requirements, creating data elements, mining and organizing data, and developing action steps. The SPP was also presented to Superintendent Barge's cabinet for review and input. The cabinet discussed the alignment of the SPP with existing initiatives throughout the state to ensure that the SPP activities are critical components within the greater GaDOE context.

The State Advisory Panel (SAP) for Special Education provided input as stakeholders during the development of the Annual Performance Plan (APR). The SAP is comprised of the following members:

- Parents of children with disabilities, ages birth through 26
- Parent advocates
- Individuals with disabilities
- Local district educational administrators
- General and special education teachers
- Local district Special Education Directors
- State officials who carry out activities under subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act
- Representatives from
 - The Department of Corrections
 - A college/university that prepares special education and related services personnel
 - Part C, Babies Can't Wait
 - Private schools or Charter schools
 - The Department of Juvenile Justice
 - Georgia Vocational Rehabilitation Agency (vocation/transition)
 - The Division of Family and Children Services
 - Georgia Network for Educational and Therapeutic Support
 - Parent Training and Information Center
 - Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education
 - Georgia School Superintendents' Association

The SAP received an overview of the SPP/APR from Division for Special Education personnel during a January 2013 meeting. The SAP members were divided into varied workgroups to

analyze each indicator, including the requirements of the indicator, the trend performance on the data (when available), and current initiatives/activities that are being implemented to impact those initiatives. The workgroups reviewed the requirements of the SPP/APR and made recommendations to the State regarding the revision of targets and activities. In return, each workgroup shared its recommendations with the entire SAP, providing an opportunity for further discussion and recommendations.

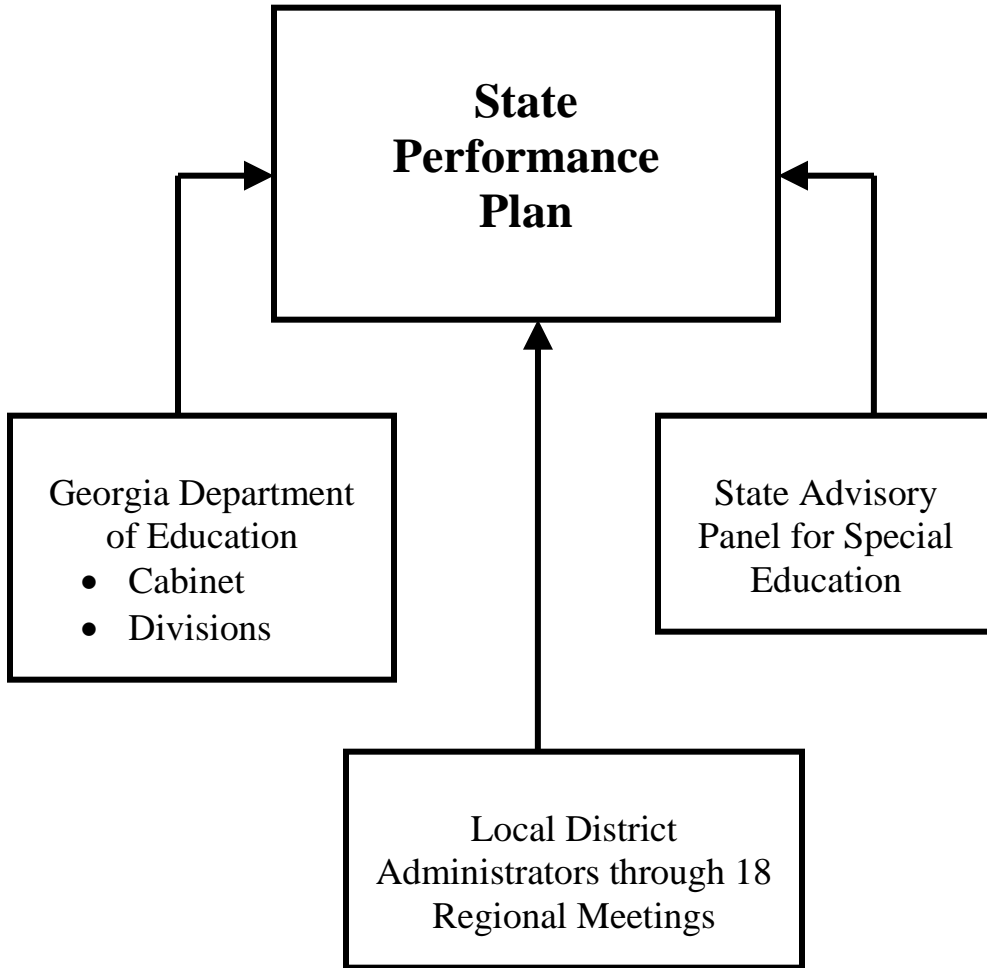
Utilizing the district liaison system of contacts and regular interaction, the State received input throughout the year as data on indicators became available and activities were conducted. Local districts provided input into the activities the State was providing to improve performance and achieve compliance. In addition, comments were received about the extension of the targets and activities.

The State Directors for special education conducts listening sessions with a group of special education directors quarterly. During these sessions, feedback and input was also sought and received regarding many of the indicators, activities, and targets.

Reporting

The SPP is currently available on the state website at [SPP/APR Reports](#) . It was also distributed to the media and other public agencies. The APR will also be posted on this website. Per the requirements of the SPP, the State is also reporting the progress of the local districts in meeting the state targets set forth in the SPP and APR. That information is available at [LEA \(District\) Reports](#) (Choose District Name→Special Education). The development of this public reporting mechanism is the result of ongoing collaboration between the Division for Special Education and Division for Information Technology within the GaDOE. By design, this information is embedded into the profile that has been provided during the past several years.

Broad Stakeholder Input



Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 1- Percent of youth with IEPs graduating from high school with a regular diploma.

(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))

Measurement:

The formula for the four-year graduation rate for the cohort entering 9th grade for the first time in the fall of the 2008-2009 school year and graduating by the end of the 2011-2012 school year is shown below.

Number of cohort members who earned a regular high school diploma
by the end of the 2011-2012 school year

Number of first-time 9th graders in fall 2008 (starting cohort) plus students who transfer in,
minus students who transfer out, emigrate, or die during school years
2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, and 2011-2012

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Graduates are students who have met course and assessment criteria. Depending on the year of ninth grade entry, students must complete the high school program of study and meet testing requirements set forth by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE). Georgia offers one diploma for all students. The links below provide information for the appropriate requirements

- [Testing](#)
- [Graduation](#)

Baseline Data from FFY 2011:

To comply with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), Georgia has defined a graduate as a student who leaves high school with a Regular Diploma (this does not include Certificates of Attendance or Special Education Diplomas) in the standard time (i.e., 4 years). For FFY 2010, the State displayed both the Lever and Cohort graduation rates. The Lever Rate, also known as the proxy rate, has been used in compliance with NCLB since 2002. The Cohort rate has replaced the Lever rate as of 2012 in accordance with federal law. Based on this change in reporting practices, the State is reporting baseline data for Indicator 1.

The four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of students who graduate in four years or less with a regular high school diploma by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for that graduating class. From the beginning of 9th grade, students who are

entering that grade for the first time form a cohort that is subsequently “adjusted” by adding any students who transfer into the cohort later during the 9th grade and the next three years and subtracting any students who transfer out, emigrate to another country, or die during that same period.

4-Year Cohort Graduation Rates for Students with Disabilities

4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Students with Disabilities 2010-11 Cohort		4-Year Cohort Graduation Rate for Students with Disabilities 2011-12 Cohort	
Students with Disabilities in the 2010-11 Cohort *(Entered high school in 2007-08)	14,041	Students with Disabilities in the 2011-12 Cohort *(Entered high school in 2008-09)	14,374
Students with Disabilities in the 2010-11 Cohort Graduating from High School with a Regular Diploma	4,190	Students with Disabilities in the 2011-12 Cohort Graduating from High School with a Regular Diploma	5,057
4-year Cohort Graduation Rate	29.8%	4-year Cohort Graduation Rate	35.2%

The State sets the targets for the graduation rate in the College and Career Ready Flexibility Waiver. While the State did not report a cohort rate for FFY 2010, the baseline data shows progress over the prior year’s cohort rate (5.3 percentage points).

Discussion of Baseline Data:

The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) holds high expectations for all students and strives to raise the graduation rate of students *with Individualized Education Programs (IEP)* who receive regular education diplomas through improved instructional programs and access to the general curriculum.

	Measurable and Rigorous Target
FFY 2012 (Using 2011-2012 data)	35.7% of youth with IEPs graduating from high school with a regular diploma.

The State is reporting the same data as in FFY 2011 because in prior years Georgia did not lag graduation data. The State is reporting this data based on OSEP requirement to use FFY 2011 data as reported to United States Education Department (US ED) through the Consolidated State Performance Report (CSPR) for ESEA in the adjusted cohort graduation rate.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>3) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>4) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Georgia Instructional Materials Center (GIMC): The GIMC supports local districts in their implementation of the National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS). The Center focuses on processes to streamline the request, development, and receipt of accessible materials in a timely manner.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Overview Presentations: The PBIS unit will offer regional overview presentations to ALL Georgia districts to include those identified as significantly discrepant. The regional trainings will include technical assistance on steps to become a PBIS district, and to implement with fidelity and maximize reductions of suspensions. Districts will be provided step-by-step processes of what actions are required to reduce severe discrepant status. The state PBIS Leadership team works on the initiatives outlined in the state PBIS action plan.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Targeted Assistance: The Division for Special Education staff will provide professional learning and ongoing coaching and support to targeted school districts and schools to promote the implementation of PBIS.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>10) Circles of Adults Focusing on Education (C.A.F.E.) DIALOGUES: Providing technical assistance to schools and parents in a model that creates problem-solving teams for families and educators. Training videos were developed as a collaborative activity between the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Public Broadcasting. C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES meet regularly and work on solving a problem within the school community. The GraduateFIRST Project will collaborate with Parent Mentors to develop and implement Mini C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES that focus on graduation and dropout prevention for the project’s cohort schools.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2008- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>11) Communities of Practice: In conjunction with the National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC), the State will sponsor Communities of Practice in Transition Institutes. These sessions will include an overview of transition assessment and its requirements. Participants will spend time gaining hands-on knowledge of various assessment instruments, reviewing reports from assessment instruments for different students, and then developing postsecondary goals (and the rest of the IEP) from these documents. This one day, drive-in professional development will focus on the essential elements of transition assessment, which are the cornerstone of quality transition planning and services. A follow-up institute will be conducted during the school year via webinar.</p>	

Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
12) iTrans-University of Kansas: The State will participate in a project through the University of Kansas that provides professional development for Transition Specialists. This online professional development will lead to teaching certification endorsement in Transition.	
Timelines: FFY 2011- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
13) The State Transition Plan: The State has developed and will continue to implement a Transition Plan based upon the national summit for SWD in order to provide appropriate transition activities to help SWD achieve postsecondary goals: (a) will continue to develop transition training for educators throughout Georgia; (b) will continue to maintain a designated transition contact person to receive and disseminate information/communications from the State regarding transition in each district; (c) will continue to increase the number of Interagency Transition Councils in the state; and (d) will encourage excellence in transition through the recognition of state leaders in transition and outstanding Interagency Transition Councils, employers, and community leaders with successful transition experiences. The activities in the Transition Plan will assist districts in improving graduation rates.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
14) College and Career Readiness (CCaR) Project: The overall goal of Georgia’s SPDG is to target schools, families, and communities within Georgia that have high risk markers for low graduation rates , high dropout rates, and significant achievement gaps between students with and without disabilities. This will be accomplished through professional development of selected LEAs in instructional strategies, interventions, methods, and skills, which will improve teaching practices and student academic achievement. These activities will result in all students’ successful transition to meet the new college and career ready standards adopted by the GaDOE under the approved ESEA flexibility waiver. The GaDOE will collaborate with stakeholders and local districts through the use of trained staff to support the implementation of evidence-based transition practices, requirements of the Bridge law, and the use of the NSTTAC Indicator 13 Checklist, all (100%) students with disabilities in participating schools will have compliant transition plans before 9 th grade and an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP) by the second semester of the 8 th grade resulting in an effective transition process from high school to planned post-secondary options. Teams and other school personnel will receive effective ongoing coaching, observations, technical assistance, and training in these area to support this goal.	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
15) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI .	

Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>16) National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC) Project: NSTTAC will work with the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) as an intensive technical assistance partner to build capacity within the State for the following general purposes: to (a) implement and scale-up evidence-based practices to improve academic and functional achievement of students with disabilities in preparation for college and the workforce; (b) implement policies, procedures, and practices to facilitate students with disabilities participating in programs to prepare students for college and career readiness; and (c) achieve 100% compliance with Annual Performance Reporting (APR) Part B Indicator 13. NSTTAC will provide this intensive level of technical assistance to GaDOE for both of the two years of our cooperative agreement, beginning in 2013 and ending December 31, 2014. The level of technical assistance will change from year to year with the most intensive level planned for January 2013 through December 2013, and will include (a) the completion of a needs assessment; (b) assistance with planning, implementing and evaluating a State transition capacity building institute and other professional development activities aligned with the State’s capacity building plan; and (c) initiating capacity building activities in one local educational agency (LEA) in support of the LEA’s improvement plan. In 2014, NSTTAC will continue to provide onsite and electronic-based support, although leadership roles for the capacity building activities will gradually shift from NSTTAC to the State.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>17) GraduateFIRST (Georgia State Personnel Development Grant): Georgia received funding from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for its State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), effective October 2012 for a five-year cycle. GraduateFIRST, a project under the SPDG, focuses on improving graduation rates and decreasing dropout rates for SWD. The State will work directly with the National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPC-SD) housed at Clemson University to provide school teams with in-depth training in proven research-based strategies to decrease dropout rates. The project has been designed to accommodate increased numbers of schools and build capacity in the state. Collaboration coaches assigned to school districts will work in a managerial/guidance role while providing best practice forums in specialized areas for all schools participating in the project. As an additional initiative to assist with capacity building, the project has launched a website that will be available to all districts, which will include archived and newly developed technical assistance in the focus areas as well as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices. The project will also provide specialized programs in the area of transition. These efforts will result in an increase in the graduation rate with a regular diploma for students with IEPs.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2007- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>18) Collaboration with School Improvement and Curriculum: Staff from the Division for Special Education will work with other divisions including, individuals from School Improvement and Curriculum, to integrate information about addressing the needs of SWD into varied professional learning and technical support activities. Special education staff will participate in professional learning related to the implementation of the Georgia Performance Standards/transition to the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS) in critical academic areas such as reading/English language arts, science and mathematics. Georgia joined with 47 other states to develop a set of core standards for K-12 in English language arts and mathematics. The Georgia State Board of Education adopted the CCGPS on July 8, 2010. The</p>	

CCGPS timeline projects classroom implementation during the 2012-2013 school year and a common assessment during the 2014-2015 school year. As a result of these activities, SWD will have access to a more rigorous academic curriculum and will be more likely to graduate from high school.	
Timelines: FFY 2006-FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
The State will provide districts with the opportunity to participate in webinars focused on writing appropriate transition plans, developing measurable annual goals, and implementing successful transition programs. The state transition consultant will encourage participating districts to develop sample transition plans to submit for individual feedback on the content. Feedback will be provided for each plan: outlining the inaccuracies, highlighting appropriate activities, and suggesting area of improvement.	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
20) Required Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will target specific districts that were noncompliant for transition based on the previous year’s record reviews. Each district will participate in required individualized training and technical assistance in writing appropriate transition plans and measurable annual goals during the following year. The state will require districts to develop sample transition plans to submit for individual feedback on the content. Feedback will be provided for each plan: outlining the inaccuracies, highlighting appropriate activities, and suggesting areas of improvement.	
Timelines: FFY 2009-FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
21) Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) and Individual Graduation Plan Activities: The Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) was signed in May 2010. It mandates that all students in middle and high school receive counseling and advisement that assists them to choose a career area, create an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP), and graduate from high school prepared to go to college or enter the workforce. Technical assistance will be provided on initiatives as needed.	
Timelines: FFY 2011-FFY 2012	Resources: GaDOE Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 2: Percent of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school.

(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))

Measurement: States must report using the dropout data used in the ESEA graduation rate calculation and follow the timeline established by the Department under the ESEA.

The dropout rate calculation is the same for students with and without disabilities. The calculation is the number of Students with Disabilities (SWD) in grades 9-12 with a withdrawal code corresponding to a dropout divided by the number of SWD in grades 9-12. Withdrawal codes corresponding to dropout are as follows: Marriage, Expelled, Financial Hardship/Job, Incarcerated/Under Jurisdiction of Juvenile or Criminal Justice Authority, Low Grades/School Failure, Military, Adult Education/Postsecondary, Pregnant/Parent, Removed for Lack of Attendance, Serious Illness/Accident, and Unknown.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

During the FFY 2012 submission due February 15, 2014, Georgia established new baseline data based on a required change in the measurement table from OSEP. Since this time, OSEP has provided additional flexibility clearly delineating two measurement options. The State has opted to resume the previous reporting practices as utilized in earlier APRs. Consequently, during the clarification period, the State has revised this indicator to reflect the FFY 2004 baseline.

Georgia will use the 9-12 dropout rate calculation for this indicator. As discussed in the previous indicator, Georgia is exploring meaningful diploma revisions for all students, which should in turn influence the dropout rate.

Baseline Data FFY 2004 (2004-2005)

2004-2005 Dropouts

	Number of Students	Dropout percentage
All students	481,408	5.0%
Students with disabilities	54,044	5.9%

Data Source: 2004-2005 Office of Student Achievement Report Card

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Using Georgia’s Office of Student Achievement calculation, the rate for all students was 5.0%; students with disabilities (SWD) had a 5.9% rate.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2005 (2005-2006)	5.8% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school compared to the percent of all youth in the state dropping out of high school.
2006 (2006-2007)	5.7% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school compared to the percent of all youth in the state dropping out of high school.
2007 (2007-2008)	5.6% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school compared to the percent of all youth in the state dropping out of high school.
2008 (2008-2009)	5.5% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school compared to the percent of all youth in the state dropping out of high school.
2009 (2009-2010)	5.4% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school compared to the percent of all youth in the state dropping out of high school.
2010 (2010-2011)	5.3% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school.
2011 (2011-2012)	5.2% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school.
2012 (2012-2013)	5.1% of youth with IEPs dropping out of high school.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia</p>	

<p>Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>3) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>4) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Georgia Instructional Materials Center (GIMC): The GIMC supports local districts in their implementation of the National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS). The Center focuses on processes to streamline the request, development, and receipt of accessible materials in a timely manner.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Overview Presentations: The PBIS unit will offer regional overview presentations to ALL Georgia districts to include those</p>	

<p>identified as significantly discrepant. The regional trainings will include technical assistance on steps to become a <i>PBIS</i> district, and to implement with fidelity and maximize reductions of suspensions. Districts will be provided step-by-step processes of what actions are required to reduce severe discrepant status. The state PBIS Leadership team works on the initiatives outlined in the state PBIS action plan.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Targeted Assistance: The Division for Special Education staff will provide professional learning and ongoing coaching and support to targeted school districts and schools to promote the implementation of PBIS.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>10) Use of Community Resources: Districts and parent mentors will use community-based resources such as local Parent Teacher Associations, Navigator Teams, and Parent to Parent of Georgia (The Parent Training Information Center) to facilitate the return of the surveys. Parent mentors will target getting parent surveys back to the schools and will continue its work on making schools more “welcoming” to families who traditionally are not engaged in the education of their children. The parent mentors will develop best practices for increasing attendance at Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings as another marker for family satisfaction and engagement.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>11) Circles of Adults Focusing on Education (C.A.F.E.) DIALOGUES: Providing technical assistance to schools and parents in a model that creates problem-solving teams for families and educators. Training videos were developed as a collaborative activity between the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Public Broadcasting. C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES meet regularly and work on solving a problem within the school community. The GraduateFIRST Project will collaborate with Parent Mentors to develop and implement Mini C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES that focus on dropout prevention for the project’s cohort schools. Mini C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES will have a six month timeline to complete desired outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>12) Communities of Practice: In conjunction with the National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC), the State will sponsor Communities of Practice in Transition Institutes. These sessions will include an overview of transition assessment and its requirements. Participants will spend time gaining hands-on knowledge of various assessment instruments, reviewing reports from assessment instruments for different students, and then developing postsecondary goals (and the rest of the IEP) from these documents. This one day, drive-in professional development will focus on the essential elements of transition assessment, which are the cornerstone of quality transition planning and services. A follow-up institute will be conducted during the school year via webinar.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>13) iTrans-University of Kansas: The State will participate in a project through the University of Kansas that provides professional development for Transition Specialists. This online professional development will lead to teaching certification endorsement in Transition.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>14) The State Transition Plan: The State has developed and will continue to implement a Transition Plan based upon the national summit for SWD in order to provide appropriate transition activities to help SWD achieve postsecondary goals: (a) will continue to develop</p>	

