

Georgia Department of Education

Implementing Title I in Georgia Schools

A Handbook for Title I Directors

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INTRODUCTION

This handbook, *Implementing Title I in Georgia Schools – A Handbook for Title I Directors*, is designed to guide local educational agencies' Title I Directors/Coordinators through the process of creating and maintaining effective Title I programs. While it is not meant as a substitute for Federal law, it does provide instructions for basic program requirements, administration, fiscal management, standards, student assessment and accountability and other useful information needed to implement the various components of the Federal programs found in the reauthorization of the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).

While this Handbook is based on the interpretation of the ESEA, the Regulations, and the Guidance issued by the U.S. Department of Education (US ED), the samples included are not intended to be applicable to every situation. These samples are not official templates and, if used, should be adapted to specific local educational agency (LEA) requirements. If there is any doubt as to the applicability of the samples, the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) advises each LEA to consult legal counsel.

This Title I Handbook will answer many questions; however, GaDOE staff is also available to provide individualized technical assistance when needed. LEAs are invited to contact GaDOE for personalized assistance as necessary.

The Title I Handbook is organized into 16 main sections with an additional section of appendices. The appendices provide sample documents and additional information for programmatic implementation.

- Section I: Addresses basic program requirements for implementing Title I programs. This section includes information about the Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP); parental involvement policies; eligible school attendance areas; participation of children enrolled in private schools, and information pertaining to charter schools.
- Section II: Will assist in administering Federal Title programs. This section includes information about LEA allocations and assurances; the Consolidated Application; technical assistance and self-monitoring; grantee risk assessment; audit findings; records retention; and the Title I Committee of Practitioners (COP). In addition, this section contains a checklist to assist with the Consolidated Application process.
- Section III: Addresses the fiscal components of implementing Title I programs. This section includes information about both the fiscal and budgetary requirements. A worksheet for computing aggregate or average per pupil expenditure from the general fund is also included.
- Section IV: Will assist in managing the budget for Federal Title programs. This section includes information about budget requirements; chart of accounts; completion reports; required set-asides; indirect costs; carryover funds and waivers; and transferability of funds. Additionally, general guidelines for the use of Title I funds and equipment are provided.
- Section V: Provides information about Response to Intervention (RTI) and Title I. Specific information on Tier I, Tier II, Tier III, and Tier IV as each relates to Title I. Additionally, supplement not supplant as related to RTI and evaluation.

- Section VI: Provides an overview of standards, student assessment, and accountability. Specific information regarding ESEA flexibility and college & career ready performance index; school improvement; corrective action and state directed status; flexible learning program; intradistrict transfer option; and public school choice NCLB. Further, this section includes information about school improvement support and academic achievement awards.
- Section VII: Provides information about schoolwide Title I programs. Included in this section are the purpose of schoolwide programs, resources and Web sites that provide information on existing schoolwide programs and initial implementation of schoolwide programs.
- Section VIII: Provides information about the components of the requirements for targeted assistance Title I programs. This section addresses simultaneous and comprehensive services, professional development, and existing targeted assistance programs.
- Section IX: Provides information about ESEA’s requirement for highly qualified teachers and paraprofessionals. In addition, information about professional development and parental notification as it pertains to highly qualified teachers and paraprofessionals is included in this section.
- Section X: Provides information about Even Start Family Literacy Program. This section includes contact information and the purpose of Even Start Program.
- Section XI: Provides information about the Education of Migratory Children, Title I, Part C. This section addresses the disbursement and reimbursement of funds; reporting requirements; special considerations; and typical activities of the program. Further, contact information for regional Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) Migrant Education Agency (MEA) personnel is included.
- Section XII: Provides information about Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (Title I, Part D). This section also includes information about grants to State Agencies (Subpart 1) and LEAs (Subpart 2).
- Section XIII: Provides information about Title VI, Part B, Rural Education Achievement Programs (REAP). This section addresses the Small and Rural School Achievement (SRSA) Program; the Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS) Program; use of funds, carryover funds; and accountability.
- Section XIV: Describes the Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Reauthorization (Title X, Part C). This section includes the McKinney-Vento requirements for all LEAs; as well as, information about the competitive grants available to local school systems to facilitate the enrollment, attendance and success of homeless children and youth in public schools.
- Section XV: Provides guidance on constitutionally protected prayer.
- Section XVI: Provides tools and resources that will be helpful as LEAs implement the various programs. (Appendices)

OVERVIEW OF TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)

The Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) significantly raises expectations for states, local educational agencies (LEAs), and schools in that all students will meet or exceed state standards in reading and mathematics within twelve years of the signing of the law. On July 5, 2002, the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) issued final regulations, effective August 5, 2002, regarding Title I provisions relating to standards and assessments. On November 26, 2002, the US ED released final regulations with respect to the definition of adequate yearly progress (AYP) and other aspects of the ESEA. In November 2011, Georgia submitted a waiver request to US ED for ESEA Flexibility. The waiver request was made in order to strengthen accountability by replacing current AYP calculations to reflect the definitions of Priority, Focus, Alert, and Reward Schools. This will allow Georgia to increase emphasis on the State's very lowest performing Title I schools in all subject areas and highlight subgroup achievement gaps. This plan will serve to increase the quality of instruction in all subject areas for all students and define a system that will support continual improvement of student achievement.

Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver allows Georgia to develop and refine the next generation of accountability known as the College and Career Readiness Performance Index (CCRPI) which will serve as a companion statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. Under this new accountability system, Georgia will identify Title I Reward, Priority, and Focus Schools as prescribed by US ED using data from state assessments. Alert Schools, unique to Georgia, will also be identified based on graduation rate alerts for high schools or subgroup and subject alerts for middle and elementary schools. Alert Schools will include both Title I and non-Title I schools. In addition, all state assessments along with other indicators of success will be used to calculate every school's CCRPI overall score. The 2011-2012 school year will serve as a study and refinement year for the CCRPI. The calculations related to the CCRPI are separate from the US ED required methodology for identifying Title I Priority, Focus, Alert, and Reward Schools.

Several other provisions of ESEA impact Georgia schools. Teachers and paraprofessionals must be highly qualified as defined in the statute and regulations. Teachers may not teach subjects for which they are not qualified. Also, schools must use programs and materials that have been proven to provide achievement results for similar populations.

ESEA has a strong focus on parental notification and involvement and, under some circumstances, gives parents choices regarding their children's education. This massive piece of Federal legislation provides accountability for schools and LEAs to ensure that all children are educated to standard levels of proficiency.

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COMPREHENSIVE LEA IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CLIP)

Section 1112 of the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) specifies that local educational agencies (LEAs) may receive funds under ESEA if the LEA has an approved plan on file with the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE). The LEA plan submitted as part of a Consolidated Application under Section 9305 of ESEA. The GaDOE has integrated the requirements for planning across all ESEA programs and the State's Professional Learning Program. The Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) eliminates the need for LEAs to submit separate plans for individual programs.

The Three Year CLIP has three major components:

1. ESEA/IDEA Plan Descriptors
2. System Profile
3. LEA Implementation Plan

Each LEA must submit all components of the CLIP in order to receive funding from state and Federal programs such as:

- Title I, Part A - Programs for Disadvantaged Children
- Title I, Part A – Flexible Learning Program Plan
- Title I, Part C - Education of Migratory Children
- Title I, Part D - Programs for Neglected and Delinquent Children
- Title II, Part A - Teacher Quality
- Title II, Part D - Enhancing Education Through Technology
- Title III, Part A - Language Instruction for Limited English Proficient (LEP) and Immigrant Students
- Title VI, Part B - Rural Education Achievement Programs (REAP)
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) - Programs for Exceptional Students
- Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act - Vocational Education Programs
- Title X, Part C McKinney-Vento Education of Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY)
- State Professional Learning
- Race To The Top (RT3)

LEAs must submit plans through the Consolidated Application Web site prior to submitting budgets. A review committee will evaluate each plan for approval. Once an LEA plan has been approved, the LEA may submit its budgets.

The three-year CLIP for all LEAs was approved in 2006-2007 (FY07). An annual review of the CLIP will take place by the LEA. After review of the plan, the LEA will indicate any revisions in the designated area on the Consolidated Application. Should there be revisions of an item or items, the LEA will indicate which item in the Consolidated Application.

After the LEA assures the annual review of the CLIP and has a GaDOE approved CLIP, the LEA may begin submitting its budgets.

The Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) is Comprised of Three Parts

1. ESEA/IDEA Plan Descriptors

This section includes the descriptors required in Federal and state legislation that LEAs must address in order to receive funding. This plan is designed to cover the requirements of all programs in one document. The comprehensive plan will eliminate the need to have multiple plans.

Some programs have unique components that require the completion of surveys, etc. LEAs will submit surveys and unique information through the Consolidated Application in a special section labeled Attachment Tab (documentation of rezoning and opening/closing of schools and Districtwide Parent Activity Project Assurances are examples).

2. System Profile

This section includes the data elements that LEAs should review in order to determine the needs of its student population. The profile consists of student data and demographics. LEAs must review the profile for accuracy.

3. LEA Implementation Plan

This section includes the LEA's goals, action/strategies and other components of an action plan.

Budgets

1. Budget by each program: LEAs must submit a program budget for each applicable program in the Consolidated Application. The budget must be approved by the appropriate program manager before funds are available through Georgia's Grants Accounting Online Report System (GAORS).
2. Budget summary: LEAs will be able to view a budget report that compiles budgeted items by function and object across all programs. This feature will enable LEAs to view all funds that are budgeted for professional learning, teacher salaries, travel, instructional materials, etc.

Program Specific Modules

Some programs require data unique to its legislation. For example, Title I requires rank order of schools based on poverty percentages. This requirement is not required by other programs.

Surveys and Attachments

Some programs require surveys and other data collections unique to its legislation. For example, Title I requires documentation of rezoning and opening/closing of schools.

SEE APPENDIX O FOR THE ESEA COMPREHENSIVE LEA IMPROVEMENT PLAN DESCRIPTORS AND LEA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT POLICIES/PLANS

Local Educational Agency (LEA) and Schools

Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) has strengthened and expanded the requirements for involving **all** parents of Title I students in the decision making process as it relates to student achievement. These requirements assist with ensuring parent consultation, participation, involvement, and information within the Title I program; by explicitly requiring the local educational agency (LEA) and schools to develop a written parental involvement policy/plan. The policy/plan provides coordination, technical assistance, and other support necessary to assist participating schools in planning and implementing effective parental involvement activities, trainings, and workshops to improve academic achievement and school performance.

The LEA, school, parents, and community stakeholders must jointly develop and agree upon the policy/plan that shall describe the means for carrying out the Title I Part, A requirements. The policy/plan must then be distributed to parents of participating children and made available to the local community. Furthermore, it must ensure that strong strategies are in place to:

1. Build the capacity to involve parents in an effective partnership with the school.
2. Share and support high student academic achievement.

The LEA and school policy/plan is the foundation of home, school, and community partnerships that should set forth the expectations for parental involvement activities and describe how those activities will be implemented and evaluated to assure adequate and meaningful involvement. The policies/plans should be specific and address the full range of family and student needs that impact learning and, to the extent practicable, include the needs of limited English proficient (LEP), migratory, and disabled students.