<p>transition training for educators throughout Georgia; (b) will continue to maintain a designated transition contact person to receive and disseminate information/communications from the State regarding transition in each district; (c) will continue to increase the number of Interagency Transition Councils in the state; and (d) will encourage excellence in transition through the recognition of state leaders in transition and outstanding Interagency Transition Councils, employers, and community leaders with successful transition experiences. The activities in the Transition Plan will assist districts in improving dropout rates.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>15) College and Career Readiness (CCaR) Project: The overall goal of Georgia’s SPDG is to target schools, families, and communities within Georgia that have high risk markers for low graduation rates , high dropout rates, and significant achievement gaps between students with and without disabilities. This will be accomplished through professional development of selected LEAs in instructional strategies, interventions, methods, and skills, which will improve teaching practices and student academic achievement. These activities will result in all students’ successful transition to meet the new college and career ready standards adopted by the GaDOE under the approved ESEA flexibility waiver. The GaDOE will collaborate with stakeholders and local districts through the use of trained staff to support the implementation of evidence-based transition practices, requirements of the Bridge law, and the use of the NSTTAC Indicator 13 Checklist, all (100%) students with disabilities in participating schools will have compliant transition plans before 9th grade and an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP) by the second semester of the 8th grade resulting in an effective transition process from high school to planned post-secondary options. Teams and other school personnel will receive effective ongoing coaching, observations, technical assistance, and training in these area to support this goal.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>16) National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC) Project: NSTTAC will work with the Georgia Department of Education (GADOE) as an intensive technical assistance partner to build capacity within the State for the following general purposes: to (a) implement and scale-up evidence-based practices to improve academic and functional achievement of students with disabilities in preparation for college and the workforce; (b) implement policies, procedures, and practices to facilitate students with disabilities participating in programs to prepare students for college and career readiness; and (c) achieve 100% compliance with Annual Performance Reporting (APR) Part B Indicator 13. NSTTAC will provide this intensive level of technical assistance to GADOE for both of the two years of our cooperative agreement, beginning in 2013 and ending December 31, 2014. The level of technical assistance will change from year to year with the most intensive level planned for January 2013 through December 2013, and will include (a) the completion of a needs assessment; (b) assistance with planning, implementing and evaluating a State transition capacity building institute and other professional development activities aligned with the State’s capacity building plan; and (c) initiating capacity building activities in one local educational agency (LEA) in support of the LEA’s improvement plan. In 2014, NSTTAC will continue to provide onsite and electronic-based support, although leadership roles for the capacity building activities will gradually shift from NSTTAC to the State.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>17) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College</p>	

<p>and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at College and Career Ready Performance Index.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>18) GraduateFIRST (Georgia State Personnel Development Grant): Georgia received funding from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for its State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), effective October 2012 for a five-year cycle. GraduateFIRST, a project under the SPDG, focuses on improving graduation rates and decreasing dropout rates for SWD. The State will work directly with the National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPC-SD) housed at Clemson University to provide school teams with in-depth training in proven research-based strategies to decrease dropout rates. The project has been designed to accommodate increased numbers of schools and build capacity in the state. Collaboration coaches assigned to school districts will work in a managerial/guidance role while providing best practice forums in specialized areas for all schools participating in the project. As an additional initiative to assist with capacity building, the project has launched a website that will be available to all districts, which will include archived and newly developed technical assistance in the focus areas as well as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices. The project will also provide specialized programs in the area of transition. These efforts will result in an increase in the graduation rate with a regular diploma for students with IEPs.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>19) Collaboration with School Improvement and Curriculum: Staff from the Division for Special Education will work with other divisions including, individuals from School Improvement and Curriculum, to integrate information about addressing the needs of SWD into varied professional learning and technical support activities. Special education staff will participate in professional learning related to the implementation of the Georgia Performance Standards/transition to the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS) in critical academic areas such as reading/English language arts, science and mathematics. Georgia joined with 47 other states to develop a set of core standards for K-12 in English language arts and mathematics. The Georgia State Board of Education adopted the CCGPS on July 8, 2010. The CCGPS timeline projects classroom implementation during the 2012-2013 school year and a common assessment during the 2014-2015 school year. As a result of these activities, SWD will have access to a more rigorous academic curriculum and will be more likely to graduate from high school.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>20) Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will provide districts with the opportunity to participate in webinars focused on writing appropriate transition plans, developing measurable annual goals, and implementing successful transition programs. The state transition consultant will encourage participating districts to develop sample transition plans to submit for individual feedback on the content. Feedback will be provided for each plan: outlining the inaccuracies, highlighting appropriate activities and suggesting area of improvement.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>21) Required Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will target specific districts that were noncompliant for transition based on the previous year’s record reviews. Each district will participate in required individualized training and technical assistance in writing appropriate transition plans and measurable annual goals during the following year.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>22) Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) and Individual Graduation Plan Activities: The Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) was signed in May 2010. It mandates that all students in middle and high school receive counseling and advisement that assists them to choose a career area, create an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP), and graduate from high school prepared to go to college or enter the workforce. Technical assistance will be provided on initiatives as needed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel</p>

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 3- Participation and performance of children with IEPs on statewide assessments:

- A. Percent of the districts with a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n” size that meet the State’s AYP/AMO targets for the disability subgroup.
- B. Participation rate for children with IEP
- C. Proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards.

(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))

Measurement:

A.2 AMO percent= [(#of districts with a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n” size that meets the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup) divided by the total # of districts that have a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n” size)] times 100.

B. Participation rate percent = [(# of children with IEPs participating in an assessment) divided by the (total # of children with IEPs enrolled during the testing window, calculated separately for reading and math)]. The participation rate is based on all children with IEPs, including both children with IEPs enrolled for a full academic year and those not enrolled for a full academic year.

C. Proficiency rate percent = [(# of children with IEPs scoring at or above proficient against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards) divided by the (total # of children with IEPs who received a valid score and for whom a proficiency level was assigned, and, calculated separately for reading and math)]. The proficiency rate includes both children with IEPs enrolled for a full academic year and those not enrolled for a full academic year.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Georgia was granted a waiver from No Child Left Behind on March 30, 2012. Achievement data from all core content areas and graduation rate data will be used to identify Priority and Focus Schools, which will replace the current Needs Improvement Schools designation. Reward Schools – which will be determined based on reading and math results – will replace the current Title I Distinguished Schools designation. Georgia will also identify Alert Schools in three categories: Subgroup Alert Schools, Subject Alert Schools, and Graduation Alert Schools. These Alert Schools will be identified based on a more detailed evaluation of subgroup performance and include non-Title I schools. Extensive information regarding the Georgia ESEA Flexibility waiver is available at: [Accountability](#).

Georgia has a comprehensive testing program to assess student progress. All students in grades three through eight participate in the Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests (CRCT) or the Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests-Modified (CRCT-M) for reading and mathematics. In addition, students in grades three through eight are assessed in science and social studies. Students in grades 9-12 are assessed in reading and mathematics using the End of Course Test (EOCT) for American Literature and Mathematics II.

All students, including students with disabilities (SWD), participate in the assessments when they are given at a particular grade as mandated by the state. Students with disabilities are provided with accommodations in accordance with their Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). Two divisions within the state, Testing and the Division for Special Education, collaborate annually to train local districts in appropriate administration procedures. In addition, the Student Assessment Handbook is available on the Testing Division web page at Curriculum, Instruction and Assessment ([Accommodations Manual](#)).

The Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA) was developed in response to IDEA 1997. In accordance with *Alternate Achievement Standards for Students with the Most Significant Cognitive Disabilities: Non-Regulatory Guidance (IDEA 2004)*, the Division for Special Education and the Testing Division within the state have collaborated to develop a portfolio-based alternate assessment that is aligned to performance standards.

Baseline Data from FFY 2011:

Indicator 3A: AMO

Reading AMO

Number of Local Districts	Number of Districts with a disability subgroup who met the minimum size requirements	Number of Districts who met the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup	Percentage of Districts who met the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup
197	187	83	44.39%

Mathematics AMO

Number of Local Districts	Number of Districts with a disability subgroup who met the minimum size requirements	Number of Districts who met the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup	Percentage of Districts who met the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup
197	187	53	28.34%

Discussion of Baseline Data - Indicator 3A:

In Georgia, there are 197 entities that include traditional school districts, the three state schools for the deaf and blind that constitute one district, and charter schools whose charter rests with the Georgia Board of Education (“state charter schools”). Of those entities, 10 districts did not have a disability subgroup that met the minimum number required, as determined by the State, to be reported as a subgroup. Georgia established AMOs for the disability subgroup participating in state assessments administered in grades 3-8 for reading and mathematics. AMOs were also established for high school students participating in designated EOCTs. The number of districts reported as meeting the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup met the targets on content specific assessments related to the AMO targets. Eighty-three (83) districts met the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup for reading grades 3-8 and high school. Fifty-three (53) districts met the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup for mathematics grades 3-8 and high school. This is based on new AMOs established by the Georgia ESEA Flexibility Waiver and sets a new baseline for this indicator.

Indicator 3B: Participation Rate:

Discussion of the Baseline Data- Indicator 3B:

Reading Participation for Grades 3-8 and High School	Mathematics Participation for Grades 3-8 and High School
98.7%	98.0%

Georgia set targets and reported data as an aggregate number for the grade levels 3 through 8, and high school. However, students enrolled in grades 3-8 take the CRCT or CRCT-M, and students enrolled grades 9-12 take the End of Course Test in American Literature and Mathematics II. Georgia’s participation rate for students with disabilities in reading is 98.7%. Georgia’s participation rate for students with disabilities in mathematics is 98.0%

Reading Grades 3-8 and High School

Reading Participation							
Grade	GAA	CRCT-M	Regular Assessment with Accommodations	Regular Assessment without Accommodations	Non-Participants	Total	%Participation
3	1199	2973	6992	4197	37	15398	99.8%
4	1214	2515	8567	3745	47	16088	99.7%
5	1370	3594	8243	3266	37	16510	99.8%
6	1320	2798	8768	2444	69	15399	99.6%
7	1322	2266	8639	2149	70	14446	99.5%
8	1459	2801	7816	2072	49	14197	99.7%
HS (9-12)	1195	0	5528	2977	1054	10754	90.2%
State Participation Rate	9079	16947	54553	20850	1363	102792	98.7%

Mathematics Grades 3-8 and High School

Math Participation							
Grade	Alternate Assessment on Alternate Standards	Alternate Assessment on Modified Standards	Regular Assessment with Accommodations	Regular Assessment without Accommodations	Non-Participants	Total	%Participation
3	1203	2609	7333	4219	34	15398	99.8%
4	1215	3380	7735	3702	56	16088	99.7%
5	1371	4565	7288	3245	41	16510	99.8%
6	1320	3721	7931	2352	75	15399	99.5%
7	1311	3529	7493	2022	90	14445	99.4%
8	1443	3490	7146	2048	70	14197	99.5%
HS (9-12)	1177	0	7045	3058	1685	12965	87.0%
State Participation Rate	9040	21294	51971	20646	2051	105002	98.0%

Indicator 3C: Proficiency Rate:

Discussion of the Baseline Data- Indicator 3C:

During FFY 2011, 80.4% (73,365 out of 91,277) students with IEPs in grades 3 through 8 met or exceeded standards on the reading portions of the CRCT, CRCT-M and the Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA). 61.7% (6,034 out of 9,778) students with IEPs in grades 9-12 met or exceeded standards on the End of Course test in American Literature and the GAA. This is based on new AMOs established by the Georgia ESEA Flexibility Waiver and sets a new baseline for this indicator.

During FFY 2011, 64.7% (59,283 out of 91,618) students with IEPs in grades 3 – 8 met or exceeded standards on the Mathematics portions of the CRCT and the GAA. 31.5% (3,578 out of 11,376) students with IEPs in high school met or exceeded standards on the End of Course Test in Mathematics II and the GAA. This is based on new AMOs established by the Georgia ESEA Flexibility Waiver and sets a new baseline for this indicator.

Public reports for assessment results can be located at [School Reports](#). Each category can be located by following the path designated below after selecting the above link.

A. State: Select “By State” located on the right side of the page. Along the left side of page, select reporting year 2011-2012. Using left tabs, select Special Education. Using the new tabs at the top, select Test Results →select desired test results.

B. Local Educational Agency: Select “By District” located on the right side of the page. Along the left side of page, select reporting year 2011-2012. Choose district →using left tabs select Special Education →using top tabs, select Testing Results →select desired test results.

Reading Achievement: 2011-2012

Reading Achievement	Alternate Assessment (GAA)			Modified Assessment (CRCT-M)			Regular Assessment with Accommodations (CRCT or EOCT)			Regular Assessment without Accommodations (CRCT or EOCT)			Total	% Proficient and Advanced by Grade	% Proficient and Advanced by Assessment Type
	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced			
3	132	506	584	579	1746	643	1434	4592	965	328	2018	1849	15376	83.9%	CRCT 80.4%
4	193	518	526	799	1258	269	2780	4957	826	464	1813	1464	15867	73.3%	80.4%
5	195	596	607	746	2321	458	1493	6244	506	219	2203	844	16432	83.9%	
6	225	547	579	950	1365	289	1654	6354	729	156	1513	771	15132	80.3%	
7	223	510	621	828	1031	349	2307	6015	301	174	1614	358	14331	75.4%	
8	247	590	655	661	1552	548	971	6142	703	154	1372	544	14139	85.6%	
HS (9-12)	325	471	479	0	0	0	2398	2900	230	1021	1671	283	9778	61.7%	EOCT 61.7%
Grand Total	1540	3738	4051	4563	9273	2556	13037	37204	4260	2516	12204	6113	101055		61.7%

Mathematics Achievement: 2011-2012

Math Achievement	Alternate Assessment (GAA)			Modified Assessment (CRCT-M)			Regular Assessment with Accommodations (CRCT or EOCT)			Regular Assessment without Accommodations (CRCT or EOCT)			Total	% Proficient and Advanced by Grade	% Proficient and Advanced by Assessment Type
	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced			
Student Grade Level	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Did not Meet	Proficient	Advanced	Total	% Proficient and Advanced by Grade	% Proficient and Advanced by Assessment Type
3	119	541	564	1276	994	323	3736	2624	972	890	1520	1809	15368	60.8%	CRCT 64.7%
4	118	530	589	1319	1540	488	4116	3067	552	839	1591	1272	16021	60.1%	
5	182	623	593	1137	2905	487	2617	3952	719	440	1748	1057	16460	73.4%	
6	198	526	629	1469	1922	226	4436	3266	228	611	1308	431	15250	56.0%	
7	285	487	584	916	1842	744	2600	4226	665	233	1104	685	14371	71.9%	
8	208	615	669	860	2083	519	3189	3649	308	541	1203	304	14148	66.1%	
HS (9-12)	415	463	401	0	0	0	5389	1566	86	1985	955	116	11376	31.5%	EOCT 31.5%
Grand Total	1525	3785	4029	6977	11286	2787	26083	22350	3530	5539	9429	5674	102994		

Measurable and Rigorous Targets:

FFY 2012 (2012-2013)	Indicator 3A: Percentage of districts with a disability subgroup that meets the State’s minimum “n”size that meet the State’s AMO targets for the disability subgroup	
	Reading	Mathematics
	45.5%	29.5

FFY	Indicator 3B– Participation	
	Reading	Mathematics
2012 (2012-2013)	98.9 % participation rate for children with IEPs against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards.	98.9 % participation rate for children with IEPs against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards.

FFY	Indicator 3C – Proficiency Grades 3-8 (CRCT)	
	Reading (State AMO)	Mathematics (State AMO)
2012 (2012-2013)	79.5% proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards.	69.8% proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level, modified and alternate academic achievement standards.

FFY	Indicator 3C – Proficiency High School (EOCT)	
	American Literature (State AMO)	Mathematics II (State AMO)
2012 (2012-2013)	62.7% proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level, and alternate academic achievement standards.	37.7% proficiency rate for children with IEPs against grade level, and alternate academic achievement standards.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2005 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) Focused Monitoring: Local districts participating in Focused Monitoring are selected from those districts in the bottom quartile from each size group based on the <i>academic performance of students with disabilities</i> in reading and mathematics. Corrective actions and revised (CIMP) improvement plans are required, with stakeholder involvement, as follow up to an on-site visit. By focusing on the districts in the bottom quartile of the size groups, improvement is expected in the percentage of districts that make AYP for students with disabilities, the participation rate, and the proficiency rate.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2005 - FFY 2012	Resources: : Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) Collaboration with School Improvement and Curriculum: Staff from the Division for Special Education will work with other divisions, including individuals from School Improvement and Curriculum, to integrate information about addressing the needs of SWD into varied professional learning and technical support activities. Special education staff will participate in professional learning related to the implementation of the Georgia Performance Standards/transition to the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS) in critical academic areas such as reading/English language arts, science, and mathematics. Georgia joined with 47 other states to develop a set of core standards for K-12 in English language arts and mathematics. The Georgia State Board of Education adopted the CCGPS on July 8, 2010. The CCGPS timeline projects classroom implementation during the 2012-2013 school year and a common assessment during the 2014-2015 school year. As a result of these activities, SWD will have access to a more rigorous academic curriculum and will be more likely to graduate from high school.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds

<p>4) Alternate Assessment Based upon Modified Achievement Standards: To ensure that all SWD are assessed appropriately on state-mandated assessments, the Division of Assessment has developed an assessment that targets those students who cannot demonstrate learning on traditional assessments; but who can, however, master the general curriculum. These students are not candidates for the Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA).</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2008- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds</p>
<p>5) GraduateFIRST (Georgia State Personnel Development Grant): Georgia received funding from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for its State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), effective October 2012 for a five-year cycle. GraduateFIRST, a project under the SPDG, focuses on improving graduation rates and decreasing dropout rates for SWD. The State will work directly with the National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPC-SD) housed at Clemson University to provide school teams with in-depth training in proven research-based strategies to decrease dropout rates. The project has been designed to accommodate increased numbers of schools and build capacity in the state. Collaboration coaches assigned to school districts will work in a managerial/guidance role while providing best practice forums in specialized areas for all schools participating in the project. As an additional initiative to assist with capacity building, the project has launched a website that will be available to all districts, which will include archived and newly developed technical assistance in the focus areas as well as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices. The project will also provide specialized programs in the area of transition. These efforts will result in an increase in the graduation rate with a regular diploma for students with IEPs.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Georgia Project for Assistive Technology (GPAT): GPAT trains local district teams in evaluating and making recommendations for assistive technology to meet students’ needs. The instructional material center ensures timely acquisition of alternative materials and media to meet students’ identified needs. Access to appropriate assistive technology and appropriate materials will increase the participation rate and the proficiency rate. Districts send a team to one of the Educational Technology Centers (ETCs) to participate in direct training that originates from one central location and linking the ETCs via distance training technology. The training focuses on different aspects of identifying and incorporating assistive technology into the instruction of SWD. Between direct training opportunities, each team has access to online information on assistive technology. It is anticipated that building strong district level teams of personnel who are familiar with and can incorporate appropriate assistive technology within instructional programs will help ensure that SWDs not only have access to academic instruction but are also able to interact with materials to demonstrate grade level mastery.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Georgia Instructional Materials Center (GIMC): The GIMC supports local districts in their implementation of the National Instructional Materials Accessibility Standard (NIMAS). The Center focuses on processes to streamline the request, development, and receipt of accessible materials in a timely manner.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>8) The Georgia Learning Resources Systems (GLRS): The GaDOE continues to fund capacity-building grants for the seventeen GLRS centers. Initiatives funded through these grants incorporated professional learning and technical support to enhance instructional programming and student achievement in the critical content areas of mathematics and reading/English language arts. Additional professional learning included co-teaching and differentiation of instruction with support for implementation in the classroom, and implementation of LRE practices. Each GLRS provided technical assistance and training based on the districts’ needs as indicated by their performance on the State Performance Plan targets.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2005-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>9) Continued Collaboration with Testing: The Division for Special Education will work with the Testing Division to address the participation/proficiency of SWD in statewide testing. The two divisions continue to provide information and clarification to districts on the accommodations manual developed to guide test administration for SWD.</p> <p>The Division for Special Education, in collaboration with the Division for Assessment, will provide online web-based training on alignment and instruction, as well as on documentation and the development of a GAA portfolio. This training will be provided at various times during the school year to assist teachers in developing evidence-based portfolios that can be used in the GAA. All teachers and districts will have access to the training on the day of the presentation or will be able to listen later through the archived sessions.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>10) Georgia’s Online IEP (GO-IEP): GO-IEP was funded through IDEA Part B discretionary funds. GO-IEP was fully integrated with the Student Longitudinal Data System (SLDS) allowing a user to access all available data with a single account sign-in. GO-IEP tracks data that must be reported and extractions from the GO-IEP can be used to report state and federal data in a timely and accurate manner. GO-IEP enforces the development of compliant IEPs and Eligibility reports using the structure of the application and through a series of validations and audits.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>11) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>12) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These</p>	

<p>groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>13) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010-FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>14) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>15) Active Engagement : The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>16) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 4A- Rates of suspension and expulsion:

- A. Percent of districts that have a significant discrepancy in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs.
(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A); 1412(a)(22))

Measurement:

A. Percent = [(# of districts that have a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year of children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100.

Include State’s definition of “significant discrepancy.”

Georgia’s Definition of Significant Discrepancy: The rate of suspensions and expulsions of students with disabilities (SWD) for greater than 10 days in a school year was defined as: (1) a suspension N size ≥ 5 and (2) a suspension/expulsion relative risk ≥ 3.0 for one year.

Calculation for Significant Discrepancy:

Georgia’s Suspension and Expulsion Relative Risk:

[[(Focus District # of SWD with greater than 10 days Out-of-School Suspension (OSS))
Divided by (Focus District Total SWD Age 3/21))

Divided by

(State # of SWD with greater than 10 days OSS Divided by State SWD Age 3/21)]

Georgia’s Comparison Methodology: Georgia compares the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) among Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) in the State.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Georgia Department of Education’s Division for Technology Services collected districts’ suspension and expulsion data as a part of the Student Record Data Collection. A unique number that identifies the discipline record is assigned to each discipline incident. Aggregate discipline data, from the student record, are used to calculate the discipline risk for students with disabilities (SWD).

Georgia has reviewed districts’ suspension/expulsion data as a part of its performance goals for SWD for several years. Each local district’s suspension/expulsion data are evaluated as part of

Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process. In addition, school profile data are provided to the local school districts. Georgia defined “significant discrepancy” in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of >10 days in a school year for children with Individualized Education Programs (IEP) by using a relative risk ratio. The relative risk answers the question, “How relative are my district’s removals >10 days for SWD as compared to the State removals for SWD >10 days?”

Baseline Data for FFY 2010 (Using 2009-2010):

For this indicator, report baseline data for the year before the reporting year (FFY 2009 data).

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Actual Target Data</i>
<i>FFY 2010 (Using 2009-2010 data)</i>	<i>10.22%</i> of districts were identified by the State as having a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities for greater than 10 days in a school year.

LEAs with Significant Discrepancy in Rates for Suspension and Expulsion

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of LEAs</i>	<i>Number of LEAs that have Significant Discrepancies</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>FFY 2010 (Using 2009-2010 data)</i>	186	19	10.22%

Discussion of Baseline Data:

During FFY 2010, 10.22% (19 out of 186) districts were identified by the State as having significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities for >10 days in a school year. The State reviewed one year of data (FFY 2009) to make this annual determination. Of districts with a relative risk ratio of ≥ 3.0 , four (4) districts did not meet the state’s established minimum “n” size requirement and were reviewed individually.

Georgia has reported new baseline data for this submission due to a change in calculation from the previous reporting period. During the FFY 2009 APR, the State calculated the relative risk for this indicator by dividing the risk of the Focus District by the risk of the state; however, the calculation removed the Focus District from the state’s data. After reviewing federal guidance, the State has revised this practice and now divides the Focus District’s risk by the total state’s risk-to include the Focus District Group. This change in calculation is statistically significant and constitutes establishment of new baseline data.

Review of Policies, Procedures and Practices (2009-2010 data reported in FFY 2010 SPP/APR):

Based on 2009-2010 data reported in FFY 2010 SPP/APR, 19 out of 186 districts were identified as having a significant discrepancy in the rate of suspensions and expulsions for >10 days in a school year for children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). The State required the districts to complete a Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol to review policies, practices, and procedures relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance. Each district convened a Self-Assessment team to rate the district's performance. Georgia revised its Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol to address only policies, procedures, and practices (relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports or procedural safeguards). Districts were required to demonstrate 100% proficiency on all indicators represented in the Discipline Focus Area of the Self-Assessment.

Based on the review of policies, practices and procedures, 6 out of the 19 districts demonstrated noncompliance. The State identified the districts as having noncompliance and required the districts to make timely correction of the noncompliance within one year of the notification. The State required the districts to review and revise their policies, practices, and procedures for discipline. The districts indicated noncompliance in a number of areas, including the following: procedure for monitoring suspensions of SWD at the district level, use of positive behavioral intervention and supports, appropriate development of Behavioral Intervention Plans, appropriate use of functional behavioral assessments, etc. Based on the specific instances of noncompliance, the State required the district to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the identified areas. The Division for Special Education staff reviewed and approved the district's Corrective Action Plan for addressing the cited noncompliance and for revising policies, practices, and procedures related to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavior intervention and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with IDEA as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b) for the districts identified with significant discrepancy. Districts also attach the CAPs in their consolidated application. The State (1) requires the Local Educational Agency (LEA) to change policies, practices, and/or procedures that contributed to or resulted in noncompliance; (2) determines that each LEA was correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirement(s) for which they were found noncompliant; and (3) ensures that each individual case of noncompliance was corrected, unless the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the LEA, pursuant to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Memorandum 09-02.

The State made all determinations for significant discrepancy and identified instances of noncompliance relating to the determination before June 30, 2011. The State will continue to provide technical assistance to these districts and verify within 1 year of notification that the noncompliance has been corrected. For the FFY 2011 APR, the State will report on timely correction of noncompliance for these 6 districts.

Correction of noncompliance for FFY 2009

Based on the review of 2008-2009 data, reported in the FFY 2009 APR, no district was identified as having significant discrepancy for this indicator. There is no additional correction of noncompliance to be reported from earlier years.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
2011 <i>(2011-2012)</i>	10% of districts identified by the State as having a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities for greater than 10 days in a school year.
2012 <i>(2012-2013)</i>	9.5% of districts identified by the State as having a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities for greater than 10 days in a school year.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2009- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>4) Collaborative Communities (New): The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting</p>	

<p>special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>7) Disproportionality Forum: The State provided technical assistance for local districts during disproportionality forums. All districts identified as having disproportionate representation and/or significant discrepancy are required to convene a team to complete the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol. At an onsite forum, the State reviews data and documentation to support compliant policies, procedures and practices related to the disproportionate representation. In addition to the review, the State provided onsite technical assistance to support local districts’ implementation of compliant practices. Based on the review of policies, procedures, and practices, the State implements the following action steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identified districts that had noncompliance 2. Notified the local district superintendent and special education director of the noncompliance finding 3. Analyzed the level and nature of the noncompliance in order to classify districts as state-or district-led <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. State-led required the GaDOE to direct the local corrective action process and provide technical assistance (root cause analysis) to help the district determine the root cause of the issue and assist the district in the development of a 	

<p>corrective action plan</p> <p>b. District-led required the local districts to identify the root cause and direct the corrective action process with minimal involvement from the State.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>8) Special Education Newsletter: The newsletter is designed to share tips, information, and updates from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), Division for Special Education Services and Support with teachers in Georgia. The newsletter is written by GaDOE staff and include a monthly submission on behavior interventions and classroom management, topics on curriculum, disabilities, compliance procedures, teacher resources, co-teaching tips, interventions, and many other topics. The newsletter’s first issue was December 2010 and currently has a membership subscription of 6,000.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>9) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at <u>Accountability: CCRPI</u>.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>10) Review of Policies, Practices, and Procedures: Based on annually reported data, the State must identify districts as having significant discrepancy and/or disproportionate representation. In addition to the identification, the state must provide a review of policies, procedures and practices relating to these areas. Georgia conducts this review by administering the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol and conducting a review of data and documentation.</p> <p>The districts must attend a Disproportionality Forum in which the State verifies the information and determine either a compliance or noncompliance status. All districts identified as having noncompliance must timely correct the citings as soon as possible but no later than one year from the notification. To support this timely correction, districts develop Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) that are approved by state-level personnel. Districts must attach the CAP to the Consolidated Application.</p> <p>The State (1) requires the districts to change policies, procedures and practices that contributed to or resulted in noncompliance; (2) determines that each district was correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements(s) for which they were found noncompliant; and (3) ensures that each individual case of noncompliance was corrected, unless the child was no</p>	

longer in the jurisdiction of the district, pursuant to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Memorandum 09-02. Correction of noncompliance for these districts will be reported in the next Annual Performance Report.	
Timelines: FFY 2009- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
11) Technical Assistance for Significantly Discrepant Districts: The Division will offer professional learning and coaching for districts with significant discrepancy to develop and sustain demonstration sites for best practices for reducing the rates of suspensions and expulsions. The Division will work with districts with significant discrepancy to identify specific schools that will be supported in the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports and the development and implementation of IEPs and Behavior Intervention Plans (BIPs) to establish models for best practice in the district. This activity will be measured using discipline data obtained through student records.	
Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
12) Administrative Training for Significantly Discrepant Districts: The Division will offer administrative training and coaching for districts with significant discrepancy for the rates of suspensions and expulsions to begin the process of using data as part of their improvement plan and to make data-driven decisions. The Division will offer training and coaching to provide positive behavioral supports district wide.	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
13) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Overview Presentations: The PBIS unit will offer regional overview presentations to ALL Georgia districts to include those identified as significantly discrepant. The regional trainings will include technical assistance on steps to become a PBIS district, and to implement with fidelity and maximize reductions of suspensions. Districts will be provided step-by-step processes of what actions are required to reduce severe discrepant status. The state PBIS Leadership team works on the initiatives outlined in the state PBIS action plan.	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
14) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Targeted Assistance: The Division for Special Education staff will provide professional learning and ongoing coaching and support to targeted school districts and schools to promote the implementation of PBIS.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
15) Disproportionality Stakeholders' Committee: The State will convene a stakeholder group to review and discuss the issues surrounding significant discrepancy for students with disabilities. The purpose of the committee is to incorporate stakeholder input into current practices to eliminate significant discrepancy in the state and to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The stakeholders will convene several times a year to address the State's processes for identifying districts with significant discrepancy, making determinations of noncompliance, and providing technical assistance for appropriate districts.	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
16) GraduateFIRST (Georgia State Personnel Development Grant): Georgia received funding from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for its State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), effective October 2012 for a five-year cycle. GraduateFIRST, a project under the SPDG, focuses on improving graduation rates and decreasing dropout rates for SWD. The State will work directly with the National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPC-SD) housed at Clemson University to provide school teams	

with in-depth training in proven research-based strategies to decrease dropout rates. The project has been designed to accommodate increased numbers of schools and build capacity in the state. Collaboration coaches assigned to school districts will work in a managerial/guidance role while providing best practice forums in specialized areas for all schools participating in the project. As an additional initiative to assist with capacity building, the project has launched a website that will be available to all districts, which will include archived and newly developed technical assistance in the focus areas as well as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices. The project will also provide specialized programs in the area of transition. These efforts will result in an increase in the graduation rate with a regular diploma for students with IEPs.

Timelines: FFY 2007- FFY 2012

Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 4B- Rates of suspension and expulsion:

Percent of districts that have:

- (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of >10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and
- (b) policies, practices, or procedures that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A); 1412(a)(22))

Measurement:

4B. Percent = [(# of districts that have a significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions for greater than 10 days in a school year of children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) by race and ethnicity divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100.

Include State’s definition of “significant discrepancy.”

Georgia’s Definition of Significant Discrepancy: The rate of suspensions and expulsions of students with disabilities (SWD), by race and ethnicity, for greater than 10 days in a school year was defined as: (1) a suspension N size ≥ 5 and (2) a suspension/expulsion relative risk ≥ 3.0 for one year.

Calculation for Significant Discrepancy:

Georgia’s Suspension and Expulsion Relative Risk:

(((Focus District # of SWD, by race and ethnicity, with greater than 10 days Out of School Suspension (OSS)) Divided by (Focus District Total SWD, by race and ethnicity Age 3/21))

Divided by

((State # of SWD with greater than 10 days OSS) Divided by (State SWD Age 3/21)))

Georgia’s Comparison Methodology: Georgia compares the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) among Local Educational Agencies (LEAs) in the State.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The Georgia Department of Education’s Division for Technology Services collects districts’ suspension and expulsion data as a part of the Student Record Data Collection. A unique number that identifies the discipline record is assigned to each discipline incident. Aggregate discipline data, from the student record, are used to calculate the discipline risk for students with disabilities (SWD).

Georgia has reviewed districts’ suspension/expulsion data as a part of its performance goals for students with disabilities for several years. Each local district’s suspension/expulsion data are evaluated as part of the Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process. In addition, school profile data are provided to the local school districts.

Georgia defined “significant discrepancy,” by race or ethnicity, in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of >10 days in a school year of children with Individualized Education Programs (IEP) by using a relative risk ratio. The State reviewed one year of data (2009-2010) to make this annual determination. Districts with a relative risk ratio ≥ 3.0 and a suspension “N” size ≥ 5 in a specific racial/ethnic subgroup for one year were identified as having significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity for the subgroup. All districts met the state’s suspension “N” size for consideration in **one or more subgroups**. If a district met the Relative Discipline Risk ≥ 3.0 for a specific racial/ethnic subgroup but did not meet the suspension “N” size ≥ 5 for students removed for >10 days for that subgroup, then district data for the subgroup were reviewed individually for significant discrepancy.

Baseline Data for FFY 2010 (using 2009-2010 data):

For this indicator, report baseline data for the year before the reporting year (FFY 2009 data).

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Actual Target Data</i>
<i>FFY 2010 (Using 2009-2010 data)</i>	2.15% of districts identified as having (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rate of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year for children with IEPs; and (b) policies, practices or procedures that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards.

LEAs with Significant Discrepancy in Rates for Suspension and Expulsion

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of LEAs</i>	<i>Number of LEAs that have Significant Discrepancies</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>FFY 2010 (Using 2009-2010 data)</i>	186	14	7.53%

LEAs with Significant Discrepancy in Rates for Suspension and Expulsion and policies, procedures and practices that contributed to the significant discrepancy

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Number of LEAs</i>	<i>Number of LEAs that have Significant Discrepancies due to Policies, Practices and Procedures</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>FFY 2010 (Using 2009-2010 data)</i>	186	4	2.15%

Discussion of Baseline Data:

During FFY 2010, 7.53% (14 out of 186) districts were identified by the State as having significant discrepancy in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of children with disabilities, by race and ethnicity, for >10 days in a school year. The State was required to review the policies, procedures and practices for the 14 districts determined to have significant discrepancy and found that 4 districts were both significantly discrepant and had noncompliant policies, procedures, and practices. During FFY 2010, 2.15% (4 out of 186) districts were determined to have significant discrepancy and noncompliant policies, procedures and practices. No districts with a Relative Risk ≥ 3.0 were excluded based on <5 students removed for greater than 10 days.

Georgia has reported new baseline data for this submission due to a change in calculation from the previous reporting period. During the FFY 2009 SPP, the State calculated the relative risk for this indicator by computing an intra-district comparison of one racial group to other groups in the district. After reviewing federal guidance, the State has revised this practice and now divides the Focus District's subgroup risk to the state's risk-to include the Focus District Group. This change in calculation is statistically significant and constitutes establishment of new baseline data.

Review of Policies, Procedures and Practices (2009-2010 data reported in FFY 2010 SPP/APR):

Based on 2009-2010 data reported in FFY 2010 SPP/APR, 14 out of 186 districts were identified as having a significant discrepancy in the rate of suspensions and expulsions, by race and ethnicity, for >10 days in a school year for children with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs). The State required the districts to complete a Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol to review policies, practices, and procedures relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance. Each district convened a Self-Assessment team to rate the district's performance. Georgia revised its Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol to address only policies, procedures, and practices (relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports or procedural safeguards). Districts were required to demonstrate 100% proficiency on all indicators represented in the Discipline Focus Area of the Self-Assessment.

Based on the review of policies, practices and procedures, 4 out of the 186 districts (2.15%) demonstrated noncompliance. The State identified the districts as having noncompliance and required the districts to make timely correction of the noncompliance within one year of the notification. The State required the districts to review and revise their policies, practices, and procedures for discipline. The districts indicated noncompliance in a number of areas, including the following: procedure for monitoring suspensions of SWD at the district level, use of positive behavioral intervention and supports, appropriate development of behavioral intervention plans, appropriate use of functional behavioral assessments, etc. Based on the specific instances of noncompliance, the State required the district to develop a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) for the identified areas. The Division for Special Education staff reviewed and approved the district's Corrective Action Plan for addressing the cited noncompliance and for revising policies, practices, and procedures related to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavior intervention and supports, and procedural safeguards to ensure compliance with IDEA as required by 34 CFR §300.170(b) for the districts identified with significant discrepancy. Districts also attach the CAPs in their consolidated application. The State (1) required the Local Educational Agency (LEA) to change policies, practices, and/or procedures that contributed to or resulted in noncompliance; (2) determined that each LEA was correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirement(s) for which they were found noncompliant; and (3) ensured that each individual case of noncompliance was corrected, unless the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the LEA, pursuant to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Memorandum 09-02.

The State made all determinations for significant discrepancy and identified instances of noncompliance relating to the determination before June 30, 2011. The State will continue to provide technical assistance to the 19 district and verify within 1 year of notification that the noncompliance has been corrected. For the FFY 2011 APR, the State will report on timely correction of noncompliance for these 4 districts.

Correction of noncompliance for FFY 2009.

Based on the review of data from 2008-2009 reported in FFY 2009, the State identified two districts with significant discrepancy by race. The State required the two districts to convene district level teams to complete the Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol regarding the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports or procedural safeguards. After providing a review of the districts’ policies, practices, and procedures, the State made a finding of noncompliance for 1 of the 2 districts. The noncompliant district demonstrated noncompliant practices as they related to the following areas: (1) development and implementation of Behavior Intervention Plans (BIPs), (2) appropriate use of a Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA), and (3) use of Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports. The State conducted the review required by 34 CFR §170(b) and identified the noncompliance by June 30, 2010. The district received written notification of the noncompliance and was required to make correction of the noncompliance. The district has submitted appropriate documentation to the State to verify timely correction no later than one year. The State verified that the district (1) is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirement(s) (i.e., achieved 100% compliance) based on a review of updated data such as data subsequently collected through on-site monitoring or a State data system; and (2) has corrected each individual case of noncompliance, unless the child is no longer within the jurisdiction of the district, consistent with OSEP Memorandum 09-02 dated October 17, 2008.

There is no additional correction of noncompliance to be reported from earlier years.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
<i>2011 (using 2010-2011 data)</i>	0% of districts having: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year of children with IEPs; and (b) policies, practices, or procedures that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards.
<i>2012 (using 2011-2012 data)</i>	0% of districts having: (a) a significant discrepancy, by race or ethnicity, in the rates of suspensions and expulsions of greater than 10 days in a school year of children with IEPs; and (b) policies, practices, or procedures that contribute to the significant discrepancy and do not comply with requirements relating to the development and implementation of IEPs, the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports, and procedural safeguards.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

1) Review of Policies, Practices, and Procedures: Based on annually reported data, the State must identify districts as having significant discrepancy and/or disproportionate representation. In addition to the identification, the state must provide a review of policies, procedures and practices relating to these areas. Georgia conducts this review by administering the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol and conducting a review of data and

documentation.	
<p>The districts must attend a Disproportionality Forum in which the State verifies the information and determine either a compliance or noncompliance status. All districts identified as having noncompliance must timely correct the citings as soon as possible but no later than one year from the notification. To support this timely correction, districts develop Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) that are approved by state-level personnel. Districts must attach the CAP to the Consolidated Application.</p>	
<p>The State (1) requires the districts to change policies, procedures and practices that contributed to or resulted in noncompliance; (2) determines that each district was correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements(s) for which they were found noncompliant; and (3) ensures that each individual case of noncompliance was corrected, unless the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the district, pursuant to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Memorandum 09-02. Correction of noncompliance for these districts will be reported in the next Annual Performance Report.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>3) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>4) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>5) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3)</p>	

<p>Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>6) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>7) Disproportionality Forum: The State provided technical assistance for local districts during disproportionality forums. All districts identified as having disproportionate representation and/or significant discrepancy are required to convene a team to complete the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol. At an onsite forum, the State reviews data and documentation to support compliant policies, procedures and practices related to the disproportionate representation. In addition to the review, the State provided onsite technical assistance to support local districts’ implementation of compliant practices. Based on the review of policies, procedures, and practices, the State implements the following action steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identified districts that had noncompliance 2. Notified the local district superintendent and special education director of the noncompliance finding 3. Analyzed the level and nature of the noncompliance in order to classify districts as state- or district-led <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. State-led required the GaDOE to direct the local corrective action process and provide technical assistance (root cause analysis) to help the district determine the root cause of the issue and assist the district in the development of a corrective action plan b. District-led required the local districts to identify the root cause and direct the corrective action process with minimal involvement from the State. 	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>8) Special Education Newsletter: The newsletter is designed to share tips, information, and updates from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), Division for Special Education Services and Support with teachers in Georgia. The newsletter is written by GaDOE staff and include a monthly submission on behavior interventions and classroom management, topics on curriculum, disabilities, compliance procedures, teacher resources, co-teaching tips, interventions, and many other topics. The newsletter’s first issue was December 2010 and currently has a membership subscription of 6,000.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>9) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and</p>	

<p>Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>10) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>11) Administrative Training for Significantly Discrepant Districts: The Division will offer administrative training and coaching for districts with significant discrepancy for the rates of suspensions and expulsions in order to begin the process of using data as part of their improvement plan and to make data-driven decisions. The Division will offer training and coaching to provide positive behavioral supports district wide.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>12) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Overview Presentations: The PBIS unit will offer regional overview presentations to ALL Georgia districts to include those identified as significantly discrepant. The regional trainings will include technical assistance on steps to become a PBIS district, to implement with fidelity, and to maximize reductions of suspensions. Districts will be provided step-by-step processes of what actions are required to reduce severe discrepant status. The state PBIS Leadership team works on the initiatives outlined in the state PBIS action plan.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>13) Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (PBIS) Targeted Assistance: The Division for Special Education staff will provide professional learning and ongoing coaching and support to targeted school districts and schools to promote the implementation of PBIS.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>14) Technical Assistance for Significantly Discrepant Districts: The Division will offer professional learning and coaching for districts with significant discrepancy to develop and sustain demonstration sites for best practices for reducing the rates of suspensions and</p>	

<p>expulsions. The Division will work with districts with significant discrepancy to identify specific schools that will be supported in the use of positive behavioral interventions and supports and the development and implementation of IEPs and Behavior Intervention Plans (BIPs) to establish models for best practice in the district. This activity will be measured using discipline data obtained through student records.</p>	
<p><i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p><i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p><i>Disproportionality Stakeholders' Committee:</i> The State did not convene the stakeholder group during the 2011-12 school year.</p>	
<p><i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p><i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 5: Percent of children with IEPs aged 6 through 21 served:

- A. Inside the regular class 80% or more of the day;
- B. Inside the regular class less than 40% of the day; and
- C. In separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A))

Measurement:

- A. Percent = [(# of children with IEPs served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day) divided by the (total # of students aged 6 through 21 with IEPs)] times 100.
- B. Percent = [(# of children with IEPs served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day) divided by the (total # of students aged 6 through 21 with IEPs)] times 100.
- C. Percent = [(# of children with IEPs served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements) divided by the (total # of students aged 6 through 21 with IEPs)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Several years ago, Georgia ranked next to last among states in regard to students with disabilities being taught in the general education environment. As part of Georgia's Performance Goals for Students with Disabilities, a statewide goal was created to increase the percentage of time students with disabilities receive instruction in the general education setting with appropriate supports and accommodations. Statewide targets were established for the goal and significant progress has been made since 2000. A combination of initiatives has contributed to this progress. First, attention was given to the importance of data collection and reporting by the local districts. Second, projects like the SPDG LRE project were initiated and refined to support inclusive practices. In addition, every district in Georgia was required to submit a Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (CIMP) plan to improve in this area. Due to these efforts, the data shows significant statewide improvement.