LEA IDENTIFICATION AND SELECTION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS AND SCHOOLS AND ALLOCATION OF TITLE I FUNDS TO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AREAS AND SCHOOLS

A local educational agency (LEA) shall use funds received under the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) only in eligible school attendance areas. The term “school attendance area” means, in relation to a particular school, the geographical area in which the children who are normally served by that school reside; and the term “eligible school attendance area” means a school attendance area in which the percentage of children from low-income families is at least as high as the percentage of children from low-income families served by the LEA as a whole. The following points summarize the requirements of Section 1113 of ESEA and 200.77 and §§200.78 of the Title I regulations for identifying eligible school attendance areas; selecting those eligible areas that will participate in Title I, Part A; and allocating Title I, Part A funds to *participating areas*:

General Selection Requirements

1. An LEA must rank all of its school attendance areas (the geographic area from which a public school draws its children) according to their percent of poverty.
 - An LEA must use the same measure of poverty for:
 - Identifying eligible school attendance areas
 - Determining the ranking of each area.
 - Determining the allocation for each area.
 - The LEA must select a poverty measure from the following options:
 - Children ages 5 to 17 in poverty as counted in the most recent census data approved by the Secretary.
 - Children eligible for free/reduced price meals (FRM) under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.
 - Children in families receiving assistance under the state program funded under Title IV, Part A of the Social Security Act Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
 - Children eligible to receive medical assistance under the Medicaid program.
 - A composite of any of the above measures.
 - An LEA must rank school attendance areas based on the percentage (not the number) of low-income children counted.
2. After an LEA has ranked all of its school attendance areas by poverty, the LEA must first serve, in rank order of poverty, its areas above 75 percent poverty, including any middle schools or high schools.
3. Only after an LEA has served all of its areas with a poverty rate above 75 percent may the LEA serve lower-ranked areas. The LEA has the option to (1) continue on with the districtwide ranking or (2) rank remaining areas by grade span groupings.

- The same districtwide poverty average must be used if the LEA selects option (1).
 - For ranking by grade span groupings, the LEA may use (1) the districtwide poverty average or (2) the districtwide grade span poverty averages for the relevant grade span grouping.
 - If an LEA has no school attendance areas above 75 percent poverty, the LEA may rank its schools districtwide or by grade span groupings.
 - An LEA's organization of its schools defines its grade span groupings. For example, if an LEA has elementary schools serving all elementary grades, middle schools, and high schools, the grade span groupings would be grades K to 5, 6 to 8, and 9 to 12. To the extent an LEA has schools that overlap grade spans (e.g., K to 5, K to 8, 6 to 8); the LEA should include a school in the grade span in which it is most appropriate.
4. An LEA with an enrollment of less than 1,000 students or with only one school per grade span is not required to rank its school attendance areas.

LEA Discretion in Selecting Participating Areas and Schools

5. An LEA may:
- Designate as eligible any school attendance area or school in which at least 35 percent of the children are from low-income families - i.e., the 35 percent rule.
 - Use Title I, Part A funds in a school that does not serve an eligible school attendance area if the percentage of children from low-income families enrolled in the school is equal to or greater than the percentage of such children in a participating school attendance area of the LEA.
 - Elect not to serve an eligible school attendance area or school that has a higher percentage of children from low-income families (than a school that is served) if:
 - The school meets the Title I comparability requirements.
 - The school is receiving supplemental funds from other state or local sources that are spent according to the requirements of Sections 1114 or 1115 of ESEA.
 - The funds expended from such other sources equal or exceed the amount that would be provided under Title I, Part A.
 - For one additional year only, designate and serve a school attendance area or school that is no longer eligible but was eligible and served in the preceding year. When using this option, an LEA must meet the requirement to serve schools in rank order.

Allocating Title I Funds to Participating Areas and Schools

The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) has established that the ranking of school attendance areas to determine eligible attendance areas and the rank order in which to allocate Title I, Part A funds to participating attendance areas will be based on the total number of children enrolled in the school, minus the number of prekindergarten children enrolled in the school.

The number of low-income children will be based on the total number of children eligible for free or reduced price meals (FRM) under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act enrolled in the school, minus the number of prekindergarten students eligible for FRM under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act.

6. An LEA must allocate Title I, Part A funds to participating school attendance areas or schools, in rank order, based on the total number of children from low-income families in each area or school. An LEA with an enrollment of less than 1,000 students or with only one school per grade span is not required to allocate funds to areas or schools in rank order.
7. If an LEA serves any areas or schools below 35 percent poverty, the LEA must allocate to all its participating areas or schools an amount for each low-income child in each participating school attendance area or school that is at least 125 percent of the LEA's allocation per low-income child.
 - An LEA's allocation per low-income child is the total LEA allocation under Title I, Part A, Subpart 2 divided by the number of low-income children in the LEA as determined using the poverty measure selected by the LEA to identify eligible school attendance areas. The LEA then multiplies this per child amount by 125 percent.
 - An LEA calculates 125 percent of its allocation per low-income child before the LEA reserves any funds.
 - An LEA must allocate at least this amount for each low-income child in every school the LEA serves, not just for those schools below 35 percent poverty.
 - If remaining funds are not sufficient to fully fund the next ranked eligible school attendance area or school, the LEA may serve the area or school if it determines the funds are sufficient to enable children to make adequate progress toward meeting the State's challenging performance standards.
8. An LEA serving only areas or schools at or above 35 percent poverty must allocate funds in rank order, on the basis of the total number of low-income children in each area or school but is not required to allocate 125 percent of the LEA's allocation per low-income child (described in #7 above). However, in determining what per child amount to allocate, the LEA should bear in mind the purpose of such funding is to enable children who are most at-risk of not meeting the State's challenging student academic achievement standards. The per child allocation amount must be large enough to provide a reasonable assurance that a school can operate a Title I program of sufficient quality to achieve that purpose.
9. An LEA is not required to allocate the same per child amount to each area or school. However, the LEA must allocate a higher per child amount to areas or schools with higher poverty rates than it allocates to areas or schools with lower poverty rates.
10. An LEA that opts to serve schools below 75 percent poverty using grade span groupings may determine different per child amounts for different grade spans so long as those amounts do not exceed the amount allocated to any area or school above 75 percent poverty. Per child amounts within grade spans may also vary so long as the LEA allocates higher per child amounts to areas or schools with higher poverty rates than it allocates to areas or schools with lower poverty rates.

Opening New Schools: Gathering Needed Data – Enrollment and Free and Reduced Numbers

Allocating Title I Funds to Redistricted Schools

11. When an LEA redistricts schools, the actual October FTE data from the year the redistricting occurs or adjusted October FTE data from the year prior to redistricting must be used to identify and select participating areas and schools.
 - If an LEA opts to use actual October FTE data from the year the redistricting is in place, an LEA must wait until the October FTE data is verified before completing the Public School Allocations tab. This tab is located in the Title I-A Improving Academic Achievement program within the Consolidated Application. The information from the October FTE data that is used on the Public School Allocations tab would then be used for two consecutive years unless an LEA redistricts again during that same year.
 - If an LEA opts to use adjusted October FTE data from the previous year, adjustments must be made to the data that accurately reflect enrollment as if the new redistricting was in existence on the date of the previous year's October FTE count. When making these adjustments, students remain in the grade in which they are counted for the previous year's FTE data; they are NOT rolled up to the next grade level. Prior to creating the adjusted enrollment for each school, the following information must be gathered: October FTE enrollment data (including Pre-K) for the year prior to redistricting schools; names, addresses, and grade levels (Pre-K will later be subtracted) of students affected by changes in school assignment (assistance from the district transportation department) and the October FRM eligibility status of students affected by changes in school assignment (assistance from the district school nutrition department). After gathering this data, the attendance area information is determined as follows:
 - Record the October FTE enrollment number by school for all schools that are affected by enrollment changes.
 - Find an original grand total of the October FTE numbers for all schools prior to any changes being made to school enrollment.
 - Based on the new attendance area and the addresses of students, add students who will reside in the new attendance zone of each school during the next fiscal year but were not enrolled in that school during the current fiscal year. Subtract these students from the FTE data for the school where they were enrolled during the current fiscal year. After all students who are affected by the redistricting have been added to the school they would attend if the new redistricting was in place and subtracted from the school they currently attend, total the new enrollment number for each school.
 - Find a grand total for the newly created enrollment for all schools and verify that this grand total matches the original grand total for all schools prior to changes being made. If the numbers match, the enrollment on the adjusted enrollment pages for each school (minus Pre-K) will be the number used for the Consolidated Application. The adjusted numbers will be recorded in the Title I-Part A Improving Academic Achievement program on the Public School Allocations tab.
 - Record the October FRM eligibility status by school for all schools that are affected by enrollment changes.

- Total the October FRM numbers for all schools prior to any changes being made to FRM status of each school.
- Match the October FRM status of each student transferring into or out of a school based on the new attendance zone. Add students who qualify for FRM to the schools they would attend if the new redistricting was in place and subtract students qualifying for FRM from the schools they currently attend based on the new redistricting.
- Find a Grand Total for the newly created October FRM status for all schools and verify that this number matches the original October FRM eligibility number. If the numbers match, the October FRM status on the adjusted meal eligibility for each school will be the number (minus Pre-K) used for the Consolidated Application. The number will be recorded in the Title I- Part A Improving Academic Achievement program on the Public School Allocations tab.
- Note: If a district serves private schools, the private school attendance area and FRM eligibility numbers must be adjusted using the same process described above.

DIRECTIONS FOR CALCULATING ELIGIBLE ATTENDANCE AREAS

Local educational agencies (LEAs) should use the Eligible Attendance Areas Worksheet embedded in the Title I, Part A Academic Achievement Consolidated Application.

All documentation used to determine eligible attendance areas must be maintained by the LEA. Worksheets and supporting documentation must be available to auditors and/or monitors upon request. Additional Resources:

- Non-Regulatory Guidance – Local Educational Agency Identification and Selection of School Attendance Areas and Schools and Allocation of Title I Funds to Those Areas and Schools located at: <http://www.ed.gov>.

Type “attendance areas” in the Search ED.gov box and click “GO”.

The exhibits below show two methods of determining eligible attendance areas (schools).

- Exhibit 1 depicts listing all attendance areas (schools) without regard to the grade level.
- Exhibit 2 depicts listing attendance areas (schools) based on grade levels.

Exhibit 1 – Percentage Method without Grade Span Grouping

1 Attendance Area (School)	2 Enrollment	3 No. of Low-income Children	4 Poverty Percentage
Elementary School A	420	252	60.00%
Middle School B	350	175	50.00%
Elementary School C	340	105	30.88%
High School D	375	56	14.93%
Elementary School E	404	42	10.40%
Elementary School F	340	17	5.00%
TOTALS	2229	647	29.03%
The district average percentage is 29.03%; therefore, schools A, B, and C qualify.			

Exhibit 1: Rank the attendance areas (schools) from highest to lowest percentage of poverty children.

Schools A, B, and C qualify because schools A and B are above 35 percent poverty and school C is above the LEA average of 29.03 percent.

Exhibit 2 – Percentage Method with Grade Span Grouping

1 Attendance Area (School)	2 Enrollment	3 No. of Low-income children	4 Poverty Percentage
Elementary Schools			
Elementary School A	480	183	38.13%
Elementary School B	525	174	33.14%
Elementary School C	631	195	30.90%
Elementary School D	236	58	24.58%
Elementary School E	380	62	16.32%
Elementary School F	450	64	14.22%
Elementary School G	315	27	8.57%
TOTALS	3017	763	25.29%
Middle Schools			
Middle School H	520	162	31.15%
Middle School I	420	98	23.33%
Middle School J	630	76	12.06%
TOTALS	1570	336	21.40%
High Schools			
High School K	460	97	21.09%
High School L	870	90	10.34%
TOTALS	1330	187	14.06%

Once all calculations are made, eligible attendance areas can be determined.

Exhibit 2: Rank the attendance areas (schools) from highest to lowest percentage of poverty children within each grade span. All attendance areas (schools) with 35 percent or greater poverty or which are above the LEA average for the grade span may be served.

Schools A, B, and C qualify in the elementary grade span grouping.

Schools H and I qualify in the middle school grade span grouping because each area is above the LEA average of 21.40 percent for middle schools. School K qualifies in the high school grade span grouping because it is above the LEA average of 14.06 percent for high schools.

Although not depicted in the exhibits, attendance areas (schools) with 75 percent or greater poverty must be served in rank order regardless of the grade span.

If an LEA uses feeder patterns to qualify schools as eligible for Title I services, worksheets and supporting documentation should be attached to the Consolidated Application in the attachment area. Memos should be on file in the Title I Education Program Specialists' offices as well as the GaDOE.

LEAs should maintain all documentation used to determine eligible attendance areas. Worksheets and supporting documentation must be available to auditors upon request.

Please visit the U.S. Department of Education's (US ED) Web site to view this section of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) at:
<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg2.html#sec1113>

PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN ENROLLED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The purpose of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) is to ensure that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high quality education and reach, at a minimum, proficiency on challenging state academic achievement standards and state academic assessments.

Section 1120 of ESEA requires that the local educational agency (LEA) provide to eligible private school children, their teachers, and their families, services that are equitable to the services being provided to similar children, their teachers, and their families, attending public schools. Title I services for these children must be developed in meaningful consultation with private school officials. Services provided to private school children by an LEA must be secular, neutral, and non-ideological.

Eligible private school children are those who:

- Reside within the attendance area of a participating public school, regardless of where the private school they attend is located.
- Are identified through consultation with the private school as failing, or most at-risk of failing, to meet high student academic achievement standards.

Additional Information

For additional information on private schools refer to www.ed.gov for the following resources:

- Title I Schools (Ensuring Equitable Services to Title I Children: Title Resource Tool Kit).
- Title I Services to Eligible Private School Children *Non-Regulatory Guidance*.
- Title IX, Part E Uniform Provisions Subpart 1 – Private Schools, Equitable Services to Eligible School Students, Teacher and Other Educational Personnel.

For additional guidance see the U.S. Department of Education's (US ED) Web site:
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/psguidance.doc>

CHARTER SCHOOLS AND TITLE I

The legislative enactment of charter schools predates the most recent reauthorization of Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) by ten years; however, charter school laws as reauthorized through the nineties parallel and align with the goals of ESEA. Both the state education agency (SEA) and charter schools focus on doing what works; supporting and expanding parental options; encouraging local control; and requiring results oriented accountability.

Local educational agencies (LEAs) must provide services/resources to a charter school which qualifies for Title I services/resources. A representative from each charter school should be included in planning discussions with the LEA to maximize the impact of Federal funding. Since poverty is an important aspect in allocating Title I funding, charter schools must have an accurate determination for those students eligible for free or reduced price meals (FRM). Charter schools that participate in the School Nutrition Program shall follow the guidelines described in that program to determine FRM eligibility. For charter schools that choose not to participate in the School Nutrition Program, an alternative method to verify and validate poverty will be provided by the SEA.

LEA charter schools accepting Title I funds must (as all schools receiving Title I funds) submit a plan to the LEA delineating how the funds will be used to support instruction and ensure that all students meet high academic achievement and performance standards. The LEA must approve the charter school's plan and maintain the plan and any documentation of the planning process, as well as, any documentation needed for audit purposes.

A number of State charter schools have been approved by the Georgia State Board of Education (SBOE) rather than an LEA. These charters must develop a Comprehensive LEA Implementation Plan (CLIP) and a separate plan for use of Title I funds and submit a Consolidated Application, as must all, LEAs to the State educational agency (SEA), Title Programs Division. Charter schools that are their own LEA should expect to meet the same requirements and responsibilities of other traditional LEA's.

In most cases, the charter schools must apply for the Federal grants through their LEA. Specific Federal programs for which charter schools might apply include:

- Title I, Part A - Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged
- Title I, Part B - Reading First
- Title II, Part A - Preparing, Training and Recruiting High Quality Teachers and Principals
- Title II, Part D - Enhancing Education Through Technology
- Title III, Part A - Language Instruction for Limited English Proficient and Immigrant Students (ESOL)
- Title IV, Part B - 21st Century Community Learning Centers
- Title VI, Part B - Rural Education Achievement Programs (REAP)

The Charter School Expansion Act requires the LEA to provide notice to the charter schools regarding the Federal funds for which they may be eligible. Other provisions of ESEA governing Title I schools such as highly qualified teachers, NCLB Public School Choice and Flexible Learning Program (FLP), and unsafe schools impact charter schools as well. Technical assistance may be provided by the Title I Education Program Specialist and/or the SEA Title I and/or charter schools offices.

ALLOCATION OF FEDERAL FORMULA FUNDS TO CHARTER SCHOOLS

The purpose of Public Law 107-110, Section 5206, Federal Formula Allocation during First Year and for Successive Enrollment Expansions, and its accompanying regulation (34 CFR Part 76, Subpart H), is to ensure that charter schools that are new or significantly expanding their enrollment receive the full amount of Federal funds to which they are entitled within five months of the opening or significant expansion. For the purpose of this guidance, all LEA charter schools and State charter schools will be referred to as charter schools.

Under the requirements of Public Law 107-110, Section 5206 and the accompanying regulations, in order for charter schools to trigger the protections of Public Law 107-110, Section 5206 they must:

- Provide 120 day notice. A charter school that is newly opening or significantly expanding its enrollment must provide, in writing to the state educational agency (SEA) or local educational agency (LEA)*, at least 120 day notice of the date the charter school plans to open or significantly expand. If the charter school does not provide this 120 day notice, the SEA or LEA is relieved of most of its obligation to provide the Federal funds within the five month period.
- * In general, State charters will give notice to the SEA, and charter schools that are part of an LEA will give notice to the LEA.
- The charter school must demonstrate that it is eligible to participate in the Federal formula program like other schools; the difference is that new or significantly expanding charter schools may not be denied funds simply because they do not have accurate data from a prior year, even if the allocations to traditional public schools are based on prior year data. This is an important provision to ensure that newly opening and significantly expanding charter schools receive the amount of Federal formula funds to which they are entitled. States have great flexibility in the information that can be requested from a charter school to prove that the charter school is eligible to receive Federal funds.
- Upon request, the charter school must provide the SEA or LEA with data or information that is reasonably needed to estimate the amount of funds the charter school will be eligible to receive. This information would typically include estimated enrollment numbers and poverty data. The SBOE also requires charter schools to identify the county of residence of the student population in order to complete the award allocation process.
- Once the charter school opens or significantly expands, the school must provide actual enrollment and poverty data to the SEA or LEA (as appropriate). This allows the SEA or LEA to adjust the Federal formula allocations based on actual numbers, rather than the estimate. This data is verified through the regular FTE-1 report filed each October.

If the charter school provides 120 day notice to the SEA or LEA, the SEA or LEA has two obligations:

- First the SEA or LEA must provide timely and meaningful information about each Federal program under which the charter school may be eligible to receive Federal formula funds. Timely and meaningful is described in guidance issued by the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) in 2000 as “information the charter school reasonably needs to know

to make an informed decision about whether to apply to participate in a particular covered program and the steps that the charter school needs to do so.”

- Second, the SEA or LEA must allocate Federal formula funds to the charter school based on reasonable estimates.

The following chart describes the correlation between the opening or expansion date and the obligation to allocate Federal formula funds.

The programs covered by Public Law 107-110, Section 5206 include all state administered elementary and secondary education formula programs, as well as, all Federal formula programs that they would be entitled to receive.

Opening or Expansion Date of Charter School	Obligation to Allocate Federal Formula Funds
On or before November 1	Must allocate full proportionate amount of program funds for which the charter school is eligible, within five months of the opening or expansion date.
After November 1 but before February 1	Must allocate the <i>pro rata</i> portion of proportionate amount of program funds for which the charter school is eligible, on or before the date the SEA allocates funds to LEAs under the program for
After February 1	May, but is not required, to allocate the <i>pro rata</i> portion of the proportionate amount of program funds for which the charter school is eligible.

Resources:

- Please visit the US ED’s Web site for The Impact of the New Title I Requirements on Charter Schools Non-Regulatory Guidance at:
<http://www.ed.gov/news/pressreleases/2003/03/03252003.html>
- Further information on the Charter School program can be found at:
<http://www.ed.gov/programs/statecharter/legislation.html>

SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS DEFINITION AND DETAILS

The purpose of schoolwide Title I programs is to improve the entire educational program in a school which should result in improving the academic achievement of all students, particularly the lowest achieving students. The goal of such a program is to assist those students to demonstrate proficiency on academic standards. A school is eligible to be a schoolwide program:

- If the local educational agency (LEA) determines that the school serves an eligible attendance area.¹

¹ Refer to Eligible School Attendance Areas

- If for the first year of the schoolwide program, the school serves a school attendance area in which not less than 40 percent of the students enrolled in the school are from low-income families. NOTE: *Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver allows for Title I schools that have been designated as Priority or Focus to waive the minimum 40 percent poverty requirement to be eligible to be served as schoolwide Title I schools. In other words, those Title I Priority and Focus schools that have a poverty percentage lower than 40 percent may now serve the students in their school as a schoolwide Title I program. However, the district must still ensure that a schoolwide plan has been developed and approved by the GaDOE.*
- If the school consults with stakeholders and makes decision to become schoolwide.

An Overview of Schoolwide Programs

A schoolwide program is a comprehensive reform strategy designed to upgrade the entire educational program in a Title I school; its primary goal is to ensure that all students, particularly those who are low-achieving, demonstrate proficient and advanced levels of achievement on State academic achievement standards. This schoolwide reform strategy requires that a school-

- Conduct a **comprehensive needs assessment**;
- Identify and commit to specific goals and strategies that address those needs;
- Create a **comprehensive plan**; and
- Conduct an **annual review** of the effectiveness of the schoolwide program and revise the plan annually or as necessary.

Adopting this strategy should result in an ongoing, comprehensive plan for school improvement that is owned by the entire school community and tailored to its unique needs. Schoolwide programs are not required to identify specific students as eligible. They must supplement (enhance) rather than supplant (take the place of) the services participating students would receive if they were not participating in the schoolwide program.

For additional information on schoolwide to [A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools](http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx) refer to the manual available on the GaDOE's Web site under Resources: <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

COMPONENTS OF A SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAM

To assist schoolwide program schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) to meet their responsibility to provide for all their students served under this part the opportunity to meet the State's challenging student academic achievement standards in subjects as determined by the state, each schoolwide program under this section shall create a plan to address the eighteen components, ten of which are required, of a schoolwide program listed below:

- Use such program's resources under this part to help participating children meet the State's challenging student academic achievement standards expected for all children.
- Use effective methods and instructional strategies that are based on scientifically based research directly tied to the comprehensive needs assessment and academic standards that strengthens the core academic program of the school and that:

- Provide opportunities for all children in the school to meet or exceed Georgia's proficient and advanced levels of student performance.
 - Are based upon effective means of raising student achievement.
 - Use effective instructional methods that increase the quality and amount of learning time.
- Field Trip Note: Districts **must include documentation** to support that any educational field trip used as an instructional strategy is aligned to the comprehensive needs assessment found in the schoolwide plan and **must be** connected to the support of assisting students to achieve proficiency or advanced status in relation to the State Academic content standards. Documentation **must be** provided during the budget approval process. Required based on FY12 US ED monitoring.
- Address the needs of all children, particularly targeted populations, and address how the school will determine if such needs have been met and are consistent with improvement plans.
- Provide instruction by highly qualified teachers.²
 - Professional development for the staff to enable all children in the school to meet performance standards.
 - Strategies to increase parental involvement.
 - Plans for assisting preschool children in the transition from early childhood programs to local elementary school programs.
 - Measures to include teachers in the decisions regarding the use of assessment to provide information on, and to improve, the performance of individual students and the overall instructional program.
 - Coordination and integration of Federal, State, and local services and programs.
 - Activities to ensure that students who experience difficulty mastering standards shall be provided with effective, timely assistance, which shall include:
 - List state and local educational agency programs and other Federal programs that will be included.
 - Description of how resources from Title I and other sources will be used.
 - Plan developed in coordination with other programs, including those under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act, and National and Community Service Act of 1990.
 - Activities to ensure that students who experience difficulty mastering standards shall be provided with effective, timely assistance, which shall include:
 - Measures to ensure that a student's difficulties are identified on a timely basis.
 - Periodic training for teachers in the identification of difficulties and appropriate assistance for identified difficulties.