Baseline Data for FFY 2004 (2004-2005):

New Measurement	Georgia
	2004-2005 school year
Removed <21%	51%
21-60%	26%
>60%	21%
Separate Facility	.9%

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Trend data for the last several years indicates that Georgia made significant gains in serving students in the general education settings. Nationally, Georgia compares favorably in educating students, 6-21 years of age, in the least restrictive environment. Significant gains are noted in all areas but most notably in the <21% removed category with corresponding decreases in the percentages of students removed 21-60 % of the day or removed >60% of the day. Georgia continues to be well below national averages in the percentage of students placed in separate schools.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
2005 <i>(2005-2006)</i>	54% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2006 <i>(2006-2007)</i>	57% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2007 <i>(2007-2008)</i>	59% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2008 <i>(2008-2009)</i>	61% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2009 <i>(2009-2010)</i>	63% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2010 <i>(2010-2011)</i>	65% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2011 <i>(2011-2012)</i>	65% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.
2012 <i>(2012-2013)</i>	67% served inside the regular class 80% or more of the day.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
2005	20% served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.

<i>(2005-2006)</i>	
<i>2006 (2006-2007)</i>	<i>19%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.
<i>2007 (2007-2008)</i>	<i>18%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.
<i>2008 (2008-2009)</i>	<i>17%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<i>16%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<i>15%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<i>14%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.
<i>2012 (2012-2013)</i>	<i>13%</i> served inside the regular class less than 40% of the day.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
<i>2005 (2005-2006)</i>	<i>.9%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2006 (2006-2007)</i>	<i>.9%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2007 (2007-2008)</i>	<i>.9%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2008 (2008-2009)</i>	<i>.8%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<i>.8%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<i>.8%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<i>.8%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.
<i>2012 (2012-2013)</i>	<i>.8%</i> served in separate schools, residential facilities, or homebound/hospital placements.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

1) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of

<p>SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>2) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>3) Collaborative Communities (New): The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>4) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>5) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>6) Collaboration with School Improvement and Curriculum: Staff from the Division for Special Education work with other divisions including, individuals from School Improvement and Curriculum, to integrate information about addressing the needs of SWD into varied professional learning and technical support activities. Special education staff participate in professional learning related to the implementation of the Georgia Performance</p>	

Standards/transition to the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS) in critical academic areas , including by not limited to, reading/English language arts, science and mathematics. The Georgia State Board of Education adopted the CCGPS on July 8, 2010. The CCGPS timeline projects classroom implementation during the 2012-2013 school year and a common assessment during the 2014-2015 school year. As a result of these activities, SWD will have access to a more rigorous academic curriculum and will be more likely to graduate from high school. The name of the activity has been changed.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
7) Special Education Newsletter: The newsletter is designed to share tips, information, and updates from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), Division for Special Education Services and Support with teachers in Georgia. The newsletter is written by GaDOE staff and include a monthly submission on behavior interventions and classroom management, topics on curriculum, disabilities, compliance procedures, teacher resources, co-teaching tips, interventions, and many other topics. The newsletter’s first issue was December 2010 and currently has a membership subscription of 6,000.	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
8) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI .	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
9) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .	
Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
10) Focused Monitoring: Focused Monitoring is a process used in general supervision for providing technical assistance to districts based on the data on the Performance Goals and Indicators for SWD. For FY12 (2011-2012 school year) the State determined that the areas to	

<p>provide Focus Monitoring for would be (a) increasing the performance of students with disabilities on statewide assessments when given appropriate accommodations and (b) increasing the percentage of students with disabilities who receive their instruction in the general education setting with appropriate supports and accommodations. The 2011 assessment data for all systems were reviewed and compared to systems with similar size populations of students with disabilities, and ranked within the similar size groups. Those systems with lower performance of students with disabilities in either reading or mathematics, within their respective size group, were selected for Focused Monitoring and provided with technical assistance.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds</p>
<p>11) Least Restrictive Environment Project for Students with Significant Cognitive Disabilities: The Division for Special Education will pilot an LRE Project designed to include students with severe disabilities in general education classrooms for a portion of the school day. The State will contract with a consultant to support the project with the following: a) meeting with all stakeholders to include administrators, teachers, parents and students; b) identifying students to be included; c) identifying possible general education settings; d) observing students and proposed general education settings; e) developing a “Circle of Friends” to facilitate successful inclusion; f) identifying and providing training needs for teachers and support personnel; g) placing students as determined by data collected; h) providing ongoing monthly observations of students in the general education settings and conferencing with teachers and support personnel; and i) reporting data collected from the school year. The data from the project will be used to develop a toolkit to assist schools statewide in including students with severe disabilities in general education classrooms.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>12) The Georgia Learning Resources Systems (GLRS): The GaDOE continues to fund capacity-building grants for the seventeen GLRS centers. Initiatives funded through these grants incorporated professional learning and technical support to enhance instructional programming and student achievement in the critical content areas of mathematics and reading/English language arts. Additional professional learning included co-teaching and differentiation of instruction with support for implementation in the classroom, and implementation of LRE practices. Each GLRS provided technical assistance and training based on the districts’ needs as indicated by their performance on the State Performance Plan targets.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2005 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal and State Funds/Personnel</p>
<p>13) Increased Opportunities for Instruction in LRE: This activity will provided data on instruction in the least restrictive environment as reported by the Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA). The GAA scores include a generalization score that assesses the student’s opportunity to apply the learned skill in other settings. While these students are not typically placed in a general education setting for an entire segment, the data indicates that they are receiving generalization instruction in a variety of settings. This data is not reflected in the LRE data, but is collected as a part of the GAA.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 6- Percent of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attending a:

- A. Regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program; and
- B. Separate special education class, separate school or residential facility.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A))

Measurement:

- A. Percent = [(# of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attending a regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program) divided by the (total # of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs)] times 100.
- B. Percent = [(# of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attending a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility) divided by the (total # of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs)] times 100.

	<i>Baseline Data</i>
<i>FFY 2011 (2011-2012)</i>	A. 46.0% of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attend a regular early childhood program and receive the majority of their special education and related services in the regular early childhood program;
	B. 22.6% of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attend a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Baseline Data for FFY 2011 (2011-2012):

Educational Environment		Number of Children
Row Set (A) CHILDREN ATTENDING A REGULAR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM AT LEAST 10 HRS PER WEEK	(A1)...and RECEIVING the majority of hours of SPECIAL EDUCATION and related SERVICES in the REGULAR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM	7,058
	(A2)...and RECEIVING the majority of hours of SPECIAL EDUCATION and related SERVICES in some OTHER LOCATION	3,713
Row Set (B) CHILDREN ATTENDING A REGULAR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM LESS THAN 10 HRS PER WEEK	(B1)...and RECEIVING the majority of hours of SPECIAL EDUCATION and related SERVICES in the REGULAR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM	557
	(B2)...and RECEIVING the majority of hours of SPECIAL EDUCATION and related SERVICES in some OTHER LOCATION	735
Row Set (C) CHILDREN ATTENDING A SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (NOT in any regular early childhood program)	(C1)...specifically, a SEPARATE SPECIAL EDUCATION CLASS	3,619
	(C2)...specifically, a SEPARATE SCHOOL	114
	(C3)...specifically, a RESIDENTIAL FACILITY	3
Row Set (D) CHILDREN ATTENDING NEITHER A REGULAR EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM NOR A SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (NOT INCLUDED IN ROW SETS A, B, OR C)	(D1)...and RECEIVING the majority of hours of SPECIAL EDUCATION and related SERVICES at HOME	256
	(D2)...and RECEIVING the majority of hours of SPECIAL EDUCATION and related SERVICES at the SERVICE PROVIDER LOCATION or some OTHER LOCATION not in any other category	484
(C) TOTAL (OF ROWS A1 - D2)		16,539

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Data Collection Procedures - The State implemented procedures to ensure that districts submit valid and reliable data on early childhood special education environments.

1. All district data are submitted via secure web portal.
2. All district data must be approved and signed off by the district’s special education director.
3. All district data are based on individual student records.

4. Students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) who receive services through Preschool Special Education are assigned a *Georgia Testing Identification (GTID)* number. The GTID is a unique identification that remains with the student throughout his/her education in Georgia.
5. Districts must submit environment data for students during the annual Cycle 1 FTE count.

	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
FFY 2012 (2012-2013)	A. 47% of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attend a regular early childhood program and receive the majority of their special education and related services in the regular early childhood program;
	B. 21% of children aged 3 through 5 with IEPs attend a separate special education class, separate school or residential facility.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA) SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements,</p>	

and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2011- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to develop a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal and State Funds
<p>7) Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) Training: The State will provide training and technical assistance to the Local Educational Agency (LEA) Special Education Leadership, other district personnel (data administrators, building level administrators, teachers, and parents), early childhood stakeholders from federal and state agencies and private providers who provide direct services or supervise preschool education. The components of the training will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDEA regulations regarding LRE, • GaDOE Environment Codes and the Early Childhood LRE Calculator, • Data Calculations, Reporting, and B6 requirements, and <p>LRE and Environment IEP decision making Best Practices and Tool.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2011- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>8) Environmental Reporting Guidance: The State will provide written guidance for LEAs defining the reporting environment categories, as well as, giving examples. The guide will be reviewed annually via the GaDOE data meetings with school districts and preschool special education consortiums. The guidance document will be available on the GaDOE website.</p>	

Timelines: FFY 2011- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
9) Environment Data Collection Calculator: The State will develop a calculator tool to assist LEAs in collecting their early childhood environment data, as well as assist them in determining L.R.E. A “How to” tutorial will be developed to guide LEAs in the use the tool”. The tool will be updated on an as needed basis.	
Timelines: FFY 2011- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 7- Percent of preschool children with IEPs who demonstrate improved:

- A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);
- B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/ communication and early literacy); and
- C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.

(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(A))

Measurement:

Outcomes:

- a. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);
- B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy); and
- C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.

Progress categories for A, B and C:

- a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning = [(# of preschool children who did not improve functioning) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.
- b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.
- c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it = [(# of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.
- d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.
- e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of preschool children with IEPs assessed)] times 100.

Summary Statements for Each of the Three Outcomes:

Summary Statement 1: Of those preschool children who entered the preschool program below age expectations in each Outcome, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program.

Measurement for Summary Statement 1:

Percent = # of preschool children reported in progress category (c) plus # of preschool children reported in category (d) divided by [# of preschool children reported in progress category (a) plus # of preschool children reported in progress category (b) plus # of preschool children reported in progress category (c) plus # of preschool children reported in progress category (d)] times 100.

Summary Statement 2: The percent of preschool children who were functioning within age expectations in each Outcome by the time they turned 6 years of age or exited the program.

Measurement for Summary Statement 2: Percent = # of preschool children reported in progress category (d) plus [# of preschool children reported in progress category (e) divided by the total # of preschool children reported in progress categories (a) + (b) + (c) + (d) + (e)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Data Collection Procedures - The State implemented procedures to ensure that districts submit valid and reliable progress data.

1. All district data are submitted via secure web portal.
2. All district data must be approved and signed off by the district's special education director.
3. All district data are submitted at the individual student level.
4. Students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) who receive services through Preschool Special Education are assigned a *Georgia Testing Identification* (GTID) number. The GTID is a unique identification that remains with the student throughout his/her education in Georgia.
5. Districts must enter data for students upon entry to preschool, and exit data by the 6th birthday or before, whichever is appropriate.
6. Data sources used to determine a student's status at entrance and progress at exit must be documented in the Preschool Assessment Data warehouse on the portal.

Definition of Exit - The State reviewed the Early Childhood Outcomes Center's (ECO) criteria for outcome ratings and adapted the definition under guidance from our stakeholders ["Definition for Outcome Ratings," page 5 of Instructions for Completing the Child Outcomes Summary Form, revised 11/6/2006] as Georgia's definition for comparable to same aged peers. The Georgia definition for comparable to same age peers is below:

- Child shows functioning expected for his or her age in all or almost all everyday situations that are part of the child’s life. Functioning is considered appropriate for his or her age.
- No one has any concerns about the child’s functioning in this outcome area.
- Child’s functioning generally is considered appropriate for his or her age but there are some concerns about the child’s functioning in this outcome area. These concerns may be substantial enough to suggest monitoring or possible additional support.
- Although age-appropriate, the child’s functioning may border on not keeping pace with age expectations.

Additionally, the State defined the 4 remaining exit measurements using ECO’s definitions for Outcome Ratings. The improvement activities are below.

Baseline Data for FFY 2008:

a. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships):	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning	108	2.7%
b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	582	14.7%
c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	1,006	25.4%
d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	509	12.9%
e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	1,748	44.2%
Total	N= 3,953	100%
1. Of those children who entered the program below age expectations in positive social emotional skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in positive social emotional skills by the time they exited.		68.7%
2. Percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in positive social emotional skills, by the time they exited.		57.1%
b. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy):	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning	114	2.9%
b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	1066	27%

c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	1789	45.3%
d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	297	7.5%
e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	686	17.4%
Total	N= 3952	100%
1. Of those children who entered the program below age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in acquiring and using knowledge and skills by the time they exited.		63.9%
2. Percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, by the time they exited.		24.9%
C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs:	Number of children	% of children
a. Percent of preschool children who did not improve functioning	84	2.1%
b. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers	462	11.7%
c. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach	810	20.5%
d. Percent of preschool children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers	540	13.7%
e. Percent of preschool children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers	2055	52%
Total	N= 3951	100%
1. Of those children who entered the program below age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in taking appropriate action to meet needs by the time they exited.		71.2%
2. Percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, by the time they exited.		65.7%

Discussion of Baseline Data:

During FFY 2008, the State reported exit data for 3,953 children who had both criteria: (1) entry and exit data and (2) participation in Preschool Special Education for 6-12 months. Typically, these children entered Preschool Special Education between 3-5 ½ years of age. Additionally, the children met at least one of the following definitions of “exit.”

- Child turned age six during the 2008-2009 school year
- Child no longer required Preschool Special Education services during the 2008-2009 school year

- Child withdrew from all public schools in Georgia during the 2008-2009 school year

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
	<i>Outcome #1: (Positive Social-Emotional Skills)</i>
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 70% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in positive social emotional skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in positive social emotional skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 59% of children who were functioning within age expectations in positive social emotional skills, by the time they exited.</p>
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 72% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in positive social emotional skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in positive social emotional skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 61 % of children who were functioning within age expectations in positive social emotional skills, by the time they exited.</p>
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 73% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in positive social emotional skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in positive social emotional skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 62% of children who were functioning within age expectations in positive social emotional skills, by the time they exited.</p>
<i>2012 (2012-2013)</i>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 74% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in positive social emotional skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in positive social emotional skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 63% of children who were functioning within age expectations in positive social emotional skills, by the time they exited.</p>
	<i>Outcome #2: (Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills)</i>

<p>2009-2010</p>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 66% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in acquiring and using knowledge and skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 27% of children who were functioning within age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, by the time they exited.</p>
<p>2010-2011</p>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 68% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in acquiring and using knowledge and skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 29% of children who were functioning within age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, by the time they exited.</p>
<p>2011 (2011-2012)</p>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 69% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in acquiring and using knowledge and skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 30% of children who were functioning within age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, by the time they exited.</p>
<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 70% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth in acquiring and using knowledge and skills by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 31% of children who were functioning within age expectations in acquiring and using knowledge and skills, by the time they exited.</p>
	<p><i>Outcome 3: (Appropriate Behaviors)</i></p>
<p>2009-2010</p>	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 73% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth taking appropriate action to meet needs by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 68% of children who were functioning within age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, by the time they exited.</p>

	<i>Outcome 3: (Appropriate Behaviors)</i>
2010-2011	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 75% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth taking appropriate action to meet needs by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 70% of children who were functioning within age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, by the time they exited.</p>
2011 (2011-2012)	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 76% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth taking appropriate action to meet needs by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 71% of children who were functioning within age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, by the time they exited.</p>
2012 (2012-2013)	<p><i>(Summary Statement 1)</i> 77% of those children who entered the program below age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, the percent that substantially increased their rate of growth taking appropriate action to meet needs by the time they exited.</p> <p><i>(Summary Statement 2)</i> 72% of children who were functioning within age expectations in taking appropriate action to meet needs, by the time they exited.</p>

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p><i>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP):</i> GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
<i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2010- FFY 2012	<i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p><i>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA):</i> SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide</p>	

feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
3) Division for Special Education Communication (New): The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
7) Data Warehouse Technical Revisions: A new data reporting system has been created. The new application is a replication of the Early Childhood Outcomes (ECO) calculator. Submission of data will still be securely submitted via GaDOE portal and will continue to require the Special Education Director to sign-off on the content.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
8) Preschool Outcomes Procedures: The State will provide training and technical assistance to special education directors on preschool exiting and on how to use the database. School districts will receive ongoing technical assistance via conference calls, on site visits, local district meetings and	

webinars on accurate progress reporting and on appropriate methods of determining progress.	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
9) Standards-Based Instruction Training: The State will collaborate with the Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL) to provide training on the Georgia Early Learning Standards, Georgia Pre-K Standards, and assessments to significantly increase standards-based instruction in special education preschool settings and for all preschool students, wherever they receive services.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: State and Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
10) Work Sampling System: Districts will significantly increase the use of standards-based instruction in special education preschool settings by learning and implementing the “Work Sampling System.” The State would like to increase the number of districts in the pilot annually.	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
11) Developmentally Appropriate Practices: Districts will significantly improve the quality of instruction in special education preschool settings by utilizing developmentally appropriate practices (DAP).	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: FAPE in the LRE

Indicator 8- Percent of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A))

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of respondent parents who report schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities) divided by the (total # of respondent parents of children with disabilities)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Baseline data was collected during the 2005-2006 school year for Indicator 8: Parent Involvement. The State utilized the survey developed and validated by the National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM) to determine the percentage of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities. The Research and Evaluation Unit of the state assisted in the development of the sampling plan. In 2005-2006, The State Advisory Panel (SAP) recommended that the baseline data collection process afford every parent in every district the opportunity to complete the survey. The broad initial implementation allowed all parents to be included in state baseline data. In addition, it allowed each district to evaluate future parent involvement against district specific baseline data as well as state level parent involvement. Data on parent involvement are included in each district's profile. (Approximately 195,000 English and 20,000 Spanish paper-based surveys were distributed across 184 school districts. The overall return rate was 7.37%, with 13,716 paper-based and 654 web-based surveys submitted. This return rate is slightly higher than the 7.09% return rate resulting from a parent survey distributed to 15,000 parents of children with disabilities in 2004-2005 as part of our focused monitoring efforts.)

In 2006-2007, the sampling plan included approximately 1/5 of districts, with every district over 50,000 (five districts in 05-06) represented annually. The return rate was 11.1 percent with 5,677 returned from 51,255 distributed in the sampling. By 2011, all districts will have been surveyed again. The sampling process will allow all districts to participate twice in the survey data collection by the 2010-11 school year.

Sampling Process

In FY 2006, the State implemented a stratified, random, cluster sampling method to ensure the sample was representative of Georgia’s special education student population. The sampling occurred at the school level. The goal of the sampling method was to place every school in Georgia in one of five equivalent Yearly Sample Groups (YSG). Each year, all the schools in a given YSG will be selected for the sample. The following steps outline how the YSGs are determined:

Steps in the sampling process:

1. A data file with the following elements will be produced:
 - a. school name and code
 - b. district name and code
 - c. district size indicator: unique indicator for each school district with a total enrollment $\geq 50,000$
 - d. school type: elementary, middle, or high
 - e. special education student enrollment
 - f. percent economically disadvantaged (ED): defined as percent of students who qualify for free/reduced price lunch.
 - g. percent ethnic minority: defined as percent of non-white students
2. Schools are assigned a district size indicator. For example, a code of 1 is given to the first large district, 2 for the second and so forth. Schools that do not come from a district with 50,000 or more students are assigned a code of zero.
3. Schools are also assigned a value to indicate one of three school type groups: elementary (1), middle (2), and high school (3). Elementary schools are those that include grades K-5, middle schools include grades 6-8, and high schools include grades 9-12. If a school does not fall into one of the above grade ranges, it will be placed in the school type category that most closely matches (e.g., a school covering 6-9 would be categorized as a middle school). Schools that cannot be categorized in such a manner will be randomly assigned a group (e.g., a school covering grades K-12).
4. A random number is generated for all schools, and the list is resorted in descending order by the following order of precedence: district size indicator, school type indicator, enrollment, percent ED, percent minority, and random number.
5. Using the school list ordered as described in step 4, all schools are assigned an YSG group of 1-5 based on the order they appear in the list. That is, every fifth school will be in the same YSG.

This will ensure all the large districts are represented in each YSG. It will also ensure that elementary, middle, and high schools are equally distributed among the YSGs. Finally, each YSG should be as similar as possible with respect to the sample size and representation on the demographic indicators described above.

6. The last step in the process is to verify the sample. Verification will involve at a minimum the following.
 - a. First, each YSG will be reviewed to make sure all districts of 50,000 or more are in each YSG. This should be the case as long as each large district has at least five schools. Initial review of the data shows this to be the case.
 - b. Second, each YSG will be evaluated to ensure that it is comparable to the state population on ED and percent minority. A 5% rule will be used to evaluate comparability. That is, the percent ED and percent minority in each YSG should differ from the state by no more than 5%. If differences are >5%, the sample will be adjusted to correct for this. YSG adjustments will follow this process:
 - i. The school with the highest percentage on the category being adjusted will be moved from the YSG that is highest on that indicator to the YSG that is lowest and vice versa. This will continue until all YSGs are within 5% or as close as possible.
 - ii. Adjustments will be made in such a manner as to ensure that each YSG retains representation of districts with 50,000 or more students.
 - c. Each YSG will be checked to ensure all disability types are represented. If any disability type is not represented in YSG, the sample will be adjusted as described above.
 - d. When districts do not return an appropriate sample size of their survey, the State and contractor will contact them so that further surveys can be requested.
 - e. The number of surveys distributed annually will allow each district to be reported at least once after the first year, and all districts over 50,000 students will be reported annually. The selection will also allow a representative sample of the state annually so that the state data may be reported annually as required.