² Refer to Highly Qualified Staff

- Teacher-parent conferences that detail what the school will do to help the student, what the parents can do to help the student and additional assistance available to the student at the school or in the community.
- Description of how individual student assessment results and interpretation will be provided to parents.
- Provisions for the collection and disaggregation of data on the achievement and assessment results of students.
- Provisions to ensure that disaggregated assessment results for each category are valid and reliable.
- Provisions for public reporting of disaggregated data.
- Plan developed during a one year period, unless LEA, after considering the recommendation of its technical assistance providers, determines that less time is needed to develop and implement the schoolwide program.
- Plan developed with the involvement of the community to be served and individuals who will carry out the plan including teachers, principals, other school staff, pupil service personnel, parents, and students (if secondary).
- Plan available to the LEA, parents, and public.
- Plan translated to the extent feasible, into any language that a significant percentage of the parents of participating students in the school speak as their primary language.
- Plan is subject to the school improvement provisions of Section 1116.

In addition, the school providing a schoolwide program must also evaluate their plan by reviewing, on an ongoing basis, the progress of all children. If necessary, the school must adjust their plan to provide additional assistance such as an extended school year, before and after school programs, summer programs, and training for teachers on how to identify students requiring additional assistance and how to implement student achievement standards in the classroom.

SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS (SWP) TOOLS AND RESOURCES

All resources listed below and more are provided at the link below: <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

- Local Educational Agency (LEA) Form for Initial Implementation of Schoolwide Programs. Under the Resource heading, select *A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools*.
- Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) Title Programs Schoolwide Planning Timeline. Under the Resource heading, select *A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools*.
- Schoolwide Program Checklist for Use by Local Educational Agency (LEA) Coordinator and Title I Education Program Specialist. Under the Resource heading, select *A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools*.

SECTION II: ADMINISTRATION

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ALLOCATIONS

Local educational agency (LEA) allocations for Federal programs are based on formula allocations calculated by the U.S. Department of Education (US ED). These allocations are based on census poverty data. The US ED sends final LEA allocations to the State educational agency (SEA) in the spring of each year. The SEA adjusts allocations for LEAs that have consolidated or that are not on the census list (e.g. state charter schools). The SEA reserves funds for school improvement (four percent), state administration (one percent maximum) and academic achievement awards (up to five percent of the difference between current year's allocation and previous year's allocation). When reserve funds have been set-aside, LEA allocation recommendations are sent to the State Board of Education (SBOE) for approval. Official LEA allocations are posted on the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Web site following Board approval.

State charter schools must submit formula children data to GaDOE in the spring of each year. The State charter schools must maintain documentation used to determine formula children. Documentation must be available to auditors for audit purposes.

Following Board approval, official allocations may be found at the following GaDOE Web site:
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/default.aspx>

ASSURANCES

Each local educational agency (LEA) and State charter school accepting funds under Title I, Part A must agree to meet Federal and state program assurances. Assurances are included in Georgia's LEA Consolidated Application³ for funding. Superintendent signature/sign-off on the Consolidated Application denotes agreement to each assurance.

A list of assurances applicable to Federal and state programs is found on the following pages.

³Refer to Consolidated Application

GENERAL ASSURANCES 2012-2013 LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) CONSOLIDATED APPLICATION FY13

As a condition of receiving the state and Federal funds for which application is made in this Consolidated Application, the applicant's local board of education (applicant) assures the following:

Supplement Not Supplant

Funds provided under these programs will supplement, not supplant Federal, state, and other local funds that the applicant would otherwise receive.

Legal Compliance/Debarment/Lobbying/Reporting

1. Each program will be administered in accordance with all applicable Federal and state statutes, regulations, program plans, and applications.
2. The control of funds provided under each program and title to property acquired with program funds will be in a public agency.
3. The applicant will administer funds and property to the extent required by the authorizing statutes.
4. The applicant will adopt and use proper methods of administering each such program, including:
 - a. The enforcement of any obligations imposed by law on agencies, institutions, organizations, and other recipients responsible for carrying out each program.
 - b. The correction of deficiencies in program operations that are identified through the audits, monitoring, or evaluation.
5. The applicant will cooperate in carrying out any evaluation of each such program conducted by or for the State educational agency (SEA), the U.S. Secretary of Education or other Federal officials.
6. The applicant will use such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures as will ensure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal and state funds paid to applicant under each program.
7. The applicant will make reports to the SEA and the U.S. Secretary of Education as may be necessary to enable the agency and the Secretary to perform their duties under each program.
8. The applicant will maintain such records, provide such information, and afford access to the records as the SEA or the Secretary of Education may find necessary to carry out the SEA's or the Secretary's duties.
9. In accordance with Part 85 of 34 CFR, neither the applicant nor its principals are presently debarred or suspended from participation in programs by any Federal agency.
10. In accordance with Part 82 of 34 CFR, funds will not be used for lobbying the executive or legislative branches of the Federal government in connection with contracts, grants, or loans and will report payments made with unappropriated funds for lobbying purposes.
11. The applicant will comply with requirements of Sections 436 and 441 of the General Education Provisions Act (GEPA).

12. The applicant will file reports in formats and at times specified by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) and/or the U.S. Department of Education (US ED).
13. The applicant will cooperate in carrying out any evaluation of each program conducted by or for the SEA, the Secretary or other Federal officials.
14. The applicant is in compliance with all required Federal Civil Rights Statutes including:
 - a. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, or national origin.
 - b. Title IX of the Educational Administration Act of 1972, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender.
 - c. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of physical handicap.

The text of the entire bill is available online at: <http://www.ed.gov/legislation/ESEA02/>

Professional Development

The Applicant has adopted a policy that provides for the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive program for staff development.

Technical Assistance

The Applicant will provide technical assistance and support to programs identified in this application

Drug-Free Workplace and Community Act Amendments

In accordance with the Federal Drug-Free Workplace and Community Act Amendments of 1989, the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and State Board of Education (SBOE) Policy, Staff Rights and Responsibilities: Drug and Alcohol Free Workforce, the applicant declares that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance, marijuana, or dangerous drug is prohibited at geographic locations at which individuals are directly engaged in the performance of work pursuant to this application. In addition, Policy GAM prohibits the unlawful possession, use, manufacture, distribution or sale of alcohol in the workplace.

ASSURANCES SPECIFIC TO PROGRAMS

Title I, Part A –Improving the Academic Achievement for the Disadvantaged

In general, each local educational agency (LEA) shall provide assurances that the LEA will:

1. Participate, if selected, in the State National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in 4th and 8th grade reading and mathematics carried out under Section 411(b)(2) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994.
2. Inform eligible schools and parents of schoolwide program authority and the ability of such schools to consolidate funds from Federal and state sources.
3. Provide technical assistance and support to schoolwide programs.

4. Work in consultation with schools as the schools develop the schools' plans pursuant to Section 1114 of Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).
5. Assist schools as the schools implement such plans and undertake activities pursuant to Section 1115 of ESEA so that each school can make adequate yearly progress toward meeting the state student achievement standards. This includes ensuring that schools in corrective action set-aside appropriate funding for professional development for principals and teachers.
6. Fulfill such agency's school improvement responsibilities under Section 1116 of ESEA, including taking actions under paragraphs (7) and (8) of Section 1116(b) of ESEA. This includes setting aside appropriate funding for transportation and supplemental educational services costs for schools identified for school improvement.
7. Provide services to eligible children attending private elementary schools and secondary schools in accordance with Section 1120 of ESEA, and timely and meaningful consultation with private school officials regarding such services.
8. Develop, review, and revise an LEA homeless policy to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of children and youth in homeless situations.
9. Take into account the experience of model programs for the educationally disadvantaged, and the findings of relevant scientifically based research indicating that services may be most effective if focused on students in the earliest grades at schools that receive funds under this part.
10. In the case of an LEA that chooses to use funds under this part to provide early childhood development services to low-income children below the age of compulsory school attendance, ensure that such services comply with the performance standards established under Section 641A(a) of the Head Start Act.
11. Work in consultation with schools as the schools develop and implement their plans or activities under Sections 1118 and 1119 of ESEA.
12. Comply with the requirements of Section 1119 of ESEA regarding the qualifications of teachers and paraprofessionals and professional development. This includes ensuring that all paraprofessionals hired after the enactment, January 8, 2002, of ESEA meet the prescribed qualifications.
13. Coordinate and collaborate, to the extent feasible and necessary as determined by the LEA, with the State educational agency (SEA) and other agencies providing services to children, youth, and families with respect to a school in school improvement, corrective action, or state directed status under Section 1116 of ESEA if such a school requests assistance from the LEA in addressing major factors that have significantly affected student achievement at the school.
14. Ensure, through incentives for voluntary transfers, the provision of professional development, recruitment programs, or other effective strategies, that low-income students and minority students are not taught at higher rates than other students by unqualified, out-of-field, or inexperienced teachers.

15. Use the results of the student academic assessments required under Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA, and other measures or indicators available to the agency, to review annually the progress of each school served by agency and receiving funds under this part to determine whether all of the schools are making the progress necessary to ensure that all students will meet the state's proficient level of achievement on the state academic assessments described in Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA within 12 years from the end of the 2001-2002 school year.
16. Ensure that the results from the academic assessments required under Section 1111(b)(3) of ESEA will be provided to parents and teachers as soon as is practicably possible after the test is taken, in an understandable and uniform format and, to the extent practicable, provided in a language that the parents can understand.
17. Assist each school served by the agency and assisted under this part in developing or identifying examples of high-quality, effective curricula consistent with Section 1111(b)(8)(D) of ESEA.

Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 – State Agency Programs – Neglected, Delinquent, and At-Risk Youth, and Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 – Local Educational Agency Programs

In general, each State Agency receiving Title I, Part D, Subpart 1, and Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 – Local Educational Agency Programs funding shall provide assurances that it will:

1. Give priority to children and youth in adult correctional institutions who are likely to complete incarceration within a two year period.
2. Assist in locating alternative programs through which students can continue their education if the students are not returning to school after leaving the correctional facility or institution for neglected or delinquent children and youth.
3. Work with parents to secure parents' assistance in improving the educational achievement of their children and youth, and preventing their children's and youth's further involvement in delinquent activities.
4. Work with children and youth with disabilities in order to meet an existing individualized education program and an assurance that the agency will notify the child's or youth's local school if the child or youth:
 - Is identified as in need of special education services while the child or youth is in the correctional facility or institution for neglected or delinquent children and youth; and
 - Intends to return to the local school.
5. Work with children and youth who dropped out of school before entering the correctional facility or institution for neglected or delinquent children and youth to encourage the children and youth to reenter school once the term of the incarceration is completed or provide the child or youth with the skills necessary to gain employment, continue the education of the child or youth, or achieve a secondary school diploma or its recognized equivalent if the child or youth does not intend to return to school.

6. Ensure that teachers and other qualified staff are trained to work with children and youth with disabilities and other students with special needs taking into consideration the unique needs of such students.
7. Coordinate with any programs operated under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.) or other comparable programs, if applicable.
8. Ensure that an annual performance and fiscal report is submitted for each year grant funds are received.
9. Ensure that all data requests from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) and any entity acting on the behalf of the GaDOE are accurately and promptly reported.

Title II, Part A – Improving Teacher Quality

In general, each State Agency receiving Title II, Part A funding shall provide assurances that it:

1. Will target funds to schools according to the criteria listed in Section 2122(b)(A-C) of ESEA.
 - a. Schools that have the lowest proportion of highly qualified teachers.
 - b. Schools that have the largest average class size.
 - c. Schools that are identified for school improvement under Section 1116(b) of ESEA.
2. Will comply with Section 9501 of ESEA regarding participation by private schools and teachers and children. [Section 2122 (b)(11) of ESEA].
3. Has developed a local plan for improving teacher quality that is based on an assessment of the needs of its teaching force in order to be able to have all students meet challenging state content and academic achievement standards. [Section 2122 (b) and (c) of ESEA].
4. Will provide timely notification to parents, as required in Section 1111(h)(6) of ESEA when their children are not being taught by highly qualified teachers.
5. Will provide ongoing maintenance of fiscal effort from non-Federal funds.
(Title II, Part A Guidance)
6. Will have a written equity plan that assures that poor and minority children are not taught by inexperienced, unqualified, or mis-assigned teachers at higher rates than other children, and that children in low performing schools have equitable access to experienced, highly qualified, effective teachers that are appropriately assigned.
7. Will assure that all teachers have equitable access to high quality, scientifically-based professional learning.
8. Will assure that a written individual remediation plan signed by principal and teacher has been developed (at the time of hire), implemented and monitored to meet the needs of teachers and paraprofessionals not currently highly qualified. Remediation plans are also required for all core academic content teachers with non-renewable, non-professional certificates.

Title VI, Part B – Rural and Low-Income School Program

In general, each LEA receiving Title VI, Part B funding shall provide assurances that it will:

1. Comply with the eligibility requirements listed in Section 6221(b)(1)(A-B) of ESEA.
2. Target funds to schools for activities listed in Section 6222(a)(1-7) of ESEA.
 - Teacher recruitment and retention.
 - Teacher professional development.
 - Educational technology.
 - Parental involvement activities.
 - Title I, Part A activities.
 - Title III activities.
3. Comply with the stricture against supplanting in Section 6232 of ESEA.
4. Keep necessary records and provide information to GaDOE that are consistent with responsibilities and accountability requirements listed in Section 6224(a)(1-3) of ESEA.
5. Administer an assessment that is consistent with Section 1111(b) (3) of ESEA.
6. Ensure that all data requests from GaDOE and any entity acting on the behalf of GaDOE are accurately and promptly reported.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth – Title I, Part A

In General – Each local educational agency receiving Title I, Part A funding shall provide assurances that it will:

1. Appoint a local homeless education liaison to ensure the identification, school enrollment, attendance, and opportunities for academic success of students in homeless situations.
2. Provide homeless children and youth Title I, Part A services, whether or not they live in a Title I school attendance area or meet the academic requirements required of other children.
3. Reserve or set-aside funds as are necessary to provide comparable services to homeless children who are not attending Title I schools and to provide homeless students with services that are not ordinarily provided to other Title I students.
4. Coordinate its local Title I, Part A plan with the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to include a description of the LEAs efforts to identify homeless children and unaccompanied youth and how services will be provided.
5. Review, and revise LEA policies to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of children and youth in homeless situations.
6. Develop, review, and revise an LEA homeless policy to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of children and youth in homeless situations.

7. Provide students experiencing homelessness with transportation comparable to other students to and from their school of origin, at a parent's or guardian's request.
8. Include homeless children and youth in the district data collection system.
9. Include homeless children and youth in the district's overall accountability system.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth – Title X, Part C [Title VII, Part B as amended by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)] –

In general, each LEA receiving Title VII, Part B as amended by the ESEA's Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged as Title X, Part C funding shall provide assurances that it will:

1. Provide access to educational and other services to ensure homeless children and youth have the opportunity to meet the same challenging state performance standards to which other students are held.
2. Review and revise policies that may act as barriers to the enrollment of homeless children and youth in the school, including policies related to transportation, immunization, proof of residency, birth certificates, guardianship, school records, and other documentation.
3. Determine the particular school that is in the best interest of a child to attend with compliance to the wishes of the parent(s), to the extent feasible.
4. Provide transportation to the school deemed in the best interest of the child.
5. Ensure that all homeless children and youth receive free meals, textbooks, and Title I services.
6. Ensure the enrollment and attendance of homeless children and youth who are not currently attending school.
7. Coordinate with local social services agencies and other agencies or programs providing services to homeless children or youth and their families to minimize educational disruption for children who are homeless.
8. Ensure that all homeless children and youth receive placement in appropriate programs, such as special education, gifted and talented, or English as a Second Language (ESOL) programs.
9. Ensure that all data requests from GaDOE and any entity acting on the behalf of GaDOE are accurately and promptly reported.
10. Ensure that identified and enrolled homeless children and youth are reported as required in the GaDOE's student record.
11. Ensure that services provided by funds from this grant will not replace the regular academic program.
12. Ensure that an annual performance and fiscal report will be submitted for each year grant funds are received.

CONSOLIDATED APPLICATION

The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) is committed to developing tools and resources to support the efforts of local school districts to improve the academic achievement of all students. Section 1112 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) specifies that local educational agencies (LEAs) may receive funds under ESEA if the LEA has on file with the GaDOE an approved plan. The LEA plan may be submitted as part of a Consolidated Application under Section 9305 of ESEA.

Georgia's LEA Consolidated Application is a Web based application to facilitate the efficient and effective transfer of planning and budget information from LEAs. The Web site consists of several major components (planning documents, budgets, supporting documents, reports, etc.). The information in this guidance is related to the planning component.

The Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) for student academic achievement has two major components:

1. **ESEA Descriptors** - This section includes the descriptors required in Federal and state legislation that LEAs must address in order to receive funding. The template is designed to cover the requirements in all programs in one document. The template eliminates the need to have multiple plans. Some programs have unique components that require the completion of surveys, etc. LEAs will submit surveys and unique information through the Consolidated Application in a special section labeled Attachment Tab (Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act are examples).
2. **LEA Implementation Plan** - This section includes the LEA's goals, annual measurable objectives, action/strategies and other components of an action plan. The LEA Implementation Plan eliminates the need for LEAs identified as needs improvement to submit a separate LEA improvement plan.

Each LEA must submit all components of the CLIP in order to receive funding from the following state and Federal programs:

1. Title I, Part A – Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged
2. Title I, Part C – Education of Migratory Children
3. Title I, Part D – Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth who are Neglected, Delinquent or At-Risk
4. Title II, Part A – Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting Fund
5. Title II, Part D – Enhancing Education Through Technology
6. Title III, Part A – Language Instruction for Limited English Proficient and Immigrant Students
7. Title VI, Part B – Rural Education Initiative
8. Individuals with Disabilities Education (IDEA) – Programs for Exceptional Students
9. Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act
10. Title X, Part C Education of Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY)
11. Professional Learning

LEAs must submit plans through the Consolidated Application Web site. Each Program Manager will review and sign-off on the CLIP for their individual program. After the Program Manager signs off on the CLIP for their individual program, the State Consolidated Application Coordinator forwards the approved CLIP to the State Plan Approver. The State Plan Approver signs-off on each program as it is submitted. The State Plan Approver will be the final sign-off on the CLIP. Once a program plan has been approved, the LEA submits its FY13 budget for that program. The current CLIP is valid through 2013. Reviews and revisions should occur annually.

LEAs must submit a program budget for each applicable program in the Consolidated Application. The budget must be approved by the appropriate program manager before funds are available through Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).

The planning process philosophy reflects the belief that LEAs should have one comprehensive plan for improving the academic achievement of all students. LEAs identified for improvement must submit a revised improvement plan and LEAs identified for corrective action must submit a corrective action plan addendum. This process eliminates the need for LEAs to develop a separate LEA improvement plan.

CONSOLIDATED APPLICATION CHECKLIST

DISTRICT: _____

FY: 2013

This checklist is used by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) to ensure that Title I, Part Applications are evaluated consistently before approval.

Yes	NA	No	
			A review of the audit report from school food nutrition (SFN) has been done by the Title Programs Education Program Specialist prior to the approval of any Consolidated Application
Yes	NA	No	Coordination Tab
			Status boxes checked (if applicable) and number identified completed (if applicable)
			Homeless liaison identified
			Identification & service procedure narrative completed-if "0"s, explain identification & how they will be served if identified in the future
			Description reviewed by Title I Homeless Program Specialist if there are non-Title I schools in the district
			Title I Program-Specific Information
Yes	NA	No	Fiscal Effort Tab
			Grade span grouping is checked (if applicable)
			Maintenance of Effort (MOE) is calculated and pre-populated for districts
			EXCEPTION: State Schools, state charter schools, or District not meeting MOE must complete the following:
			• MOE complete. (Cannot be less than 90 percent of previous year - if so, Title Programs Education Program Specialist must notify the District and Title I Director)
			• 2010 and 2011 MOE Spreadsheets are attached and match figures on the Con App
			• 2010 and 2011 Financial Analysis Reports-Fund 100 are attached and match MOE worksheets
			Determination of number of children from low-income families is indicated (school lunch)
Yes	NA	No	Set-aside Tab
			Indirect Cost is <=maximum
			The embedded Indirect Cost Worksheet is completed
			At least 1 percent of the allocation has been set-aside for parental involvement if current year Title I, Part A allocation is greater than \$500,000
			At least 5 percent for the District's Flexible Learning Program (FLP) if applicable
			Additional funds for the District's Flexible Learning Program (FLP) if applicable. Must be in a custom set-aside.
			If a lesser amount is requested for the 5 percent required for the District's Flexible Learning Program (FLP) the approved Flexible Learning Program (FLP) Set-Aside Request for a Lesser Amount worksheet is attached to the attachments tab.
			At least 5 percent of the District's allocation must be set-aside for professional learning if the District has teachers who do not meet the highly qualified requirements in ESEA (review PSC report to determine highly qualified status for teachers), or lesser amount is requested
			If a lesser amount is requested for the 5 percent required set-aside for highly qualified professional learning, the highly qualified request for lesser amount <u>embedded</u> spreadsheet is completed
			At least 10 percent of the District's allocation and/or 15% for schools with specific subgroup needs must be set-aside for professional learning if required by a Memorandum of Agreement between the District and the GaDOE
			If a District Memorandum of Agreement required 10% District and/or 15% for schools with specific subgroup needs professional learning set-asides, unexpended funds from these requirements are listed on the set-aside page and in the budget (function 2210)
			Funds set-aside for Neglected and Delinquent (N&D) (if applicable) and Homeless (required if non-Title I schools); optional if all schools are receiving Title I services)
			Funds set-aside for private schools' per pupil amount if private schools are participating
			The <u>embedded</u> private schools' per pupil amount worksheet is completed and matches per pupil amount set-aside
			Funds set-aside for private schools' equitable services if private schools are participating: professional learning; parental involvement; districtwide instructional activities
			The completed Title I equitable services worksheet is attached and matches equitable services set-aside amount
			Sequestration Set-Aside
Yes	NA	No	Other Funds Tab
			Other funding sources for Professional Development (PD) are listed with the funding source, the purpose of the funds and the amount specified.
			Other funding sources for the Flexible Learning Program (FLP) only apply to amounts above and beyond the required 5% set-aside.
Yes	NA	No	School Allocations Public School Tab
			If the District is serving schools below 35 percent poverty, the per pupil amount (PPA) must be 125 percent of allocation divided by District F/R prior to set-asides (125 percent rule) {Formula: Allocation ÷ Total District Free/Reduced Count X 1.25= Minimum PPA}
			The embedded Eligible Attendance Area Worksheet is completed and supporting documentation is attached if the LEA has rezoned, added or closed schools

CONSOLIDATED APPLICATION CHECKLIST

DISTRICT: _____

FY: 2013

This checklist is used by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) to ensure that Title I, Part Applications are evaluated consistently before approval.