For the FFY 2011 and FFY 2012 surveys, the State will continue with the sampling plan began for year 1 and 2 in the original SPP that included approximately 1/5 of districts, with every district over 50,000 (five districts in 05-06) represented annually.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005:

FY06 data showed a decrease in respondents reporting satisfaction with parent involvement to 30 percent with a survey return rate of 11.1% or 5,677 surveys returned when compared to the baseline of 32% in parent respondents with a child receiving special education services reporting that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

The survey consisted of 95 content items and five demographic items that were divided into four scales as follows: Scale 1- Schools’ Efforts to Partner with Parents (items 1-25), Scale 2 - Quality of Services (items 26-50), Scale 3 - Impact of Special Education Services on Your Family (items 51-72), and Scale 4 - Parent Participation (items 73-95). For each survey respondent, a score between 1 and 6 is calculated for each of these four scales. Scores are calculated by summing the response choices, which range from 1-6 (1= Very Strongly Disagree/ Never and 6= Very Strongly Agree/Always), for each scale and dividing by the number of responses, thus calculating a mean score for each of the scales. If the mean score is 5 or above, then the respondent is determined to have either a strong level of satisfaction (Scales 1-3) or a high level of parent participation (Scale 4 only). The number of parents with a score of 5 or above is then divided by the total number of parents with a score (for the specific scale) to determine the relevant scale-level percentage.

The first scale, Schools’ Efforts to Partner with Parents, is the one used to calculate the standard for this indicator. Overall, Georgia has a substantial number of school districts serving small populations of students with disabilities. A relatively high proportion of smaller districts had low numbers of surveys returned. For example, about 40% of all districts had fewer than 25 surveys returned. Over 70% of the districts with less than 25 responses had lower return rates than the state average of 7.37%. Reviewing the items in the scale (based on the calibration), Georgia is focusing on several areas to improve results, including involving more parents traditionally not involved in the school and building parent leadership among families raising children at risk.

Georgia again received many comments on the survey indicating that it was much too long and tedious to complete. Those comments were on the completed surveys and in feedback from special education directors. It is expected that many other surveys were not completed due to the length of the survey. The FY 2006 surveys arrived to families in a timelier manner than the previous year, but this did not seem to impact the outcome. The surveys were distributed to districts in February, with due dates by the end of March.

Extension of Sampling Process from FFY2011 through FFY 2012:

The State will continue with the sampling plan beginning for year 1 and 2 in the original SPP that included approximately 1/5 of districts, with every district over 50,000 (five districts in 05-06) represented annually in the sample.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
2006 <i>(2006-2007)</i>	34% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2007 <i>(2007-2008)</i>	36% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2008 <i>(2008-2009)</i>	36% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving

	services and results for children with disabilities.
2009 <i>(2009-2010)</i>	38% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2010 <i>(2010-2011)</i>	40% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2011 <i>(2011-2012)</i>	42% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.
2012 <i>(2012-2013)</i>	44% of parents with a child receiving special education services who report that schools facilitated parent involvement as a means of improving services and results for children with disabilities.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and</p>	

<p>resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Parent Training: In collaboration with the Parent Training Information Center (PTI)/Parent to Parent of Georgia, information about parent’s rights was distributed to pediatricians’ offices, clinics, and other locations frequented by parents. The Parents Rights forms provide information on obtaining the brochure on dispute resolution, as well as the location of the website where the information is accessible.</p>	

Timelines: FFY 2009- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>9) Parent Mentor Partnership: Parent Mentor Partnership (PMP) will target the “parent involvement” indicator as one of its Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (CIMP) indicators and will use the surveys collection as a major activity with local school districts. Acting on national research on the significant impact families can make on achievement outcomes, Parent Mentors work to build collaborations between teachers and parents with the assistance of Title 1 Family Engagement Coordinators and middle and high school Graduation Coaches (in districts that have them). Today, the Georgia Parent Mentor Partnership (PMP) is a national model for family engagement by training administrators and parents of students with disabilities to lead initiatives collectively that increase family capacity to increase achievement of students at risk, particularly those with disabilities. Parent mentors will complete data forms to guide their work in the districts. Mentors will chose a focus based on district initiatives as they pertain to the SPP Indicators. All mentors will focus on initiatives that will improve Parent Survey data. A website has been launched with a new design and focus. The website contains stories of success, resources and leadership opportunities in the work of family, school, and community partnerships. It will provide resources and best practices for parents, educators, and administrators. Links to the Division for Special Education website will provide parents with ease of access to state information, the parent survey, and other achievement links for the State.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel; Local Funds
<p>10) Parent Mentor and PTI Collaboration: Parent Mentors and the PTI will develop a set of statewide activities in collaboration with the State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG) programs to make schools more “welcoming” to typically “isolated” families as a way to involve more parents in the educational process.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel; Local Funds
<p>11) Use of Community Resources: Districts and parent mentors will use community-based resources such as local Parent Teacher Associations, Navigator Teams, and Parent to Parent of Georgia (The Parent Training Information Center) to facilitate the return of the surveys. Parent mentors will target getting parent surveys back to the schools and will continue its work on making schools more “welcoming” to families who traditionally are not engaged in the education of their children. The parent mentors will develop best practices for increasing attendance at Individualized Education Program (IEP) meetings as another marker for family satisfaction and engagement.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>12) Focused Monitoring and Parent Partnership: Parents receive training by the Division for Special Education to serve on Focused Monitoring teams designed to address achievement and performance of students with disabilities. Parents serve on teams to facilitate parent involvement in districts. During the visits, parents conduct phone interviews and host parent meetings to get input on how the district can improve collaboration between the school and parents. The new name of the activity will be changed from Focused Monitoring and Parent Engagement Specialist Partnership to reflect the partnership that the Division has with parents.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources : Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>13) Parent Teacher Association (PTA) State Collaboration: The State will target districts with low parent involvement and partner with the PTA to develop a plan within targeted districts for</p>	

building parent engagement. The activity has a name change from Building Successful Partnerships Collaboration.	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
14) Georgia Parent Leadership Coalition (PLC): This collaboration of 12 statewide family advocacy and educational groups work together to coordinate information and resources. They use their vast network of families, educators, and community members to deliver information to parents on the local level. This project will expand its collaborative work to include additional organizations and state agencies in its effort to share services and work together on family engagement efforts.	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
15) Circles of Adults Focusing on Education (C.A.F.E.) DIALOGUES: Providing technical assistance to schools and parents in a model that creates problem-solving teams for families and educators. Training videos were developed as a collaborative activity between the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Public Broadcasting. C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES meet regularly and work on solving a problem within the school community. The GraduateFIRST Project will collaborate with Parent Mentors to develop and implement Mini C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES that focus on dropout prevention for the project’s cohort schools. Mini C.A.F.E. DIALOGUES will have a six month timeline to complete desired outcomes.	
Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
16) 360 Degree Family Engagement: By using the most recent research, tools and strategies for successfully wrapping school, home, and community engagement around student achievement outcomes, the Division for Special Education collaborated with the State’s Title 1 Parent Involvement and the Division for Early Childhood and Learning state pre-k office to create the 360-Degree Family Engagement four-part webinar module and an array of measuring and planning tools. 306-Degree Family Engagement delivers a comprehensive way to plan family engagement activities in a sustainable, effective method and guides the local collaborative teams in the consistent targeting of measurable outcomes by relying on guidance from Family Engagement Standards and Factors.	
Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Disproportionality
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Indicator 9- Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))

Measurement:

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100.
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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The State made its determination for the percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification based on the subset of districts identified as having significant disproportionality for the Identification of All Disabilities. Significant disproportionality is identified by using an “N” Size of 10 and the Weighted Risk Ratio 3.0 and above as defined by the Office of Special Education Programs/Westat (OSEP/WESTAT) applied to district level data collected for Table 1 of the Federal Data Report – Report of Children with Disabilities Receiving Special Education under Part B.

Significantly disproportionate districts **MUST** complete the following tasks: (1) review and, if appropriate, revise policies, practices, and procedures to ensure compliance with Federal IDEA; (2) reserve the maximum amount of funds under Section 613(f) to provide comprehensive coordinated Early Intervening Services (EIS), particularly to serve children in those groups that are significantly overidentified under Section 618(d)(1); and (3) publicly report on the revision of policies, practices, and procedures described under Section 618(d)(1)(A). During the FFY 2005 SPP, the State included information about directing districts with significant disproportionality to spend funds for EIS only after reviewing their policies, practices, and procedures. This practice represented noncompliance. At present, Georgia requires every district to reserve the maximum amount for EIS, regardless of the review of their policies, practices, and procedures. The previously identified noncompliance has been corrected.

The State provided for a review of policies, practices, and procedures by administering a Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol, which was developed in collaboration with broad stakeholders input. While carefully considering the subset of districts that were significantly disproportionate for the Identification of All Disabilities, the State made a determination based upon appropriate implementation of policies, practices, and procedures (Student Support Team/Special Education

Identification and Evaluation processes) as to whether or not the disproportionate representation was the result of inappropriate identification.

Baseline Data FFY 2005:

In the state of Georgia, 0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services are the result of inappropriate identification.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Baseline data was collected during the December 1, 2005 Federal Child Count Data, which indicated that *no district (0%)* in Georgia had significant disproportionality for the Identification of All Disabilities. Consequently, the goal of no districts (**0%**) with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that are the result of inappropriate identification was met during the baseline year.

To verify the accuracy of this data, two other data sources were consulted. According to the 2006 OSEP/WESTAT publication *Overlapping Part B & Part C Data Profiles*, 8.64% of Georgia's age 6-21 population was being served under Part B, IDEA in December 2005. This is calculated using the overall census population for this age group.

Data from the Governor's Office of Student Achievement (GOSA) indicates that for the 2004-2005 school year, 12.2 % of students enrolled in Georgia's public schools, kindergarten through twelfth grade, were identified and received services as students with disabilities under IDEA, Part B. For the 2005-2006 school year, this dropped to 11.9 %, which indicates that the overall rate for identification is dropping.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
2006 <i>(2006-2007)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2007 <i>(2007-2008)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2008 <i>(2008-2009)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2009 <i>(2009-2010)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2010 <i>(2010-2011)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2011 <i>(2011-2012)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2012 <i>(2012-2013)</i>	<i>0%</i> of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

1) Review of Policies, Practices, and Procedures: Based on annually reported data, the State must identify districts as having significant discrepancy and/or disproportionate representation. In addition to the identification, the state must provide a review of policies, procedures and practices relating to these areas. Georgia conducts this review by administering the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol and conducting a review of data and documentation.

The districts must attend a Disproportionality Forum in which the State verifies the information and determine either a compliance or noncompliance status. All districts identified as having noncompliance must timely correct the citings as soon as possible but no later than one year from the notification. To support this timely correction, districts develop Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) that are approved by state-level personnel. Districts must attach the CAP to the Consolidated Application.

The State (1) requires the districts to change policies, procedures and practices that contributed to or resulted in noncompliance; (2) determines that each district was correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements(s) for which they were found noncompliant; and (3) ensures that

<p>each individual case of noncompliance was corrected, unless the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the district, pursuant to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Memorandum 09-02. Correction of noncompliance for these districts will be reported in the next Annual Performance Report.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>2) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>3) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>4) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for</p>	

<p>approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Collaboration with School Improvement and Curriculum: Staff from the Division for Special Education Services and Supports will work with individuals from School Improvement and Curriculum to integrate information about addressing the needs of struggling students into many professional learning and technical support activities implemented by these divisions. Therefore, educators will have information that will assist them in addressing the needs of struggling students in the general education class and, as a result, should decrease the number of students referred to special education. During the baseline year (FFY 2007), the State developed a process by which appropriate educators collaborated about meeting the needs of all students (e.g., curriculum, instruction, assessment, and interventions). The Division for Special Education has actively participated with the committee and has made necessary recommendations to improve Georgia’s disproportionate representation data. Division staff members will participate on the state’s RTI Committee and provide professional development activities to include Positive Behavior Intervention Support Training, the Student Support Team Association for Georgia Educators (SSTAGE) Conference Training, and Title 1 Conference Training.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) Disproportionality Stakeholders’ Committee: The State will convene a stakeholder group to review and discuss the issues surrounding disproportionate representation for students with disabilities based on race and ethnicity. The goal is to incorporate stakeholder input into current practices to eliminate disproportionate representation in the state and to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The stakeholder meeting will convene several times a year to address the State’s processes for identifying districts with disproportionate representation, making determinations of noncompliance, and providing technical assistance for appropriate districts. The committee will include a group representing special educators, school administrators, data managers, statisticians, agency representatives and parents. In addition to the stakeholder group, the State will use federal and regional resources (e.g., Office of Special Education Programs, Westat, Southeast Regional Resource Center, etc.) to provide guidance to the group.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>10) Disproportionality Forum: The State provided technical assistance for local districts during disproportionality forums. All districts identified as having disproportionate representation</p>	

and/or significant discrepancy are required to convene a team to complete the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol. At an onsite forum, the State reviews data and documentation to support compliant policies, procedures and practices related to the disproportionate representation. In addition to the review, the State provided onsite technical assistance to support local districts’ implementation of compliant practices. Based on the review of policies, procedures, and practices, the State implements the following action steps:

1. Identified districts that had noncompliance
2. Notified the local district superintendent and special education director of the noncompliance finding
3. Analyzed the level and nature of the noncompliance in order to classify districts as state- or district-led
 - a. State-led required the GaDOE to direct the local corrective action process and provide technical assistance (root cause analysis) to help the district determine the root cause of the issue and assist the district in the development of a corrective action plan
 - b. District-led required the local districts to identify the root cause and direct the corrective action process with minimal involvement from the State.

Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012

Resources: Federal and State Funds

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Disproportionality
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Indicator 10- Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))

Measurement:

Percent = [(# of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification) divided by the (# of districts in the State)] times 100.
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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The State made its determination for the percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification based on the subset of districts identified as having significant disproportionality for the identification of children as children with disabilities in accordance with a particular impairment described in Section 602(3). Significant disproportionality is identified by using an “N” Size of 10 and the Weighted Risk Ratio 3.0 and above as defined by the Office of Special Education Programs/Westat (OSEP/WESTAT) applied to district level data collected for Table 1 of the Federal Data Report – Report of Children with Disabilities Receiving Special Education under Part B.

Significantly disproportionate districts **MUST** complete the following tasks: (1) review and, if appropriate, revise policies, practices, and procedures to ensure compliance with Federal IDEA; (2) reserve the maximum amount of funds under Section 613(f) to provide comprehensive coordinated Early Intervening Services (EIS), particularly to serve children in those groups that are significantly overidentified under Section 618(d)(1); and (3) publicly report on the revision of policies, practices, and procedures described under Section 618(d)(1)(A). During the FFY 2005 SPP, the State included information about directing districts with significant disproportionality to spend funds for EIS only after reviewing their policies, practices, and procedures. This practice represented noncompliance. At present, Georgia requires every district to reserve the maximum amount for early intervening services, regardless of the review of their policies, practices, and procedures. The previously identified noncompliance has been corrected.

The State provided for a review of policies, practices, and procedures by administering a Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol, which was developed in collaboration with broad stakeholders input. While carefully considering the subset of districts that were significantly disproportionate for the identification of students with disabilities by disability categories, the State made a

determination based upon appropriate implementation of policies, practices, and procedures (Student Support Team/Special Education Identification and Evaluation processes) as to whether or not the disproportionate representation was the result of inappropriate identification.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005:

The State determined that 5.98% or 11/184 districts had disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that are the result of inappropriate identification. The target of no districts (0%) with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification was not met during the baseline year.

Table 1. Disproportionate Representation due to Inappropriate Identification of Racial & Ethnic Groups for Specific Categories

	Black	White	Alaskan/ American Indian	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Hispanic	Multi- Racial
Intellectual Disabilities	7	0	0	0	0	0
Emotional/Behavioral Disorders	2	0	0	0	0	0
Other Health Impaired	0	1	0	0	0	0
Specific Learning Disabilities	1	0	0	0	0	0
Speech/Language Impairment	0	0	0	0	0	0
Autism	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	1	0	0	0	0

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Baseline data was collected during the December 1, 2005 Federal Child Count Data, which indicated that 91/184 districts (49.46%) in Georgia had significant disproportionality for the Identification of Students with Disabilities by specific disability categories. All significantly disproportionate districts were required to complete the following tasks: (1) Provide EIS for at-risk students; (2) Review, and revise, if needed, policies, practices, and procedures; and (3) Publicly report revisions to the policies, practices, and procedures.

Out of the 91 districts identified as having significant disproportionality, the State determined that 11 districts had disproportionate representation due to inappropriate identification based upon a review of policies, practices, and procedures. While overrepresentation of minorities in special education is not an issue when reviewing the weighted risk ratios for special education, it is of concern when viewing data related to specific areas of disability. Slightly more than 25%

of Georgia school districts had weighted risk ratios between 3.0 and 3.99 in the identification rates for one or more racial/ethnic group in one or more area of disability. Slightly more than 23% had weighted risk ratios of 4.0 or greater for one or more racial/ethnic group in one or more area of disability.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
2006 <i>(2006-2007)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2007 <i>(2007-2008)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2008 <i>(2008-2009)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2009 <i>(2009-2010)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2010 <i>(2010-2011)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2011 <i>(2011-2012)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.
2012 <i>(2012-2013)</i>	0% of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in specific disability categories that is the result of inappropriate identification.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The</p>	

SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
7) Review of Policies, Practices, and Procedures: Based on annually reported data, the State must identify districts as having significant discrepancy and/or disproportionate representation. In addition to the identification, the state must provide a review of policies, procedures and practices relating to these areas. Georgia conducts this review by administering the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol and conducting a review of data and documentation.	
The districts must attend a Disproportionality Forum in which the State verifies the information	

and determine either a compliance or noncompliance status. All districts identified as having noncompliance must timely correct the citations as soon as possible but no later than one year from the notification. To support this timely correction, districts develop Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) that are approved by state-level personnel. Districts must attach the CAP to the Consolidated Application.

The State (1) requires the districts to change policies, procedures and practices that contributed to or resulted in noncompliance; (2) determines that each district was correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements(s) for which they were found noncompliant; and (3) ensures that each individual case of noncompliance was corrected, unless the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the district, pursuant to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Memorandum 09-02. Correction of noncompliance for these districts will be reported in the next Annual Performance Report.

Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
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8) Collaboration with School Improvement and Curriculum: Staff from the Division for Special Education Services and Supports will work with individuals from School Improvement and Curriculum to integrate information about addressing the needs of struggling students into many professional learning and technical support activities implemented by these divisions. Therefore, educators will have information that will assist them in addressing the needs of struggling students in the general education class and, as a result, should decrease the number of students referred to special education.

Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
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9) Disproportionality Stakeholders' Committee: The State will convene a stakeholder group to review and discuss the issues surrounding disproportionate representation of students with disabilities based on race and ethnicity. The goal is to incorporate stakeholder input into current practices to eliminate disproportionate representation in the state and to ensure compliance with federal regulations. The stakeholder meeting will convene several times a year to address the State's processes for identifying districts with disproportionate representation, making determinations of noncompliance, and providing technical assistance for appropriate districts. The committee will include a group representing special educators, school administrators, data managers, statisticians, agency representatives, and parents. In addition to the stakeholder group, the State will use federal and regional resources (e.g., Office of Special Education Programs, Westat, Southeast Regional Resource Center, etc.) to provide guidance to the group.

Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
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10) Disproportionality Forum: The State provided technical assistance for local districts during disproportionality forums. All districts identified as having disproportionate representation and/or significant discrepancy are required to convene a team to complete the Disproportionality Self-Assessment Monitoring Protocol. At an onsite forum, the State reviews data and documentation to support compliant policies, procedures and practices related to the disproportionate representation. In addition to the review, the State provided onsite technical assistance to support local districts' implementation of compliant practices. Based on the review of policies, procedures, and practices, the State implements the following action steps:

1. Identified districts that had noncompliance
2. Notified the local district superintendent and special education director of the noncompliance finding

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| <p>3. Analyzed the level and nature of the noncompliance in order to classify districts as state- or district-led</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. State-led required the GaDOE to direct the local corrective action process and provide technical assistance (root cause analysis) to help the district determine the root cause of the issue and assist the district in the development of a corrective action planb. District-led required the local districts to identify the root cause and direct the corrective action process with minimal involvement from the State. |
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Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012

Resources: Federal and State Funds

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / Child Find

Indicator 11- Percent of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))

<p>Measurement:</p> <p>a. # of children for whom parental consent to evaluate was received.</p> <p>b. # of children whose evaluations were completed within 60 days (or State-established timeline).</p> <p>Account for children included in a but not included in b. Indicate the range of days beyond the timeline when the evaluation was completed and any reasons for the delays.</p> <p>Percent = [(b) divided by (a)] times 100.</p>
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Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Baseline data for this indicator was collected during FFY 2005.

Since FFY 2001, Georgia's established timeline for completion of evaluations has been 60 days from receipt of parental consent for evaluation.

Local Educational Agencies (LEA) were required to track initial timeline data monthly during FFY 2005. Electronic and hard copies of sample forms were provided and recommended for use by LEAs that had not already developed an accurate monthly tracking mechanism. These tracking logs assist LEAs in identifying and correcting problems throughout the school year. LEAs were then required to compile monthly data and submit an annual Timeline Summary Report to the State by July 1, 2006. Data regarding private school evaluations and eligibility determinations conducted by the district were included in this report.