Yes	NA	No	School Allocations Public School Tab—continued
			All schools in the District including Charter Schools and Residential Facilities designated as schools, and the grades served have been listed under Name of School Attendance Area (note: pre-kindergarten students should not be included in the data used for determining eligible attendance areas)
			Residential Facility for N&D children that function as schools (have facility code & will have or have an AYP report) are ranked with other District schools according to percent poverty, & receive the appropriate PPA according to their rank
			Residential Facilities for N&D children that function as programs are managed by the District as other alternative programs in the District. These programs have "0" entered for resident children, poverty numbers, and PPA. Only the number of participants in reading and mathematics are entered on the school allocation tab (N&D programs are listed after the public schools on the school allocation tab)
			The per pupil amount allocated to each school receiving funds is correct (note: The District must first allocate funds in rank order to schools or attendance areas above 75 percent F/R meals. The remaining schools or attendance areas may then be served in district rank order or in rank order by grade span based on each school's F/R meals status. Schools not receiving funds will have an allocation of "zero".
			95 percent of required 1 percent set-aside for parental involvement is recorded in the Parental Involvement column of the School Allocations page, or schools have returned their allocations to the district
			If schools have returned their allocations to district, the districtwide assurance form with principal signatures and allocation is attached
			The schools receiving funds have been listed as targeted assistance (TAP) or schoolwide (SWP) (note: if program type changed from TAP to SWP since last year - check AYP spreadsheet, SWP approval letter must be in file
			The number of teachers, paraprofessionals, and other staff who are to be paid with Title I funds have been listed (note: Staff entered on the school allocation page under teachers, Paraprofessionals, Academic Coaches, Other Paraprofessionals, Clerical Support Staff or Other are staff assigned to a specific school [and identified in the budget] rather than working on a districtwide basis; report in whole numbers - do not use fractions)
			The estimated number of participants to be served in reading and mathematics have been listed (note: a schoolwide school has to serve reading and math, and the estimated number of participants to be served is the total school enrollment minus pre-kindergarten)
			The total of the school allocation matches the total Title I funds available to allocate to schools (NOTE: This must be manually calculated)
Yes	NA	No	School Allocations Private School Tab
			Private schools listed, including number eligible, estimated participants, & teachers, paraprofessionals, & other staff - if applicable, (note: number eligible = number eligible on the Title I private school instructional set-aside per pupil amount worksheet)
			The Evaluation Form, Affirmation of Consultation of Services Form, and Affirmation of Equitable Services Form are attached for the previous year's services.
Yes	NA	No	Budget Pages Tab
			All allocated funds are budgeted (there are no unbudgeted funds)
			Funds are allocated to the Schoolwide Consolidated Funds Program, & budgeted in the Schoolwide Program (if the District consolidates funds in Fund 400)
			District Schoolwide Summary Worksheet has been uploaded (if the District consolidates funds in Fund 400)
			Funds for the District's Flexible Learning Program (FLP) are listed as 1000-300 if contracted and 1000-199 if District is provider
			Priority schools have budgeted 10 percent of their school allocation for professional learning (function 2210)
			Administrative costs are budgeted in function 2230
			Object code "700" - PROPERTY--CAPITAL OUTLAY CAUTION!! Check with your program manager prior to approval
			Budget details and Budget Summary reviewed
			Approved Educational Field Trip Budget Approval Form is completed and attached if funds are being used for field trips.
Yes	NA	No	Assurances Tab
			Superintendent must accept assurances before the sign-off can be completed & a copy of assurances will be filed in system folder

Title Programs Education Program Specialist

Date

MONITORING

Title Programs On-Site Cross-Functional Monitoring Team Process Monitoring of Local Educational Agency (LEA)

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requires the State educational agency (SEA) to monitor the implementation of program requirements and the expenditure of Federal funds. Georgia's monitoring process consists of seven major components:

1. **Program Requirements** – LEAs must submit for approval an annual Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) through the Consolidated Application process. Title I Education Program Specialists review each CLIP to ensure that the plan contains allowable activities for use and budgeting of Title I, Part A monies. Once the CLIP has been approved, the LEA submits a budget reflecting the approved CLIP activities for review and approval by the Title I Education Program Specialist assigned to the LEA.

Race To The Top (RT3) LEAs must submit an updated scope of work (SOW) for approval annually. RT3 budget analysts review each SOW to ensure consistency with the Memorandum of Understanding signed by each LEA. In addition, the Office of School Turnaround must verify changes to the Lowest Achieving Schools initiatives. Once the SOW has been approved, the budget analysts will notify the LEA to submit its budget reflecting the approved SOW.

2. **Monitoring of Expenditures** - LEAs must submit for approval an annual budget through the Consolidated Application process. Title I Education Program Specialists review each application and budget to ensure that expenditures are appropriate for program specific Federal guidelines and OMB Circulars guidelines before approving LEA budgets. A separate handbook, Title I, Part A and Schoolwide Consolidation of Funds Budget Approval Process outlines the procedures for approving the expenditures. Once budgets are approved, Title I Education Program Specialists track funds drawn down by LEAs for expenditures to ensure that LEAs are likely to meet the drawdown of funds timelines for Title I funds.

RT3 LEAs must submit for approval an annual budget through the Consolidated Application as well. Budget analysts, project manager, and Deputies for RT3 Implementation and Turnaround must sign-off on each budget before funds can be made available for draw down.

3. **Single Audit** – An audit is a formal or official examination of records and accounts with the intention to verify that proper accounts have been utilized, proper procedures have been followed, and attending documentation has been maintained. If an auditor is unable to verify a program's accounts, procedures, and documentation, the LEA will be notified in writing, either by first class mail or by electronic mail, of an exception or audit finding(s). The Federal Programs Division and the RT3 Implementation Office will follow procedures as outlined in the Federal Programs Operations Manual for resolving any LEA audit findings through a single audit process.
4. **On-site Monitoring** – An SEA on-site Cross-Functional Monitoring Team visits an LEA to review the criteria included in the LEA Monitoring Form. LEAs are monitored, at least, on a three year cycle. Approximately one-third of the LEAs are monitored, on-site, each year. As part of the process for determining which LEAs are to be monitored, the Federal Programs Division conducts a risk assessment using a combination of elements as defined by the GaDOE.

Consequently, LEAs with audit or monitoring findings requiring a return of monies, or a high number of complaints from parents or other stake holders are monitored within a year of the LEA audit or monitoring report and written complaint.

5. **Self-Monitoring Checklist** – The self-monitoring process is an outgrowth of the on-site monitoring process. It is designed to provide LEAs the support and guidance needed to maintain ongoing high standards for compliance and program delivery by conducting a self-monitoring of compliance with Federal law for each fiscal year that the local educational agency (LEA) does not participate in the Federal Programs Division on-site monitoring process. LEAs not receiving an on-site visit complete the Self-Monitoring Checklist and submit the document to the GaDOE's Title Programs Division.
6. **Desktop Monitoring** – LEAs are monitored via desktop monitoring in two areas:
 - Flexible Learning Programs (FLPs): LEAs required to set-aside Title I, Part A monies for FLPs are monitored by reviewing set-aside amounts listed in the LEAs annual budget.
 - Approved LEA Budgets:
Once a Title I Education Program Specialist has approved an LEA's budget those budgets are reviewed one more time by the Title I, Part A Program Manager and Title Programs Director. At this time, LEAs may be asked to clarify those approved budget items or make suggested amendments to the approved Title I, Part A budget.
7. **Quarterly Reports:** RT3 LEAs are required to submit quarterly progress reports through the RT3 SharePoint Web site. The purpose of the quarterly progress reports is to monitor the quality of implementation of LEAs SOW. RT3 staff review the progress reports and will hold webinars with LEAs experiencing challenges with implementing its SOW. A sample copy of the progress report is attached.

On-Site Cross-Functional Monitoring Team Process

1. Selection of LEAs for Monitoring

- LEAs are monitored on a three year cycle. Approximately one-third of the LEAs are monitored each year. As part of the process in determining which LEAs are to be monitored, the Federal Programs Division conducts a risk assessment using a combination of elements defined by the GaDOE. An LEA's risk assessment rating is determined by using both its risk rating based on the High Risk Invention Elements developed by the Federal Programs Division and a rating from the GaDOE Financial Review Department.
- During the fall of each year, the GaDOE Title Programs Division completes a risk assessment to determine if an LEA falls into the high risk category. The State Educational Agency (SEA) has the responsibility to monitor high risk LEAs. The GaDOE Title Programs Division defines high risk as:
 - LEAs showing evidence of serious or chronic compliance problems.
 - LEAs with financial monitoring/audit findings.
 - LEAs with a high number of complaints from parents and other stakeholders about program implementation.

- Other elements that may cause an LEA to be determined as high risk include:
 - LEAs receiving a Title I allocation in the top 25 percent of LEAs receiving the greater portion of Title I funding in any given fiscal year.
 - LEAs having new management personnel not familiar with program implementation and Federal guidelines; for example, a new Superintendent, Title I Director or Finance Officer
 - LEAs having directors/coordinators not attending GaDOE technical assistance training sessions.
- High risk does not necessarily mean an LEA is not performing the requirements of the program, Federal regulations, or administrative procedures. It does mean that an LEA may be at a higher risk of having program elements that could lend themselves to causing an LEA not to perform the activities associated with the Federal rules, regulations, and administrative procedures in a manner that keeps the LEA in compliance.
- The Federal Programs/Outreach Programs Division conducts a risk assessment for the following programs:
 - Title I, Part A –Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged
 - Title I, Part C – Education of Migratory Children
 - Title VI, Part B – Small, Rural Education Achievement Programs (REAP)
 - Title X, Part C –McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance for Children and Youth

Local Educational Agency's Risk Assessment
Determining a Rating

The Federal Programs Division uses the following High Risk Intervention Elements to determine each LEAs score. Those LEAs with a score between 0 to 18 points would be determined to be a low risk. Those LEAs with a score greater than 19 to 100 points would be determined to be a medium risk. Those LEAs with a score greater than 101 would be determined to be a high risk. The goal for an LEA would be to have a low risk rating score. Intervention Risk Assessment Strategies have been determined for each risk rating group.

High Risk Intervention Elements

Elements	Point Values
New Superintendent (12 months or less at current LEA)	5 points = New Superintendent 0 points = No New Superintendent
New Title I Director (2 years or less experience)	5 points = New Title Director 0 points = No New Title I Director
New Finance Officer	5 points = New Finance Officer 0 points = No New Finance Officer
Title I Director attends Federal Programs previous year's sponsored workshops and technical assistance on program and compliance requirements.	10 points = Attended 0 sessions 3 points = Attended 50% of sessions 0 points = Attends all sessions Training and Technical Assistance include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Director's Workshop • Title I Statewide Conference • Comprehensive LEA Implementation Plan (CLIP) Workshop • Title I, Part A Consolidated Application Training • Title I, Part A Budget Approval Workshop • Title I, Part A Cross-Functional Monitoring Training • Regional Sessions and other program requirement workshops offered throughout the year.
Top 25 percent of LEAs receiving the greatest portion of Title I funding.	All LEAs are ranked in order of funding and then divided into four tiers 10 points = LEA in top 25 percent, 1 st tier 5 points = LEA in 2 nd tier (26 to 50 percent) 0 points = LEA in 3 rd or 4 th tier (51-100%)

Elements	Point Values
Having 1 or more audit fiscal irregularities within the past 2 years (24 months).	<p>10 points = LEA has 1 or more findings with a return of funds</p> <p>2 points = LEA has 1 or more findings with no return of funds</p> <p>0 points = LEA has no audit findings</p>
Having 1 or more Federal Programs Cross Functional Monitoring finding in previous year.	<p>10 points = LEA has 1 or more findings with return of funds, including a request for reclassification of funds.</p> <p>5 points = LEA has 3 or more findings with no return of funds.</p> <p>3 points = LEA has less than 3 findings with no return of funds</p>
Current fiscal year program complaints.	<p>6 points = Compliant resulting in corrective action involving funds</p> <p>3 points = Program complaints resulting in corrective action not involving funds</p> <p>0 points = No complaints</p>
Having a budget that does not match the expenditure report.	<p>6 points = Having a finding of more than a 5% variance and funds are required to be returned.</p> <p>3 points = Having a funding of more than a 5% variance, but funds are not required to be returned</p> <p>0 points = Having less than a 5% variance</p>
Requested a carryover waiver within the last three years.	<p>6 points = Yes, requested a carryover waiver within the last three years</p> <p>0 points = No waiver request</p>
Title I funds were returned with the past two years due to less than 85% expenditure of Title I funds in the required time allotment.	<p>7 points = Having to return funds to GaDOE for redistribution</p> <p>0 points = No funds returned</p>
Number of private schools served by LEA.	<p>10 points = Serving more than nine private schools</p> <p>5 points = Serving five to nine private schools</p> <p>2 points = Serving one to four private schools</p> <p>0 points = Serving no private schools</p>
Schools in Priority, Focus, Alert status within the LEA.	<p>10 points = Having Priority School/s</p> <p>5 points = Having Focus School/s</p> <p>2 points = Having Alert School/s</p> <p>0 points = Having no schools identified as Priority, Focus or alert</p>

Elements	Point Values
LEA is identified for District Effectiveness	10 points = Yes 0 points = No

Financial Review risks ratings are determined by the GaDOE's Financial Review Department and are submitted to the Federal Programs Division. Final calculations are based on a combination of the Federal Programs risk rating and the Financial Review risk rating. The Title Programs total risk score counts one-third of the total scores, with the Financial Review rating score counting two-thirds.