Overview of Issue/Description of Process (continued):

Every Georgia LEA was required to submit to the State the total number of initial referrals completed from July 1, 2005 through June 30, 2006. Of those completed, the following information was required:

- The number of initial referrals completed and determined eligible for special education services within the 60-day timeline.
- The number of initial referrals completed and determined eligible after the 60-day timeline.

- The number of initial referrals completed and determined ineligible within the-60 day timeline.
- The number of initial referrals completed and determined ineligible after the 60-day timeline.

The percentages of eligible and ineligible students completed within the 60-day timeline were calculated automatically and inserted on the Timeline Summary Report provided by the Division for Special Education. Of those referrals completed late (both eligible and ineligible), the range of days late was reported by the districts, then automatically calculated and inserted on the report form. When the timeline documentation reveals that a local district has overdue evaluations, the State works with the district to identify barriers; and the district must submit a corrective action plan.

Data verification reviews are conducted in instances when Timeline Summary Reports indicate inaccurate data. Data verification reviews are also conducted randomly and if Formal Complaint inquiries warrant. The State verifies that compliance has been achieved within one year.

Sanctions occur for districts out of compliance or if the district is unable to verify information submitted to the Division for Special Education. As the Georgia State Student Information System (GSSIS) becomes fully operational, the need for districts to submit timeline reports will be minimized. The State will have the ability to secure timeline data directly from GSSIS. The 60-day completion of evaluations will be directly pulled from the student record system.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005: Data for FFY 05 indicate that 85.5% of children with parental consent to evaluate who were evaluated had an eligibility determined within 60 days. The actual numbers are as follows:

- a. The number of students for whom parental consent to evaluate was received is 40,417.
- b. The number of students determined not eligible whose evaluations and eligibility determinations were completed within 60 days is 7,131 (17.6%).
- c. The number of students determined eligible whose evaluations and eligibility determinations were completed within 60 days is 27,554 (68.2%).

Evaluations and eligibility determinations for 5,732 students were not completed within 60 days. This number represents 14.2% of eligibility determinations completed.

- 1,931 eligibility determinations were completed 1-10 days after 60 days.
- 1,708 eligibility determinations were completed 11-30 days after 60 days.
- 972 eligibility determinations were completed 31-60 days after 60 days.
- 1,121 eligibility determinations were completed 60+ days after 60 days.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

The State completed 85.5% of evaluations in a timely manner. The analysis of the delays includes the following reasons:

- Student delays (excessive absences, withdrawal and reenrollment),
- Parent delays (canceling meetings, not providing relevant information in a timely manner,
- Teacher/evaluator delays (teachers not following through, lack of psychologists, diagnosticians, or speech-language therapists), and
- System errors (no tracking system in place, errors in tracking, error in policies and procedures).

An analysis by district shows that 22% (40) of districts were 100% compliant with meeting timelines. Another 46% (82) of districts were 90% compliant or higher, resulting in 68% of districts compliant at 90% or higher. Only 6% (12) of districts were below 70 % compliant.

All LEAs not 100% compliant were required to examine their policies, practices, and procedures in order to reduce barriers to meeting timelines. In addition, they submitted a plan for becoming compliant. District liaisons and the state timelines facilitator will continue to provide technical assistance to districts that are not compliant.

The area showing greatest need for improvement is those that were completed more than 60 days beyond the timeline. Although LEAs submitted reasons why eligibility determinations were so far beyond the deadline, these should be rare exceptions, and not 1,152 cases. All districts have been targeted for direct intervention.

<i>FFY</i>	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2006 <i>(2006-2007)</i>	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.
2007 <i>(2007-2008)</i>	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.
2008 <i>(2008-2009)</i>	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.
2009 <i>(2009-2010)</i>	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.
2010 <i>(2010-2011)</i>	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that

	timeframe.
2011 (2011-2012)	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.
2012 (2012-2013)	100% of children who were evaluated within 60 days of receiving parental consent for initial evaluation or, if the State establishes a timeframe within which the evaluation must be conducted, within that timeframe.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

<p>4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Georgia’s Online IEP (GO-IEP): GO-IEP is funded through IDEA Part B discretionary funds. GO-IEP is fully integrated with the Student Longitudinal Data System, or SLDS, allowing a user to access all available data with a single account sign-in. GO-IEP tracks data that must be reported and extracts from GO-IEP can be used to report state and federal data in a timely and accurate manner. GO-IEP enforces the development of compliant IEPs and Eligibility reports using the structure of the application and through a series of validations and audits.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>8) Compliance Procedures for Timeline Requirements: All districts not in 100% compliance must develop improvement activities to address timelines in the LEA Consolidated application. The reason for noncompliance must be submitted with the Timeline Summary Report by July 31. District improvement activities must be submitted with the Comprehensive Local Educational Agency (LEA) Implementation Plan by November 1.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) Technical Assistance for Noncompliant Districts: Appropriate staff from districts with significant noncompliance and state consultants will review the district’s previous annual timeline data and current practices in order to correct timeline noncompliance. The State will provide Targeted technical assistance for districts identified as having noncompliance. The State will consider the nature and level of noncompliance to align appropriate resources that will ensure timely correction for noncompliance. Revision of current district policies, practices, and procedures that contribute to timeline noncompliance will be made, if appropriate.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / Effective Transition

Indicator 12- Percent of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))

Measurement:

- a. # of children who have been served in Part C and referred to Part B for Part B eligibility determination.
- b. # of those referred determined to be NOT eligible and whose eligibilities were determined prior to their third birthdays.
- c. # of those found eligible who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
- d. # of children for whom parent refusal to provide consent caused delays in evaluation or initial services.
- e. # of children who were referred to Part C less than 90 days before their third birthdays.

Account for children included in a but not included in b, c, d, or e. Indicate the range of days beyond the third birthday when eligibility was determined and the IEP developed and the reasons for the delays.

Percent = [(c) divided by (a – b – d – e)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process

The State collects data from each local district on the number and percentage of students who were referred from Babies Can't Wait and received services by their third birthdays. This information is collected via the timeline logs from each district.

Baseline Data for FY 2005:

Transition between Part C and Part B
FY 2005 Data

Number of Referrals	Percentage on Time (eligibility and IEP implemented before age 3)	Percentage Late (eligibility and IEP implemented after age 3)
2348	88%	12%

Those timelines do not include the percentage of children who were evaluated but were determined not eligible. In addition, local districts do not currently report the number of days past the third birthday that evaluations/eligibility are completed if they are indeed late.

Collection procedures have been revised to include all required data elements. These data will be available for the 2005-2006 school year.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
<i>2005 (2005-2006)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2006 (2006-2007)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2007 (2007-2008)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2008 (2008-2009)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.
<i>2012 (2012-2013)</i>	<i>100%</i> of children referred by Part C prior to age 3, who are found eligible for Part B, and who have an IEP developed and implemented by their third birthdays.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p><i>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP):</i> GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at <u>Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual</u> .</p>	
<i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2010- FFY 2012	<i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

<p>2) <i>The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA):</i> SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>3) <i>Division for Special Education Communication:</i> The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>4) <i>Collaborative Communities:</i> The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) <i>Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP):</i> As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) <i>Active Engagement:</i> The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>7) Data Collection: The State collaborated with Westat and Part C to submit a Georgia Supervision and Enhancement Grant (GSEG) to refine the data collection procedures between the Department of Public Health/Babies Can't Wait (BCW) and the State. The development and implementation of the automated data collection is to increase accuracy of transition from Part C to Part B data reporting. The State received the grant spring 2006. BCW and the State developed a data sharing application that will allow an automated data collection of children transitioning from Part C to Part B. The project ended on December 31, 2008 and the GSEG data sharing application went live in January 2009. Until the automated data collection is fully implemented, the State will continue to collect the timelines from local districts. Data sharing between Part C and Part B is ongoing. The Department of Community Health has changed its name to the Department of Public Health.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel and Department of Public Health/Babies Can't Wait</p>
<p>8) Interagency Agreement: The Interagency Agreement between the Department of Public Health/Babies Can't Wait and the State was revised to improve the effective transition of children between the programs. The agreements will include Part C to B notifications and referrals. Memorandums of Understanding and Interagency Agreements between both agencies will be developed as needed. The Department of Community Health has changed its name to the Department of Public Health</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and Department of Public Health/Babies Can't Wait</p>
<p>9) Compliance Procedures for Timeline Requirements: All districts not in 100% compliance must develop improvement activities to address timelines in the Consolidated application, Local Educational Agency (LEA) Implementation Plan. The reason for noncompliance must be submitted with the Timeline Summary Report by July 1. District improvement activities must be submitted with the Comprehensive LEA Implementation Plan by November 1 annually. The districts determined to be noncompliant must include improvement activities in the LEA Consolidated application. Those districts noncompliant for two consecutive years will have sanctions applied.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2008 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>10) Technical Assistance for Noncompliant Districts: Appropriate staff from districts with significant noncompliance and state staff will review the district's previous annual timeline data and current practices in order to correct timeline noncompliance. Technical assistance from the State will be provided. Revision of current district policies, practices, and procedures that contribute to timeline noncompliance will be made. The State will provide more in-depth targeted assistance for districts that are meeting timelines at 70% or less. Technical assistance will continue to be provided for all noncompliant districts; however, the State will direct the activities to be included in the Corrective Action Plan for those that are noncompliant at 70% or less, which may include the monthly submission of timeline reports to the State.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>11) Transition Procedures and Annual Training for School Districts and Department of Public Health /Babies Can't Wait Staff: The State and the Department of Public Health/Babies Can't Wait Annual collaborative training assists efforts to increase accuracy of implementation of OSEP requirements for transition for both Part C and Part B. Noncompliant districts will be required to participate in these technical assistance activities. Revisions to guidance on the</p>	

transition from Part C to Part B procedures are provided to all districts at least once each fiscal year. As a result of the guidance and ongoing trainings, the State should reach 100% compliance for this indicator.

Develop and/or revise guidance on the transition from Part C to Part B procedures and provide technical assistance for all districts. The State will redeliver the training as needed, but at least once each fiscal year. As a result of the guidance and ongoing trainings, the State should reach 100% compliance for this indicator. The Department of Community Health has changed its name to the Department of Public Health.

Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012

Resources: GaDOE Personnel; Department of Public Health/Babies Can't Wait Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / Effective Transition

Indicator 13- Percent of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment; transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals; and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))

Measurement: Percent = [(# of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment; transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals; and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority) divided by the (# of youth with an IEP age 16 and above)] times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The baseline data was collected during the 2009-2010 school year through the Records Review process as described in the overview of Compliance Monitoring. Districts are selected for records review on a sampling basis. Approximately one-sixth of the state is monitored for records each year. As districts were monitored for records review, additional sets of records at the secondary level were selected. Each record was reviewed to determine that the Individualized Education Program (IEP) contained coordinated, measurable annual goals and transition services that will reasonably enable the student to meet the postsecondary goals. The elements from the protocol developed by the National Secondary Transition Technical Assistant Center (NSTTAC) were used to develop the record review process.

Baseline Data for FFY 2009 (2009-2010):

School Year	# of Records Reviewed	% with Measurable Transition Goals
2009 – 2010	200	5.5%

Discussion of Baseline Data:

During the 2009-2010 school year, 200 records were reviewed and 5.5% (11 out of 200 IEPs) contained measurable transition goals. Previously, the reporting of noncompliance happened after the one year window that districts had to correct non compliance. The State has initiated a more rigorous process regarding the review of IEPs for required elements for measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment; transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals; and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority. One out of 18 districts had all IEPs that were correct when reviewed.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2010 (2010-2011)	<i>100%</i> of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment; transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals; and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.
2011 (2011-2012)	<i>100%</i> of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services were to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.

<p>2012 (2012-2013)</p>	<p>100% of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment; transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals; and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.</p>
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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>3) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	

Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
4) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
5) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
6) Special Education Newsletter: The newsletter is designed to share tips, information, and updates from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), Division for Special Education Services and Support with teachers in Georgia. The newsletter is written by GaDOE staff and include a monthly submission on behavior interventions and classroom management, topics on curriculum, disabilities, compliance procedures, teacher resources, co-teaching tips, interventions, and many other topics. The newsletter’s first issue was December 2010 and currently has a membership subscription of 6,000.	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
7) Georgia’s Online IEP (GO-IEP): GO-IEP is funded through IDEA Part B discretionary funds. GO-IEP is fully integrated with the Student Longitudinal Data System, or SLDS, allowing a user to access all available data with a single account sign-in. GO-IEP tracks data that must be reported and extracts from GO-IEP can be used to report state and federal data in a timely and accurate manner. GO-IEP enforces the development of compliant IEPs and Eligibility reports using the structure of the application and through a series of validations and audits.	
Timelines: FFY 2011- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
8) College and Career Readiness (CCaR) Project: The overall goal of Georgia’s SPDG is to target schools, families, and communities within Georgia that have high risk markers for low graduation rates , high dropout rates, and significant achievement gaps between students with and without disabilities. This will be accomplished through professional development of selected LEAs in instructional strategies, interventions, methods, and skills, which will improve teaching practices and student academic achievement. These activities will result in all students’ successful transition to meet the new college and career ready standards adopted by the GaDOE under the approved ESEA flexibility waiver. The GaDOE will collaborate with stakeholders and local districts through the use of trained staff to support the implementation of evidence-based transition practices, requirements of the Bridge law, and the use of the NSTTAC Indicator 13	

<p>Checklist, all (100%) students with disabilities in participating schools will have compliant transition plans before 9th grade and an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP) by the second semester of the 8th grade resulting in an effective transition process from high school to planned post-secondary options. Teams and other school personnel will receive effective ongoing coaching, observations, technical assistance, and training in these area to support this goal.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>10) National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC) Project: NSTTAC will work with the Georgia Department of Education (GADOE) as an intensive technical assistance partner to build capacity within the State for the following general purposes: to (a) implement and scale-up evidence-based practices to improve academic and functional achievement of students with disabilities in preparation for college and the workforce; (b) implement policies, procedures, and practices to facilitate students with disabilities participating in programs to prepare students for college and career readiness; and (c) achieve 100% compliance with Annual Performance Reporting (APR) Part B Indicator 13. NSTTAC will provide this intensive level of technical assistance to GADOE for both of the two years of our cooperative agreement, beginning in 2013 and ending December 31, 2014. The level of technical assistance will change from year to year with the most intensive level planned for January 2013 through December 2013, and will include (a) the completion of a needs assessment; (b) assistance with planning, implementing and evaluating a State transition capacity building institute and other professional development activities aligned with the State’s capacity building plan; and (c) initiating capacity building activities in one local educational agency (LEA) in support of the LEA’s improvement plan. In 2014, NSTTAC will continue to provide onsite and electronic-based support, although leadership roles for the capacity building activities will gradually shift from NSTTAC to the State.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>11) GraduateFIRST (Georgia State Personnel Development Grant): Georgia received funding from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for its State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), effective October 2012 for a five-year cycle. GraduateFIRST, a project under the SPDG, focuses on improving graduation rates and decreasing dropout rates for SWD. The State will work directly with the National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPC-SD) housed at Clemson University to provide school teams with in-depth training in</p>	

<p>proven research-based strategies to decrease dropout rates. The project has been designed to accommodate increased numbers of schools and build capacity in the state. Collaboration coaches assigned to school districts will work in a managerial/guidance role while providing best practice forums in specialized areas for all schools participating in the project. As an additional initiative to assist with capacity building, the project has launched a website that will be available to all districts, which will include archived and newly developed technical assistance in the focus areas as well as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices. The project will also provide specialized programs in the area of transition. These efforts will result in an increase in the graduation rate with a regular diploma for students with IEPs.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>12) Required Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will target specific districts that were noncompliant for transition based on the previous year’s record reviews. Each targeted district will participate in required individualized training and technical assistance in writing appropriate transition plans and measurable annual goals during the following year.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>13) Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will provide districts with the opportunity to participate in webinars focused on writing appropriate transition plans and measurable annual goals and on implementing successful transition programs. Districts will submit sample transition plans for review and will receive feedback from the state consultant.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>14) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>15) Communities of Practice: In conjunction with the National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC), the State will sponsor Communities of Practice in Transition Institutes. These sessions will include an overview of transition assessment and its requirements. Participants will spend time gaining hands-on knowledge of various assessment instruments, reviewing reports from assessment instruments for different students, and then developing postsecondary goals (and the rest of the IEP) from these documents. This one day, drive-in professional development will focus on the essential elements of transition assessment, which are the cornerstone of quality transition planning and services. A follow-up institute will be conducted during the school year via webinar.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>16) iTrans-University of Kansas: The State will participate in a project through the University of Kansas that provides professional development for Transition Specialists. This online professional development will lead to teaching certification endorsement in Transition.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: University of Kansas Grant and Personnel; GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>17) Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) and Individual Graduation Plan Activities: The Building Resourceful Individuals to</p>	

Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) was signed in May 2010. It mandates that all students in middle and high school receive counseling and advisement that assists them to choose a career area, create an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP), and graduate from high school prepared to go to college or enter the workforce. Technical assistance will be provided on initiatives as needed.

Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012

Resources: GaDOE Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / Effective Transition

Indicator 14- Percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were:

- A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school.
- B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school.
- C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program, or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))

Measurement:

A. Percent enrolled in higher education = [(# of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school and were enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school) divided by the (# of respondent youth who are no longer in secondary school and had IEPs in effect at the time they left school)] times 100.

B. Percent enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school = [(# of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school and were enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school) divided by the (# of respondent youth who are no longer in secondary school and had IEPs in effect at the time they left school)] times 100.

C. Percent enrolled in higher education, or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment = [(# of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school and were enrolled in higher education, or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment) divided by the (# of respondent youth who are no longer in secondary school and had IEPs in effect at the time they left school)] times 100.

As a data reporting requirement, the State must provide the actual numbers for each of the following mutually exclusive categories. The data are below for the actual number of “leavers”:

2,083 respondent leavers were enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school,

1,854 respondent leavers were competitively employed within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education),

1,692 respondent leavers were enrolled in some other postsecondary education or training program within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education or competitively employed), and

268 respondent leavers were enrolled in some other employment within one year of leaving high school (but not enrolled in higher education, some other postsecondary education or training program, or competitively employed).

1,753 respondent leavers were unengaged at the time of the postsecondary survey.

Total: There were 7,650 total respondent leavers to the survey.

During the 2008-2009 year there were 11,340 leavers. However when the survey was distributed the following year, the State received postsecondary data on 7,650 respondents. In order to determine that the respondents were appropriately representative of those students with disabilities (SWD) who were leavers during the 2008-2009 school year, the State compared the percentage of leavers with the percentage of responders by disability groups, gender, ethnicity, and Limited English Proficiency (LEP) status. When reviewed, it was found that the percentages of those leaving, compared with the percentages of those responding, were relatively equal for all groups.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Successful postsecondary transition was one of Georgia's ten performance goals prior to State Performance Plan development in 2005. The State has been collecting data to use in the improvement of transition services since 2001. The data were collected and reported on students with disabilities who graduated in May 2001 through May 2006. However, the data collected previously did not meet the Office of Special Education Programs' (OSEP) new SPP requirements. The data collection process has been revised to collect all the required elements, as has the timeline for collection.

Each local school district was required to develop a mechanism for contacting all students with Individualized Education Programs (IEP) who were reported as exiting (including graduates, dropouts, aged-out, and others) during 2008-2009 to determine what their post-school activities were within one year of high school.

For this SPP, districts could begin collecting the data starting April 1, 2010. Districts then submitted this data via the GaDOE secure portal during a window from June 1-July 31, 2010. The instructions for the survey include the State's Part B definitions for Indicator 14 as specified below.

Definitions

The following definitions are specific to the State's Part B Indicator 14:

Competitive Employment means that youth have worked for pay at or above the minimum wage in a setting with others who are nondisabled for a period of 20 hours a week for at least 90 days at any time in the year since leaving high school. This includes military employment.

Higher Education means youth have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in a community college (2-year program), or college/university (4- or more year program) for at least one complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school.

Some Other Employment means youth have worked for pay or been self-employed for a period of at least 90 days at any time in the year since leaving high school. This includes working in a family business (e.g., farm, store, fishing, ranching, catering services, etc.).

Other Postsecondary Education or Training means youth enrolled on a full- or part-time basis for at least one complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school in an education or training program (e.g., Job Corps, adult education, workforce development program, or vocational technical school that is less than a 2-year program).

Respondents are youth or their designated family member who answer the survey or interview questions.

Leavers are youth who left school by graduating with a regular or modified diploma, aging out, leaving school early (i.e., dropped out), or who were expected to return and did not.

Sample Selection

The State does not use a sampling process.

Baseline Data from FFY 2009 (2009-2010):

During FFY 2009, 22.91% (1,753 out of 7,650) of respondent leavers were unengaged at the time the postsecondary survey was conducted.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Data was reported on 7,650 students who exited during 2008-2009. Of these, 77.08% were reported in one of the three categories. The number of students reported as being enrolled in higher education was 2,083, or 27.23% of the total. The number of students in competitive employment was 1,854, or 24.23%. The number reported as enrolled in other postsecondary education/training or other employment was 1,960, equal to 25.625% of the students reported. Those who were not engaged in one of the three activity reporting categories totaled 1,753 or 22.91% of the students reported. Since there were a total of 11,340 students who were reported by school districts as exiting during 2008-2009, districts were unable to contact 32.53% (n=3,690) of all exiters reported.

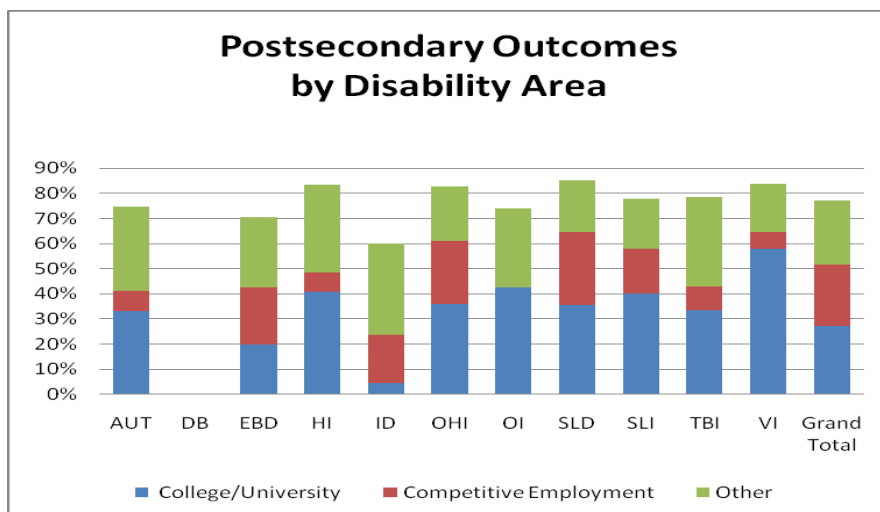
The extended targets were set to reflect an expectation of only a slight increase in all categories due to a number of factors. The percentage of students going to college may be impacted by the increased rigor of the Georgia Performance Standards. However, with the economic downturn expected to impact the availability and amount of assistance from the State's "Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally" (HOPE) Scholarship, which in the past has provided significant funding to students attending state postsecondary institutions, it is anticipated that this may result in a static percentage for the next few years. Because of this, students may choose to work prior to seeking postsecondary education/training. However, employment may not increase substantially due to the high rate of unemployment in the state. In light of these factors, the State's emphasis will be on activities that aid districts in developing and implementing realistic and focused transition plans to prepare students for postsecondary situations.

There appears to be an even distribution of students in all three activity categories (and those who were surveyed but reported as not engaged). The high rate of unemployment across the state of Georgia during the economic downturn may have affected the percentage of those who were reported as unengaged. Economic factors may have also influenced districts' ability to contact students due to moves and resulting address changes. However, since there were a number of students whom districts were not able to contact (32.53% representing 3,690 students), districts should consider whether there is a need to reexamine the collection of contact information, including updating the type of information maintained at the school (such as electronic contact information) to increase rate of return, especially in areas where there is frequent family relocation.

Postsecondary Outcomes by Disability:

The post-school outcomes data by disability category, as seen below in Figure 1, indicate that the highest enrollment in higher education appears to be accomplished by students with disabilities (SWD) in the categories of autism, hearing impairment, other health impairments, orthopedic impairments, specific learning disabilities, speech/language impairments, traumatic brain injury, and visual impairments. The percentage range is 33-58% with the highest representation (58%) being students with visual impairments. Although students with visual impairments represent the highest percentage of students enrolled in higher education, students with specific learning disabilities have the highest number of students enrolled (1,146). In addition, the data indicate that more students with intellectual disabilities (19%) were competitively employed than attended college, (4.5%). However, students with specific learning disabilities (28.9%) and other health impairments (25.3%) have the highest percentage of students employed competitively.

Figure 1. Postsecondary Outcomes by Disability



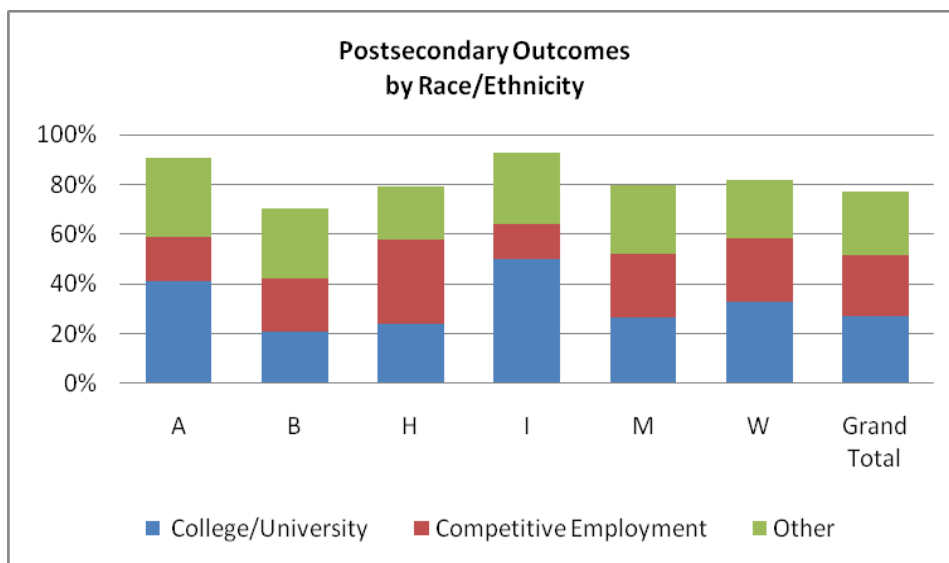
Primary Area of Disability	College/University	Competitive Employment	Other	Sum of Responses Minus Unable to contact and Returned to HS	College/University	Competitive Employment	Other
AUT	33.2%	7.9%	33.6%	214	71	17	72
DB	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0	0		0
EBD	19.9%	22.7%	27.8%	1,128	224	256	314
HI	40.9%	7.6%	34.8%	66	27	5	23
ID	4.5%	19.3%	36.3%	1,516	68	292	551
OHI	35.8%	25.3%	21.6%	1,318	472	334	285
OI	42.6%	0.0%	31.5%	54	23		17
SLD	35.5%	28.9%	20.6%	3,231	1146	935	667
SLI	40.0%	18.0%	20.0%	50	20	9	10
TBI	33.3%	9.5%	35.7%	42	14	4	15
VI	58.1%	6.5%	19.4%	31	18	2	6
Grand Total	27.2%	24.2%	25.6%	7,650	2,083	1,854	1,960

AUT: Autism, DB: Deaf/Blind, EBD: Emotional & Behavioral Disorder, HI: Hearing Impairment, ID: Intellectual Disability, OHI: Other Health Impairment, OI: Orthopedic Impairment, SLD: Specific Learning Disability, SLI: Speech-Language Impairment; TBI: Traumatic Brain Injury, VI: Visual Impairment

Postsecondary Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity

The post-school outcomes data by race/ethnicity category, as seen below in Figure 2, appear to have no significant discrepancies across racial/ethnic groups.

Figure 2. Postsecondary Outcomes by Race/Ethnicity



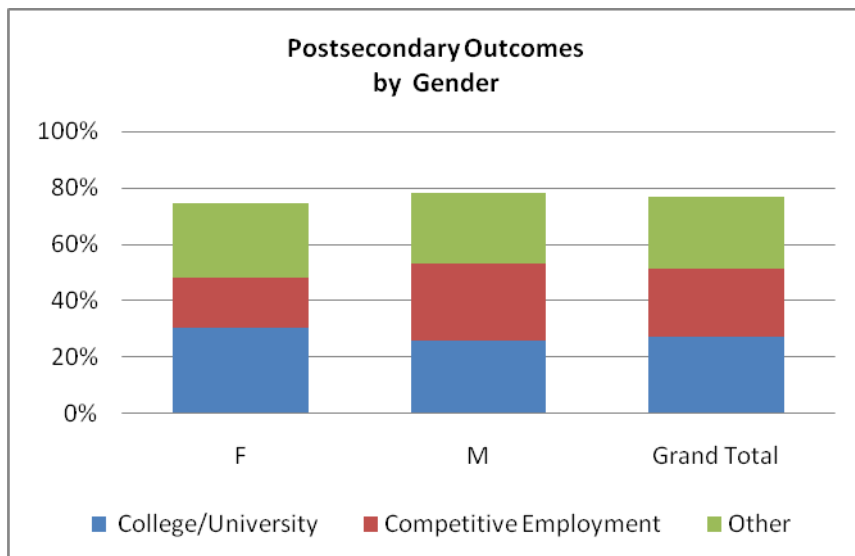
Race/ Ethnicity	College/ University	Competitive Employment	Other	Sum of Responses Minus Unable to contact and Returned to HS	College/ University	Competitive Employment	Other
A	40.9%	18.2%	31.8%	44	18	8	14
B	20.6%	21.5%	28.3%	3,201	659	689	907
H	24.1%	33.7%	21.4%	294	71	99	63
I	50.0%	14.3%	28.6%	14	7	2	4
M	26.5%	25.7%	27.4%	113	30	29	31
W	32.6%	25.8%	23.6%	3,984	1,298	1,027	941
Grand Total	27.2%	24.2%	25.6%	7,650	2,083	1,854	1,960

A: Asian/ Pacific Islander; B: Black; H: Hispanic; I: Alaskan/American Indian; M: Multi-racial; W: White

Postsecondary Outcomes by Gender

The post-school outcomes by gender, as seen in Figure 3, indicates that **31%** of female youth were enrolled in higher education or some other postsecondary education or training and **17%** were competitively employed or engaged in some other employment. The data indicate that more females attend college/university and more males are competitively employed. There appears to be no significant difference in the “other” category.

Figure 3. Postsecondary Outcomes by Gender

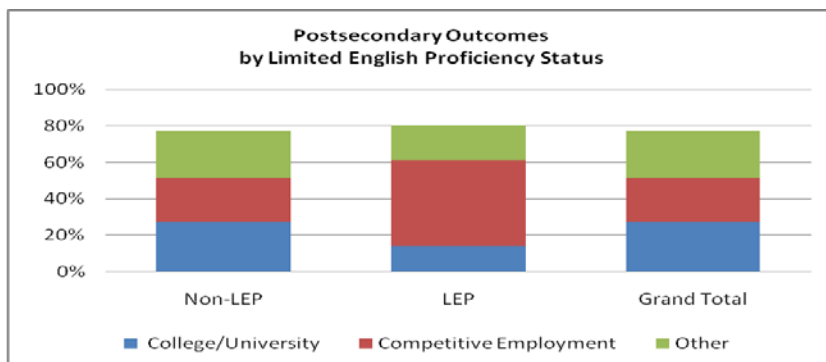


Gender	College/University	Competitive Employment	Other	College/University	Competitive Employment	Other
F	30.6%	17.5%	26.7%	761	435	665
M	25.6%	27.5%	25.1%	1322	1419	1295
Grand Total	27.2%	24.2%	25.6%	2083	1854	1960

Postsecondary Outcomes by Limited English Proficiency (LEP)

The post-school outcomes data by Limited English Proficiency category, as seen below in Figure 4, indicate that the LEP students are more likely to be competitively employed and less likely to attend college/university. This may relate to the LEP students having both disability issues and second language impact on school-related tasks, which may lead them to select employment over additional academic options.

Figure 4. Postsecondary Outcomes by Limited English Proficiency Status



	College/University	Competitive Employment	Other	College/University	Competitive Employment	Other
Non-LEP	27.3%	24.1%	25.7%	2,078	1,837	1,953
LEP	13.9%	47.2%	19.4%	5	17	7
Grand Total	27.2%	24.2%	25.6%	2,083	1,854	1,960

Based on the post-school outcomes data, we set the following measurable and rigorous targets for measures A, B, & C.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
	A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school
FFY 2010 (2010-2011)	28% of youth have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in a community college (2-year program), or college/university (4- or more year program) for at least one complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school.
FFY 2011 (2011-2012)	28% of youth have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in a community college (2-year program), or college/university (4- or more year program) for at least one complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school.
FFY 2012 (2012-2013)	28% of youth have been enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in a community college (2-year program), or college/university (4- or more year program) for at least one complete term at any time in the year since leaving high school.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
	B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school
FFY 2010 (2010-2011)	53% of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school
FFY 2011 (2011-2012)	53.5% of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school
FFY 2012 (2012-2013)	53.5% of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
	C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school.
FFY 2010 (2010-2011)	79% of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education, or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment
FFY 2011 (2011-2012)	80% of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment
FFY 2012 (2012-2013)	80% of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with</p>	

<p>the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>4) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) College and Career Readiness (CCaR) Project: The overall goal of Georgia’s SPDG is to target schools, families, and communities within Georgia that have high risk markers for low graduation rates , high dropout rates, and significant achievement gaps between students with and without disabilities. This will be accomplished through professional development of selected LEAs in instructional strategies, interventions, methods, and skills, which will improve teaching practices and student academic achievement. These activities will result in all students’ successful transition to meet the new college and career ready standards adopted by the GaDOE under the approved ESEA flexibility waiver. The GaDOE will collaborate with stakeholders and local districts through the use of trained staff to support the implementation of evidence-based transition practices, requirements of the Bridge law, and the use of the NSTTAC Indicator 13 Checklist, all (100%) students with disabilities in participating schools will have compliant transition plans before 9th grade and an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP) by the second semester of the 8th grade resulting in an effective transition process from high school to planned post-secondary options. Teams and other school personnel will receive effective ongoing coaching, observations, technical assistance, and training in these area to support this goal.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) College and Career Ready Performance Index Flexibility Waiver (CCRPI): The College and Career Ready Performance Index (CCRPI) is a statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. It is designed around a comprehensive definition of college and career readiness: the level of achievement required in order for a student to enroll in two or four year colleges and universities without remediation, fully prepared for college level work and careers, including the United States military. The CCRPI provides multiple indicators to determine a school’s performance, which reflect the importance of statewide tests such as the CRCTs, EOCTs, and Writing Assessments, as well as place an emphasis on how well students</p>	

<p>are prepared for their next level of schooling, as well as graduation, college, and careers. With the CCRPI, a numerical score out of 100% is given to every school in the state based on achievement, achievement gap closure, and progress. Achievement is weighted as the predominant factor, and a school may earn additional points for “Exceeding the Bar Indicators.” Additional information can be located at Accountability: CCRPI.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) National Secondary Transition Technical Assistance Center (NSTTAC) Project: NSTTAC will work with the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) as an intensive technical assistance partner to build capacity within the State for the following general purposes: to (a) implement and scale-up evidence-based practices to improve academic and functional achievement of students with disabilities in preparation for college and the workforce; (b) implement policies, procedures, and practices to facilitate students with disabilities participating in programs to prepare students for college and career readiness; and (c) achieve 100% compliance with Annual Performance Reporting (APR) Part B Indicator 13. NSTTAC will provide this intensive level of technical assistance to GaDOE for both of the two years of our cooperative agreement, beginning in 2013 and ending December 31, 2014. The level of technical assistance will change from year to year with the most intensive level planned for January 2013 through December 2013, and will include (a) the completion of a needs assessment; (b) assistance with planning, implementing and evaluating a State transition capacity building institute and other professional development activities aligned with the State’s capacity building plan; and (c) initiating capacity building activities in one local educational agency (LEA) in support of the LEA’s improvement plan. In 2014, NSTTAC will continue to provide onsite and electronic-based support, although leadership roles for the capacity building activities will gradually shift from NSTTAC to the State.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Transition Steering Committee: This committee will hold yearly meetings to focus on the State’s transition goals for the year. The committee is made up of stakeholders from agencies around the state who work with students with disabilities to improve postsecondary outcomes. The committee contains subgroups that work to complete designated plan objectives outlined in the goals for the year.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>10) The State Transition Plan: The State has developed and will continue to implement a Transition Plan based upon the national summit for SWD in order to provide appropriate transition activities to help SWD achieve postsecondary goals: (a) will continue to develop transition training for educators throughout Georgia; (b) will continue to maintain a designated transition contact person to receive and disseminate information/communications from the State regarding transition in each district; (c) will continue to increase the number of Interagency Transition Councils in the state; and (d) will encourage excellence in transition through the recognition of state leaders in transition and outstanding Interagency Transition Councils, employers, and community leaders with successful transition experiences. The activities in the Transition Plan will assist districts in improving transition outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>11) Regional Interagency Transition Councils: The Councils work with community leaders to provide students with experiences during their high school years that focus on positive postsecondary outcomes (college, vocational certificates, and employment). The goal is to build capacity in the community for SWD.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel; Local Funds and Personnel</p>
<p>12) Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will provide districts with the opportunity to participate in webinars focused on writing appropriate transition plans, developing measurable annual goals, and implementing successful transition programs. Districts will submit sample transition plans for review and feedback by the state consultant.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>13) Required Technical Assistance on Transition Plans: The State will target specific districts that were noncompliant for transition based on the previous year’s record reviews. Each targeted district will participate in required individualized training and technical assistance in writing appropriate transition plans and measurable annual goals during the following year.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>14) GraduateFIRST (Georgia State Personnel Development Grant): Georgia received funding from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) for its State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG), effective October 2012 for a five-year cycle. GraduateFIRST, a project under the SPDG, focuses on improving graduation rates and decreasing dropout rates for SWD. The State will work directly with the National Dropout Prevention Center for Students with Disabilities (NDPC-SD) housed at Clemson University to provide school teams with in-depth training in proven research-based strategies to decrease dropout rates. The project has been designed to accommodate increased numbers of schools and build capacity in the state. Collaboration coaches assigned to school districts will work in a managerial/guidance role while providing best practice forums in specialized areas for all schools participating in the project. As an additional initiative to assist with capacity building, the project has launched a website that will be available to all districts, which will include archived and newly developed technical assistance in the focus areas as well as a forum for sharing ideas and best practices. The project will also provide specialized programs in the area of transition. These efforts will result in an increase in the graduation rate with a regular diploma for students with IEPs.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

<p>15) Project Search: This internship project is available to districts for SWD to help them obtain work skills and employment. The focus of the project is to provide SWD the opportunity to work in a supportive environment while they develop job and career skills that can lead to positive postsecondary outcomes. The program works collaboratively with identified businesses, the school district, and Vocational Rehabilitation, as well as with the student and family.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Georgia Council on Developmental Disabilities; Local Funds and Personnel; GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>16) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>17) Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) and Individual Graduation Plan Activities: The Building Resourceful Individuals to Develop Georgia Economy Training Law (BRIDGE Law) was signed in May 2010. It mandates that all students in middle and high school receive counseling and advisement that assists them to choose a career area, create an Individual Graduation Plan (IGP), and graduate from high school prepared to go to college or enter the workforce. Technical assistance will be provided on initiatives as needed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011-FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel</p>

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision
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Indicator 15: General supervision district (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) identifies and corrects noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.

(20 U.S.C. 1416 (a)(3)(B))

Measurement:

Percent of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification:

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. # of findings of noncompliance. b. # of corrections completed as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification. |
|---|

Percent = [(b) divided by (a)] times 100.

States are required to use the “Indicator 15 Worksheet” to report data for this indicator (see Attachment A).

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

During FY 2004 (2003-2004), the State transitioned from traditional compliance monitoring to a comprehensive supervision system that includes local self-assessment and improvement planning, performance reporting, records review, dispute resolution systems and Focused Monitoring. No initial on-site visits occurred during 2003/2004 due to intensive planning and transition of districts. During 2003-2004 school year, state staff worked closely with a statewide stakeholder group to develop an integrated system that reviews compliance and performance. The Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (CIMP) now includes these activities: Focused Monitoring (FM); Records Review; data profiles for each district; reporting of timelines for initial evaluation, reevaluations and transition from Babies Can’t Wait (Part C); local stakeholder committees and improvement plans with annual updates; information about complaints, mediation and due process hearings; and annual summary of progress for each district.

The State Advisory Panel for Special Education serves as the statewide stakeholder committee for (CIMP). The panel reviews and analyzes Georgia’s progress on the State’s Performance Goals for Students with Disabilities and determines the priority goals for Focused Monitoring for each school year based on student data and provides input on other monitoring activities and priorities as well.

Districts not in compliance in any area must develop corrective action plans to be approved by the State. When districts fail to correct their noncompliance within the timeline, but no later than one year after noncompliance was identified, a series of sanctions are implemented. These sanctions include: (1) letter to superintendent, (2) targeted technical assistance, (3) public reporting of noncompliance, (4) directed expenditure of funds, and (5) delay of funds until compliance is achieved.

Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Program (CIMP) Plans

Each local district has developed a local stakeholder committee. This committee assists local districts in conducting a self-assessment that includes a review and analysis of performance data on each of the ten performance goals and also a review of local policies, practices, and procedures. Each district, with their stakeholders, selects priority goals for improvement and develops the (CIMP) plan. This is a continuous process and requires at least one meeting annually of the stakeholders to update the plans, review data, and determine whether a new priority goal will be added. The entire process focuses on self-assessment, data collection, and data analysis for program improvement. The local stakeholder committee must be comprised of at least one-third parents of students with disabilities, advocates, and/or students with disabilities with the remainder reflecting the makeup of the local community. The state district liaisons work closely with their districts and document progress toward implementation and improvement is documented at least twice during the year. All districts are working toward implementing plans for all of the performance goals by the 2010-2011 school year.

Annually, at the statewide special education administrator's conference, districts are recognized for their performance for each state performance goal as either being in the top 10% of achievement on the goal or showing the most improvement on the goal. Each district stands for recognition at the conference and receives buttons recognizing their achievement, and the superintendent receives a letter and a certificate recognizing the district's accomplishments. A "pacesetter award" is also presented to the one district from each size group that has the highest performance in the most performance goals.

Focused Monitoring

Once priorities are determined, school districts are ranked based on their data for each priority goal and are compared against districts of similar size. The first year of Focused Monitoring (FM) was 2004/2005, and the priority goal was reducing the achievement gap between students with and without disabilities.

Districts are sorted into five size groups so that districts are compared to districts of similar size. The districts from the lowest quartile of each enrollment size group were selected for on-site reviews. Local districts selected for FM are those that have the greatest opportunity for improvement. The on-site team, led by compliance review staff, consists of at least one parent, one peer professional from outside the district, and the state liaison for the district. The team visited 16 local districts to investigate and identify the factors that have led to the low performance on the priority goal.