Those LEAs with a final risk score between 1-18 points are considered to be low risk. LEAs with a final risk score between 19 to 100 points are at medium risk. LEAs with a final risk score greater than 101 are at high risk.

LEAs receiving points in the following category are automatically monitored regardless of the LEA's final risk score:

- LEAs with one or more fiscal irregularities within the past 24 months resulting in a return of funds.
- LEAs with more than five Cross-Functional Monitoring findings in the previous year.
- LEAs with current fiscal year program complaints.
- LEAs with a budget that does not match the expenditure report.
- LEAs with Title I funds returned within past two years due to less than 85 percent expenditure of Title I funds in the required time allotment.

Once an LEA's risk is assessed, Education Program Specialists must monitor the LEA based on the risk strategies listed below:

High Risk

The LEA will be monitored each year by the Federal Programs Cross-Functional Monitoring Team. In addition, the LEA will receive an on-site technical assistant visit from an appropriate Education Program Specialist or RT3 staff member.

Medium Risk

The LEA will be monitored once every three years by the Federal Programs Cross-Functional Monitoring Team. In the interim two years, the LEA must conduct a self-assessment in collaboration with the Education Program Specialist during an on-site technical visit. The LEA must complete the Federal Programs Self-Assessment Monitoring Checklist and submit the results to the GaDOE.

Low Risk

The LEA will be monitored once every three years by the Federal Programs Cross-Functional Monitoring Teams. In the interim two years, the LEA must conduct a self-assessment. The LEA must complete the Federal Programs Self-Assessment Monitoring Checklist and submit the results to the GaDOE.

2. On-site Cross-Functional Monitoring Team

Each on-site Cross-Functional Monitoring Team consists of several team members. The specific make-up of particular teams is determined by the programs being implemented in an LEA. Each Cross-Functional Monitoring Team consists of two Title I Education Program Specialists, one serving as the team lead and the other as a member of the team. Other team members are added as determined by need. The number of team members could range from two to nine members. Depending on the implementation of the programs at the LEA, the following Federal programs may be included on the on-site Cross Functional Monitoring Team visit:

- Title I, Part A – Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged
- Title I, Part A – Academic Achievement Awards, including Title I, Part A Reward Schools Award, Title I, Part A Reward District Award and National Title I Reward School Award
- Title I Part A – School Improvement Grants - State Reservations – 1003(a)
- Title I, Part A – School Improvement Grants – Assistance for School Improvement – 1003(g)
- Title I, Part D – Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk
- Title I, Part C – Education of Migratory Children
- Title II, Part A – Preparing, Training, and Recruiting High Quality Teachers and Principals
- Title III, Part A – Language Instruction Limited English Proficient (LEP) and Immigrant Students
- Title X, Part C – McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Assistance for Children and Youth
- Title VI, Part B – Small, Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP)
- Race To The Top Fund (RT3)

3. Preparation Prior to On-site Visit

- **LEA Training**
 - Once the LEAs that are to be monitored for the current year have been identified each LEA's superintendent is notified and provided with the current year's monitoring document. The LEA is also notified that **two** state level training meetings, one in the northern part of the state and one in the southern part of the state, are scheduled. This training is made available to all LEA staff members who will be involved in the on-site Cross-Functional Monitoring Team visit.
 - A Webinar session, entitled Learning to Work Efficiently and Accurately: Job-Embedded Monitoring Leads the Way To Professional Accountability, is also offered annually to all Title I Directors. RT3 holds a Webinar on Monitoring for RT3 Districts. The purpose of the sessions are to provide tips for LEAs on how to successfully implement an on-going process of monitoring the Title I and RT3 programs within their district, whether it is in preparation for an on-site visit or self-monitoring.
 - Other opportunities available to all LEAs concerning the monitoring process include presentations at the annual Georgia Compensatory Educational Leaders (GCEL) conference, the annual Title I Programs Conference, and the RT3 Summit.

- Prior to the monitoring date, Title I, Part A small group and/or individual technical assistance meetings are scheduled by individual program specialists throughout the State to provide support and assistance for preparation for an on-site monitoring. On-site visits are scheduled as requested by the LEA; however on-site technical assistance cannot be provided within two weeks of the Cross-Functional Monitoring Team visit.
- Education Program Specialists are always available via phone and email to answer any questions the LEAs have concerning preparation for their on-site visit.
- **Preparing Files for On-Site Monitoring Visit**

The LEA compiles all information as requested on the current year's monitoring document. There are several opportunities for technical assistance on setting up files for an on-site monitoring visit. These opportunities include:

- Sessions at the Title I, Part A Annual Statewide Conference
- A Webinar session, entitled Learning to Work Efficiently and Accurately: Job-Embedded Monitoring Leads the Way To Professional Accountability
- State level monitoring training meeting
- Regional technical assistance monitoring meeting
- Individual assistance by Education Program Specialist as requested

4. On-site Monitoring Visit

- The on-site visit typically lasts for one to two days. During the visit, the team reviews documentation and interviews the LEA staff and other stakeholders. After the on-site visit is completed, the team members follow up with additional contact if necessary.
- The Team Chairperson is responsible for ensuring that each LEA is asked to report any fraudulent activities occurring in the program and whether or not the LEA has been asked to participate in any fraudulent activities for the program.

5. Feedback and Follow up to On-Site Visit

- **Monitoring Report:** After the on-site monitoring visit, the Cross-Functional Monitoring Team Chairperson discusses item ratings with team members and develops the final report after the team reaches consensus. The SEA provides this comprehensive monitoring report to the LEA within 30 business days of the on-site visit. An email is sent to the LEA Superintendent and the District Title I Coordinator notifying them that the report is available on the LEA Monitoring Web site. The report contains recommendations, findings, and required actions that together provide an analysis of the implementation of the programs monitored.

- LEA Corrective Action:
 - The LEA has 30 business days to respond to any required actions.
 - The LEA must clearly label and attach all documentation that is required of the corrective action.
 - If the corrective action requires written procedures these procedures must be attached as a separate document rather than stated in the text box.
 - The team lead monitors the implementation of the timeline of the LEA corrective action and recommends an appropriate alternative if strategies are not implemented in a timely manner.
 - Any LEA failing to correct deficiencies outlined in the LEA written corrective action timeline are subject to a delay of funds until corrections are made.
- LEA Response to Monitoring Feedback: The areas in which the indicators are met require no further action. The areas that are Met with Recommendations require no further action. Only the indicators that are marked as Did Not Meet will require a correction action.
- GaDOE Response to LEAs Corrective Action
 - Once the superintendent has signed off on the corrective action the team lead reviews the corrective action for compliance. If no further information is needed the team lead will sign-off that the corrective action is complete indicating that the LEA is now in compliance. The LEA's corrective action is then reviewed by the Title I, Part A Program Manager, Federal Programs Director, and when applicable, the RT3 Associate Superintendent for approval. If at any time through this review process it is determined that additional information is needed from the LEA the correction action is sent back to the LEA for revision. Then the review process will continue.
 - Once all the findings have been cleared through the corrective action, the program manager will sign-off that the corrective action is complete. The LEA will receive notification of the sign-off via email.
 - Report Analysis: The SEA maintains a database of all site visit reports by monitoring cycle. Summary analyses of the findings, recommendations, and commendations from the reports provide a more complete picture of implementation, and inform efforts to provide leadership activities and technical assistance to the LEA.

On-site Monitoring Document

Available at: <http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/default.aspx>

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) SELF-MONITORING PROCEDURES

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requires the State educational agency (SEA) to monitor the implementation of program requirements and the expenditure of Federal funds. Monitoring Federal programs at the local level to ensure compliance with regulations as well as to assure the quality of the program and the instructional delivery being utilized with at-risk populations is a primary focus for the Federal Programs Division.

Georgia's procedures for on-site visits specify that LEAs participate in an on-site monitoring process on a three year cycle. Approximately one-third of local educational agencies (LEAs) are monitored on-site each year.

The self-monitoring process is an outgrowth of the on-site monitoring program. It is designed to provide LEAs the support and guidance needed to maintain ongoing high standards for compliance and program delivery by conducting a self-monitoring of compliance with Federal law for each fiscal year that the local program does not participate in the Federal Programs Division on-site monitoring process.

Steps for completing the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Self-Monitoring:

The LEA prepares documentation for each of the components on the Self-Monitoring Checklist. The LEA may solicit technical assistance from the Title I Education Program Specialist regarding appropriate documentation. Required documentation is to be organized in folders, labeled, and in order so that they correspond to the numbers on the Self-Monitoring Checklist. If items are too large to put into folders, for example, schoolwide plans for several schools, they are to be kept in a location that is readily accessible.

After documentation is prepared, the LEA applies the criteria included in the Federal Programs Division LEA Self-Monitoring Checklist.

1. The LEA determines if the criteria is met or not met. If analysis of the self-monitoring reveals non-compliance for any criteria the LEA must: determine the corrective action(s), and develop a corrective action plan to include the area of non-compliance, the corrective action required, the timeline for implementing the corrective action and the person responsible for implementing the corrective action.
2. All LEAs must submit the Self-Monitoring Checklist and if applicable, the Corrective Action Plan to: Georgia Department of Education, Title Programs Director, 1858 Twin Towers East, Atlanta, Georgia 30334. The Self-Monitoring Checklist must be signed by the Title I Director/Coordinator and by the LEA Superintendent.
3. The Program Manager or designee must review the Self-Monitoring Checklist and Corrective Action Plan to determine which, if any, LEAs may need an on-site visit. If an on-site visit is needed, the Program Manager or designee must schedule the visit and any follow up using GaDOE's protocol for on-site monitoring. Any LEA failing to correct deficiencies outlined in the approved Corrective Action Plan within the agreed upon timeline are subject to the delay of funds until corrective actions are made.

4. LEAs must maintain a copy of the Self-Monitoring Checklist, and if applicable the Corrective Action Plan and related documents in the school district master file.
5. LEAs may request technical assistance by contacting the appropriate Title I Education Program Specialist any time during the self-monitoring process.

The LEA Self-Assessment Checklist can be found on GaDOE's Web site at:

<http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/default.aspx>

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) AUDIT RESOLUTIONS

An audit is a formal or official examination of records and accounts with the intention to verify that proper accounts have been utilized, proper procedures have been followed, and attending documentation has been maintained. If an auditor is unable to verify a Program's accounts, procedures, and documentation, the local educational agency (LEA) will be notified in writing, either by first class mail or by electronic mail, of an exception or audit finding(s). The following steps will be taken by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) Title Programs Division to resolve LEA audit finding(s) through the single audit process.