Investigative protocols that address the focused priority goal are used to gather and verify information during the on-site visit. These protocols include student case studies, student record reviews, parent and professional surveys, a FM parent meeting, and interviews with parents, students, and professionals. The on-site team identifies barriers to progress and provides suggestions for improvement. Following the on-site visit, the Division for Special Education develops a written report that specified barriers/compliance issues and provides a structure for improvement planning. The local districts, with local stakeholder committee participation, were required to develop or revise a Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (CIMP) plan to reflect the compliance findings and strategies for improvement. Technical assistance from the State is provided, and progress is regularly monitored.

Student Record Reviews

Student record reviews for due process procedural compliance are a component of the (CIMP) to meet portions of the State’s general supervision responsibilities. At least one-sixth of the state’s local districts will receive a record review annually. Record reviews are done as a technical assistance activity. During the record review, a sample of student records is reviewed. The State works with the district to determine an appropriate number to sample in order to include representative samples of the schools, disabilities, and teachers in the district. The district selects local personnel to participate in the record review with staff from the state. The state staff trains the district staff to review records with a “compliance view” so that the district can continue to monitor itself and correct any areas of concern. Areas for correction are determined to be systemic when thirty percent of the records reviewed contain the same findings. More records will be pulled at times to determine if a pattern exists. The state team and the district team review the findings together and develop a correction plan. They collaboratively determine the type of actions needed and establish a written plan with timelines for correction. The state team returns to the district at the designated time (within one year) for a post review of student records focusing on the previously identified areas for correction. Isolated findings identified during the record review are identified on a separate form with the finding(s), corrective action, and estimated time for completion. Isolated issues are expected to be corrected immediately. The special education director signs the correction plans for systemic and isolated issues to assure that the plans will be implemented.

Timeline Reviews

Beginning in 2004-2005, a timeline summary report is submitted to the State annually in July along with the district’s improvement and comprehensive plans. Each local district submits a summary of its performance in meeting timelines for initial placements, eligibility redeterminations, and Babies Can’t Wait (Part C) preschool transitions that have been completed during that fiscal year (July 1-June 30). Districts who are not compliant with the required timelines must submit a plan for correction, and the district liaison works with those districts to develop policies, practices, and procedures to improve this area. These forms have been revised for the 2005-2006 school year to meet the requirements of the SPP data collection.

Dispute Resolution

The records of complaints, due process hearings, and mediations are also used to inform the State about compliance. Areas of noncompliance from complaints and due process hearings are followed up by Division for Special Education staff. Data are reviewed to determine whether any district has an inordinate number of noncompliance findings from dispute resolution. The State is developing an integrated data management system to house all the data from this supervision system and to provide needed information and analyses. Once the data system is integrated, local districts will be able to review the outcome results of all districts, search (CIMP) plans for successful strategies, and compare themselves to similar districts. In addition, the State will be able to issue an annual summary for each district that outlines its progress/activities and includes all components of the process. The annual reporting requirements about local districts and their performance on state targets are being integrated into this database development.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

98.11% of noncompliance was corrected within one year of identification.

In 2003-2004, no districts were monitored for initial review of compliance as that was the development year for the new monitoring system. The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) visited Georgia at that time for a verification visit and was aware that new monitoring activities were not occurring during the development phase. During that year (2003-2004) Georgia did conduct the post-monitoring visits for all the districts that had been monitored the previous year. OSEP has asked the State to use 2002-2003 monitoring data with 2003-2004 corrections as baseline for monitoring; therefore, this SPP indicator is being resubmitted. The data table included shows that there were 106 findings in 2002-2003, with 98.11 % timely corrected within one year in 2003-2004. Those findings that were not corrected in 2003-2004, were all in compliance by September 2004 (2004-2005). For Part C of this indicator, data from the 2003-2004 school year were available and are reported.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
<i>2005 (2005-2006)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification.</i>
<i>2006 (2006-2007)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification.</i>
<i>2007 (2007-2008)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification.</i>
<i>2008 (2008-2009)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification.</i>
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification.</i>
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification.</i>
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<i>100% of noncompliance will be identified and corrected as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.</i>

2012 (2012-2013)	100% of noncompliance will be identified and corrected as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.
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Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the</p>	

<p>Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Focused Monitoring: Focused Monitoring is a process used in general supervision for providing technical assistance to districts based on the data on the Performance Goals and Indicators for SWD. For FY12 (2011-2012 school year) the State determined that the areas to provide Focus Monitoring for would be (a) increasing the performance of students with disabilities on statewide assessments when given appropriate accommodations and (b) increasing the percentage of students with disabilities who receive their instruction in the general education setting with appropriate supports and accommodations. The 2011 assessment data for all systems were reviewed and compared to systems with similar size populations of students with disabilities, and ranked within the similar size groups. Those systems with lower performance of students with disabilities in either reading or mathematics, within their respective size group, were selected for Focused Monitoring and provided with technical assistance.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2005- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Collaborative Partnership: Partnership with National Center on Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM) Data Accountability center (DAC)) to improve monitoring system.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel; DAC Personnel</p>
<p>9) National or Regional Training: Participate in regional and national training for monitoring such as the national monitoring conference or Southeastern Regional Resource Center (SERRC) training.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>10) Monitoring Training: Annual training of monitoring team members, including Division for Special Education staff, parent members and other special education administrators. The name has been refined to clearly delineate the purpose of the training.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2005 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision

Indicator 18- Percent of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3(B))

Measurement: Percent = (3.1(a) divided by 3.1) times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Resolution sessions are a component of the due process hearing request system. The Georgia form for requesting a due process hearing, asks both parties whether they will consider a resolution session as part of their due process hearing request. When the parties agree to the resolution session, that information is entered into the log for due process hearings. As the case file is received from OSAH (Office of State Administrative Hearings) as described in indicator 17 Due Process Hearings, the outcomes and timeliness of the resolution sessions are entered into the database.

Baseline Data for FFY 2006:

Table 1

Number of Resolution Session Agreements	Number of Resolution Sessions Requested	Percentage Successful Agreements
28	31	88%

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Beginning in 2005-2006, parties in Georgia requesting due process hearings were given the option of participating in an early resolution session prior to a fully adjudicated hearing. The data in Table 1 supports that parties utilizing the process were successful in resolving issues. Of the thirty-one requests for resolutions sessions, twenty-eight resulted in agreements. Two of the thirty-one requesting sessions withdrew their requests for a hearing, and one resulted in a fully adjudicated hearing.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Target</i>
2007 (2007-2008)	60-70% of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.

2008 <i>(2008-2009)</i>	60-70% of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.
2009 <i>(2009-2010)</i>	60-70% of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.
2010 <i>(2010-2011)</i>	60-70% of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.
2011 <i>(2011-2012)</i>	60-70% of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.
2012 <i>(2012-2013)</i>	60-70% of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

<p>1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

<p>4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Parent Mentor and PTI Collaboration: Parent Mentors and the PTI will develop a set of statewide activities in collaboration with the State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG) programs to make schools more “welcoming” to typically “isolated” families as a way to involve more parents in the educational process.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Database: The Division for Special Education will continue to fine tune the new database that has been developed to integrate the data from all dispute resolution processes (complaints, mediations, resolution sessions, and due process hearings). The database for dispute resolution will be updated to provide more in-depth data on early resolution sessions, including timelines and outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: Annually</p>	<p>Resources: State Technology Department and Division Resources and Funds</p>

<p>9) Communication Strategy: The State will place data results regarding successful resolution sessions on the state web page to inform the public of the effectiveness of this procedure in resolving due process hearing requests prior to the hearing. State staff will develop and conduct training for families and districts on the use and advantages of early resolution sessions.</p>	
<p>Timelines: Annually</p>	<p>Resources: State Technology Personnel</p>
<p>10) State Advisory Panel (SAP) Dispute Resolution Subcommittee: This subgroup of the SAP is charged with reviewing the data and providing advice to the State in order to improve the dispute resolution processes throughout the state. The committee meets four times per year.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Data from Dispute Resolution Application.</p>
<p>11) Updates to Local Educational Agencies: The State will provide written communication to local systems regarding tips to avoid disputes as well as practices to facilitate early resolution.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Special Education Professional Publications and Trends Detected Through Review of Dispute Resolution Data.</p>
<p>12) State Educational Agency (SEA) Training: State staff will attend trainings on dispute resolution, as available, through Southeast Regional Resource Center (SERRC) or other resources. State staff will work to facilitate the effective use of early resolution sessions by participating in the CADRE listserv for dispute resolution managers. One state staff member will attend the Seattle Law School Conference, the session on Dispute Resolution at the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) Data Mangers meeting, or other relevant annual trainings. The activities will provide technical assistance to SEA staff responsible for dispute resolution.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Special Education Professional Publications and Trends Detected Through Review of Dispute Resolution Data</p>
<p>13) Parent Training: In collaboration with the Parent Training Information Center (PTI)/Parent to Parent of Georgia, information about parent’s rights was distributed to pediatricians’ offices, clinics, and other locations frequented by parents. The Parents Rights forms provide information on obtaining the brochure on dispute resolution, as well as the location of the website where the information is accessible.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds, State Personnel and Partnership with PTI</p>
<p>14) Technical Assistance with Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE): Georgia is one of a select group of states to enter into an agreement with CADRE to participate in an intensive technical assistance workgroup regarding IEP facilitation. Over the next 20 months and subject to workgroup prioritization. CADRE will partner with committed states to achieve the following goals: (1) Develop/improve state-level IEP Facilitation Program and/or, (2) Develop resources, protocols, trainings and coaching models that will improve local capacity to conduct effective IEP meetings.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2011 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and State Personnel</p>
<p>15) Paralegal Oversight: The State will add a paralegal to the Division to monitor assignments of the dispute resolution processes, as well as to collect data to monitor compliance related to dispute resolution process and procedures.</p>	

<i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	<i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and State Personnel
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Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision

Indicator 19- Percent of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))

Measurement:

Percent = (2.1(a)(i) + 2.1(b)(i)) divided by (2.1) times 100.

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

The State contracts with qualified mediators on an annual basis. Qualifications for mediators include registration with the state Office of Dispute Resolution, at least one year experience as a mediator, and documentation of knowledge and/or experience with special education law and issues.

When mediation is requested, the form is faxed to the State Legal Services. This request may appear on either the request for a due process hearing (if related) or on a separate request for mediation. Once a request is received, the case is assigned to a mediator. The mediator contacts both parties and arranges the mediation and location. Mediators work with the parties to secure a location and time that are convenient to both parties. Once mediation is complete, the mediator submits a written report that includes general information about the mediation such as the length of the mediation and whether or not an agreement was reached. Mediators are paid once the report has been received by the State.

A survey is sent to both parties once the report is received by the State. The survey evaluates satisfaction with the mediation process and the services of the mediator. The information received is used to inform the process and to evaluate mediators.

Baseline Data for FFY2005:

Fiscal Year	Mediations Initiated	Mediations Conducted Related to due process [2.1(a)]	Mediation Agreements [2.1(a)(i)]	Mediations conducted not related to the due process hearing [2.1(b)]	Mediation agreements [2.1(b)(i)]	Agreement Rate
2004-2005	88	58	33	23	20	65 %

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Mediations are confidential. The State is unable to delve into specific details as to why agreement was not reached. The State does conduct a survey of both parties at the end of the mediation. The survey informs the process and is used to improve the mediation services.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
<i>2005 (2005-2006)</i>	<i>66%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2006 (2006-2007)</i>	<i>66%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2007 (2007-2008)</i>	<i>60-70%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2008 (2008-2009)</i>	<i>60-70%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<i>60-70%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<i>60-70%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<i>60-70%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.
<i>2012 (2012-2013)</i>	<i>60-70%</i> of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at [Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual](#) .

Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
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2) The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA): SELDA is a leadership

<p>academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>3) Division for Special Education Communication: The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>4) Collaborative Communities: The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>5) Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP): As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>6) Active Engagement: The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Parent Mentor and PTI Collaboration: Parent Mentors and the PTI will develop a set of</p>	

statewide activities in collaboration with the State Personnel Development Grant (SPDG) programs to make schools more “welcoming” to typically “isolated” families as a way to involve more parents in the educational process.	
Timelines: FFY 2007- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
8) Mediator Training: Mediators are trained in conflict resolution, collaborative problem solving, and effective communication. The State will annually train the contracted mediators on Georgia law, state practices, and updates on IDEA. The name has been refined to clearly delineate the purpose of the training.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Division for Special Education and Legal Services Personnel
9) State Advisory Panel (SAP) Dispute Resolution Subcommittee: This subgroup of the SAP is charged with reviewing the data and providing advice to the State in order to improve the dispute resolution processes throughout the state. The committee meets four times per year.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Data from Dispute Resolution Application.
10) Updates to Local Educational Agencies: The State will provide written communication to local systems regarding tips to avoid disputes as well as practices to facilitate early resolution.	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Special Education Professional Publications and Trends Detected Through Review of Dispute Resolution Data
11) State Educational Agency (SEA) Training: State staff will attend trainings on dispute resolution, as available, through Southeast Regional Resource Center (SERRC) or other resources. State staff will work to facilitate the effective use of early resolution sessions by participating in the CADRE listserv for dispute resolution managers. One state staff member will attend the Seattle Law School Conference, the session on Dispute Resolution at the Office of Special Education Program (OSEP) Data Mangers meeting, or other relevant annual trainings. The activities will provide technical assistance to SEA staff responsible for dispute resolution.	
Timelines: FFY 2007 - FFY 2012	Resources: Special Education Professional Publications and Trends Detected Through Review of Dispute Resolution Data
12) Parent Training: In collaboration with the Parent Training Information Center (PTI)/Parent to Parent of Georgia, information about parent’s rights was distributed to pediatricians’ offices, clinics, and other locations frequented by parents. The Parents Rights forms provide information on obtaining the brochure on dispute resolution, as well as the location of the website where the information is accessible.	
Timelines: FFY 2009 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds, State Personnel and Partnership with PTI
13) Technical Assistance with Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE): Georgia is one of a select group of states to enter into an agreement with CADRE to participate in an intensive technical assistance workgroup regarding IEP facilitation. Over the next 20 months and subject to workgroup prioritization. CADRE will partner with committed states to achieve the following goals: (1) Develop/improve state-level IEP Facilitation Program and/or, (2) Develop resources, protocols, trainings and coaching models that will improve local capacity to conduct effective IEP meetings.	

<i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2011 - FFY 2012	<i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and State Personnel
<i>14) Paralegal Oversight:</i> The State will add a paralegal to the Division to monitor assignments of the dispute resolution processes, as well as to collect data to monitor compliance related to dispute resolution process and procedures.	
<i>Timelines:</i> FFY 2010 - FFY 2012	<i>Resources:</i> Federal Funds and State Personnel

Part B State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2012

Overview of the State Performance Plan Development: See pages 5 and 6.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part B / General Supervision

Indicator 20- State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B))

Measurement:

State reported data, including 618 data and annual performance reports, are:

- a. Submitted on or before due dates (February 1 for child count, including race and ethnicity, placement; November 1 for exiting, discipline, personnel; and February 1 for Annual Performance Reports); and
- b. Accurate (describe mechanisms for ensuring accuracy).

States are required to use the “Indicator 20 Scoring Rubric” for reporting data for this indicator (see Attachment B).

Overview of Issue/Description of System or Process:

Consistencies in state and federal reporting practices have assisted in increasing the accuracy of data. State personnel worked with the Governor’s Office of Student Achievement, Georgia Professional Standards Commission, and the State Information Management personnel on an ongoing basis to provide training and technical assistance to local program staff about data requirements and practices.

Business plans for collecting and reporting local data on Georgia’s Performance Goals for Students with Disabilities are being developed. Each data element is being reviewed for consistency with other reporting agencies. The purpose of the project is to provide transparent data reporting practices that link data from all agencies.

The State is developing a comprehensive database for the collection and analysis of all data related to general supervision and the Georgia Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (CIMP). The development of the data collection system began in August 2004. The database will include the data elements reported for general supervision and in continuous improvement and compliance monitoring. Reporting on data elements will occur within a few months of the conclusion of the 2005-2006 school year. The Division for Special Education is planning with the Office of Student Achievement (publishers of the district report cards and state report cards) to finalize and implement the public reporting requirements for district data.

Baseline Data for FFY 2005:

All state reported data was submitted on or before due dates.

Discussion of Baseline Data:

Consistencies in state and federal reporting practices have assisted in maintaining the accuracy of data. The Division for Special Education personnel worked with the Governor’s Office of Student Achievement, Georgia Professional Standards Commission, and the State Information Management personnel to provide training and technical assistance to local program staff about data requirements and practices.

<i>FFY</i>	<i>Measurable and Rigorous Targets</i>
<i>2005 (2005-2006)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2006 (2006-2007)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2007 (2007-2008)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2008 (2008-2009)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2009 (2009-2010)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2010 (2010-2011)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2011 (2011-2012)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>
<i>2012 (2012-2013)</i>	<i>100% of state reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.</i>

Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources (through 2012):

1) Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP): GaDOE revised its Georgia’s Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process (GCIMP) Manual. The revised manual is organized into five sections: (1) State General Supervision System; (2) District General Supervision System; (3) Guidance for Development of Procedures; (4) Annual Active Engagement Plan; and (5) Collaborative Communities. Additionally, a glossary of terms is included. Sections 1 and 2 provide general guidance about state and local processes. Section 3 provides guidance regarding compliant written procedures. . Section 4 outlines the State’s annual plan for “active engagement” with local districts to implement general supervision. Additional information can be located at Georgia’s

<u>Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual . .</u>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>2) <i>The Special Education Leadership Development Academy (SELDA):</i> SELDA is a leadership academy jointly sponsored by the Georgia Department of Education and Georgia Council of Administrators of Special Education designed for the new Special Education Director. SELDA is a series of six sessions that take place throughout the school year. The purpose and focus of SELDA is to prepare new special education directors for the responsibilities associated with their job. This task is accomplished by providing instruction by content experts, practice, mentor support, and “Question and Answer” sessions by the Georgia Department of Education’s Special Education Director on a variety of topics specific to the roles and responsibilities of IDEA. The SELDA participants do a Goal Attainment Scaling survey (GAS) to demonstrate skill attainment and provide feedback on the experienced after the yearlong academy is completed.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>3) <i>Division for Special Education Communication:</i> The State sends regular emails and updates to Special Education Directors to keep them abreast of best practices, compliance requirements, and other guidance concerning the implementation of IDEA and improving student outcomes.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>4) <i>Collaborative Communities:</i> The State uses Collaborative Communities in partnership with the Georgia Learning Resource Systems (GLRS) as a way for assisting special education directors to deepen their knowledge and expertise by sharing information, materials, and resources on topics relevant to their local general supervision of IDEA components. These groups utilize focused action and shared leadership in order to work together to accomplish common goals. Collaborative communities within each GLRS promote shared work among districts, empower LEAs to engage in continuous improvement, and assist LEAs with general supervision. All participants were expected to be highly engaged, active participants in the shared leadership of their collaborative communities. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Plan Manual .</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel
<p>5) <i>Comprehensive Local Educational Agency Improvement Plan (CLIP):</i> As part of the Consolidated Application process, districts were required to submit a CLIP with their budget for approval by the GaDOE Division for Special Education Services and Supports. The CLIP outlines the district’s improvement activities based on their performance on the four IDEA Performance Goals in the State Performance Plan. All districts submitted a CLIP with their budget which was reviewed prior to funds being allocated to the district.</p>	
Timelines: FFY 2010- FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel

<p>6) Active Engagement (New): The GaDOE is committed to support LEAs to improve compliant practices and student achievement. The GaDOE implements a tiered approach to examine data of all LEAs operating in the state. LEAs identified as having need of support participate in the Active Engagement Process. This Active Engagement Process is tailored to meet each individual LEA’s need(s). The 5 Step Active Engagement Process includes: 1) Review district data and identify LEAs in need of support, 2) Conduct root cause analysis in the selected districts, 3) Assist districts to development a targeted Improvement Plan, 4) Build Active Engagement teams using DOE expertise and district personnel, and 5) Reviewing evidence of compliant practices and improved results. Additional information can be located at Georgia's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process Manual.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>7) Transition Planning Survey: The GaDOE created a new Portal application (Transition Planning Survey) to collect district information on transition. The GaDOE provided each district with a randomly selected prepopulated list of students for which transition checklists must be completed. The GaDOE will review approximately 10% of the total number of transition plans that are submitted in the Portal. This tool was developed to ensure timely and accurate data collection for Indicator 13.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>8) Collection Tool: A secure application has been developed to collect district level data for Indicators 11 and 12. This tool was developed to ensure timely and accurate data collection.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and GaDOE Personnel</p>
<p>9) Special Education Data File: Design and implement a Special Education Data File in the Student Record Data Collection. This web-based system eliminates the few existing data elements currently collected by paper or electronic spreadsheet submissions. This new Special Education Data File will allow the State to facilitate the collection of selected data elements unique to students with disabilities. This includes, but is not limited to, data sensitive events and parent/student participation in Individualized Education Programs. Data collection will begin in March 2007 and close June 15, 2007.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: Federal Funds and Funds</p>
<p>10) Data Review: Review state and federal data elements and practices to provide for consistent data reporting practices.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel; Internal Technology Personnel</p>
<p>11) Data Workshops for General/Special Education Personnel: The Division for Special Education will conduct regional data reporting workshops for general and special education personnel.</p>	
<p>Timelines: FFY 2004 - FFY 2012</p>	<p>Resources: GaDOE Personnel; Internal Technology Personnel</p>

12) Teleconferences: The State will provide a series of data collection teleconferences for districts statewide.	
Timelines: FFY 2004 - FFY 2012	Resources: GaDOE Personnel; Internal Technology Personnel
13) Cognos: Develop a dynamic query system, Cognos, for the Division for Special Education staff to use in the data analysis of all 618 and APR data. Staff will be trained during December 2006 and January 2007. Future FFY 2007 projections include district level secured access.	
Timelines: FFY 2006 - FFY 2012	Resources: Federal Funds and Funds