- The Office of Finance and Business Operations (FBO) will submit a copy of LEA Audit Reports with finding(s) to the Associate Superintendent of School Improvement, who will forward a copy of the Audit Report to the Title Programs Director.
- The Title Programs Director and Associate Superintendent of School Improvement will review the report and notify the appropriate Program Manager.
- The Program Manager will email the Title I Education Program Specialist or Grants Program Specialist a copy of the exception or audit finding(s). The notification will include deadlines for written response of on-site investigation visit.
- Title I Education Program Specialists or Grants Program Specialists must conduct an on-site visit with the appropriate LEA staff (i.e., for Title I, Part A: the LEA Title I, Part A Coordinator and the LEA accountant; for Title VI, Part B: the LEA, Title VI, Part B Coordinator, etc.) to investigate the finding(s). The LEA must be notified in writing, either by first class mail or by electronic mail, of the pending on-site review. The notice must identify the date and time of the review and appropriate personnel that must be available during the review process.
- Title I Education Program Specialists or Grants Program Specialists will review documentation relative to the audit finding(s). After thorough review of LEA records, staff will determine if an LEA corrective action is warranted. A written analysis of the results of the on-site review must be submitted to the Title Program Manager. After review, Title Programs Manager forwards the recommendation(s) to the Title Programs Director. Actions on recommendations that can be corrected by providing the LEA technical assistance (e.g., record keeping, developing plans, etc.) can be determined by the Title Programs Director. A recommendation requiring the withholding of Federal funds until the LEA is compliant or the return of Federal funds to the appropriate Federal program must be elevated by the Title Programs Director to the Associate Superintendent.

- The corrective action plan, at a minimum, must contain the following elements:
 - Identification of the finding(s)
 - Strategies to correct finding(s)
 - Timeline for corrective actions
 - Procedures that will be used to ensure future compliance
 - Superintendent's signature
- The LEA must provide the written corrective action plan within thirty (30) days of written notification of GaDOE's finding(s) from the on-site review.
- The Associate Superintendent of School Improvement will forward a written copy of the recommendations (and upon receipt of the LEA corrective action plan) from the on-site review to Financial Review Division and Grants Accounting Division of the Office of Finance and Business Operations. In addition, a copy of all documents must be maintained in the LEA file at GaDOE.
- Title I Education Program Specialists and/or Grants Program Specialists must monitor corrective action strategies to ensure that the LEA is implementing the written corrective action plan. Title Programs staff must notify the Associate Superintendent of School Improvement in writing if the LEA is not on target to resolve finding(s). The Associate Superintendent of School Improvement will make recommendations on appropriate actions including withholding of funds until the LEA is in compliance. Any recommendations to withhold funds must be elevated to the Associate Superintendent level who will notify the Deputy level for further action.
- Once the LEA has complied with the corrective action plan, Title Programs staff will provide notice to the Title Programs Director for review. Upon approval, notice will be sent to Financial Review Division and Grants Accounting Division of the Office of Finance and Business Operations (FBO) that the finding(s) has/have been resolved.
- Appropriate program managers must maintain the LEA Audit Resolution Tracking Form for monitoring purposes. The tracking form will be used to determine specific technical assistance that should be provided to LEAs during regional and statewide meetings and conference. (See following page.)

TITLE PROGRAMS DIVISION AUDIT RESOLUTION TRACKING FORM

Fiscal Year _____

LEA	Audit #	Summary of Finding	Title I Education Program Specialist On-site Visit	Corrective Action Required	Date of Resolution	Documentation on File/Sent to FBO
<i>Example LEA</i>	<i>04-56789</i>	<i>Appropriate documentation for attendance area</i>	<i>Best W. Better 05-05-12</i>	<i>Yes – Notice sent to LEA; received within 30 days</i>	<i>06-06-12</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Letter sent to FBO (date)</i> • <i>Corrective Action Plan sent to FBO (date)</i> • <i>Resolution Letter sent to FBO (date)</i>

RECORDS RETENTION

Local educational agencies (LEAs) receiving Federal funds are required to maintain records in accordance with the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR). In addition, LEAs must comply with local records retention policies.

LEA records maintained in accordance with EDGAR will be considered in compliance with Federal requirements for records retention. EDGAR sections appropriate for records retention are provided below. However, LEAs should consult the complete document for regulations on administering Federal programs. The complete document is available at:

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReg/edgar.html>.

Title 34 Code of Federal Regulations Parts 74-86 and 97-99

Section 80.42 - Retention and access requirements for records.

(a) Applicability

- (1) This section applies to all financial and programmatic records, supporting documents, statistical records, and other records of grantees or subgrantees which are:
 - (i) Required to be maintained by the terms of this part, program regulations or the grant agreement, or
 - (ii) Otherwise reasonably considered as pertinent to program regulations or the grant agreement.
- (2) This section does not apply to records maintained by contractors or subcontractors. For a requirement to place a provision concerning records in certain kinds of contracts, see Section 80.36(i) (10).

(b) Length of retention period

- (1) Except as otherwise provided, records must be retained for three years from the starting date specified in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (2) If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records must be retained until completion of the action and resolution of all issues which arise from it, or until the end of the regular 3-year period, whichever is later.
- (3) To avoid duplicate recordkeeping, awarding agencies may make special arrangements with grantees and subgrantees to retain any records which are continuously needed for joint use. The awarding agency will request transfer of records to its custody when it determines that the records possess long-term retention value. When the records are transferred to or maintained by the Federal agency, the three year retention requirement is not applicable to the grantee or subgrantee.
- (4) A recipient that receives funds under a program subject to 20 U.S.C. 1232f (Section 437 of the General Education Provisions Act) shall retain records for a minimum of three years after the starting date specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Starting date of retention period

- (1) General. When grant support is continued or renewed at annual or other intervals, the retention period for the records of each funding period starts on the day the grantee or subgrantee submits to the awarding agency its single or last expenditure report for that period. However, if grant support is continued or renewed quarterly, the retention period for each year's records starts on the day the grantee submits its expenditure report for the last quarter of the Federal fiscal year. In all other cases, the retention period starts on the day the grantee submits its final expenditure report. If an expenditure report has been waived, the retention period starts on the day the report would have been due.
- (2) Real property and equipment records. The retention period for real property and equipment records starts from the date of the disposition or replacement or transfer at the direction of the awarding agency.
- (3) Records for income transactions after grant or subgrant support. In some cases, grantees must report income after the period of grant support. Where there is such a requirement, the retention period for the records pertaining to the earning of the income starts from the end of the grantee's fiscal year in which the income is earned.
- (4) Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocations plans, etc. This paragraph applies to the following types of documents, and their supporting records: indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer usage chargeback rates or composite fringe benefit rates).
 - (i) If submitted for negotiation. If the proposal, plan, or other computation is required to be submitted to the Federal Government (or to the grantee) to form the basis for negotiation of the rate, then the three year retention period for its supporting records starts from the date of such submission.
 - (ii) If not submitted for negotiation. If the proposal, plan, or other computation is not required to be submitted to the Federal Government (or to the grantee) for negotiation purposes, then the three year retention period for the proposal plan, or computation and its supporting records starts from end of the fiscal year (or other accounting period) covered by the proposal, plan, or other computation.

(d) Substitution of microfilm. Copies made by microfilming, photocopying, or similar methods may be substituted for the original records.

(e) Access to records

- (1) Records of grantees and subgrantees. The awarding agency and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their authorized representatives, shall have the right of access to any pertinent books, documents, papers, or other records of grantees and subgrantees which are pertinent to the grant, in order to make audits, examinations, excerpts, and transcripts.
- (2) Expiration of right of access. The rights of access in this section must not be limited to the required retention period but shall last as long as the records are retained.

(f) Restrictions on public access. The Federal Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) does not apply to records unless required by Federal, state, or local law, grantees and subgrantees are not required to permit public access to their records. (Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1880-0517) (Authority: 20 U.S.C. 3474; OMB Circular A-102) [53 FR 8071 and 8087, Mar. 11, 1988, as amended at 53 FR 8072, Mar. 11, 1988; 53 FR 49143, Dec. 6, 1988; 64 FR 50392, Sept. 16, 1999]

TITLE I COMMITTEE OF PRACTITIONERS (COP)

The Georgia Title I Committee of Practitioners (COP) as established under Section 1903 of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)

State administration of the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), is directed to be substantially involved in the review and comment on any proposed or final State rules, regulations, and policies relating to Title I prior to their publication.

Committee members are provided with an update on national education reform activities, changes in Title I legislation and regulations, and other pertinent state and Federal information.

Presently the 30 member COP includes representatives from local educational agencies (LEAs) administrators; teachers, including vocational educators; parents; members of local boards of education; representatives of private school children; representatives of charter schools; representative of pupil services personnel; and one representative of the Georgia General Assembly.

Members are nominated for three years by the Office of School Improvement's Federal Programs Division and approved by the State Board of Education (SBOE). Nominated candidates represent the required representative groups and each Congressional District in the state. Vacancies are replaced with individuals from similar representative groups and regions of the state.

This committee meets two times during the regular school year, every October and April, with additional sub-committee meetings as appropriate. Actions required by the membership determine the need to postpone or convene additional meetings.

A Title Programs Division designee acts as the Executive Secretary and develops meeting agendas with input from the Title Programs Director, the Associate Superintendent of School Improvement, the COP co-chairpersons, and membership. Documentation of all meetings, agendas, and other pertinent data are maintained at the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE).

Title I Committee of Practitioners Guidelines

Membership:

Section 1903 of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)

1. Representatives from local school districts (majority of members)
2. Administrators, including the administrators of Federal programs and LEA homeless liaisons
3. Teachers, including vocational educators
4. Parents
5. Members of local school boards

6. Representative of private school children
7. Pupil services personnel
8. The Georgia Department of Education Title Programs Representative
9. The Georgia Department of Education School Improvement Representative
10. The Georgia State Assembly

Duties

(Duties are related to the implementation of Title I of ESEA)

Section 1903 of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)

1. The duties of the committee shall include a review, before publication, of any proposed or final state rule or regulation. In an emergency situation where such rule or regulation must be issued with a very limited time to assist local school districts with the operation of the program under Title I, GaDOE may issue a regulation without prior consultation, but shall immediately thereafter convene the state committee of practitioners to review the emergency regulation before issuance in final form.
2. The duty of the committee shall be to advise the GaDOE on other pertinent issues related to Title I.

Term Limits

1. Members will be nominated for three years by the Office of School Improvement.
2. Final approval of the COP membership will be made by the SBOE.
3. The State School Superintendent will make nominations for vacated terms to the SBOE by June 30 of each year.
4. Vacated terms will be replaced with individuals from similar representative groups.

Meeting Schedule

1. The COP membership shall convene once every October and April. The membership may determine the need to postpone or convene meetings as needed.
2. A Title Programs designee shall act as the Executive Secretary and shall develop meeting agendas with input from membership and maintain, at GaDOE, documentation of all meetings, agendas, and other pertinent data.

Member Reimbursement

1. The COP members will be reimbursed for travel, lodging, and meals when attending meetings.
 - The member must present a State of Georgia Exemption of the Local Hotel/Motel Excise Tax form when registering at a hotel/motel and must secure a government rate.
 - The member must complete and submit a Consultant Expense Form within 30 days of the meeting to the designated GaDOE employee.
 - The member must present original lodging receipts with a “zero” balance with the Consultant Expense Form. Food and mileage receipts are not required.

Selection Process

2. GaDOE Title I Education Program Specialists and other organization representatives that have working knowledge of Title I throughout the state are asked to make nominations of potential members of the COP from all areas required by the law. The concern of GaDOE is to assure that the committee:
 - Includes, as a majority of its members, representatives from local educational agencies as required by ESEA.
 - Has statewide representation.
 - Remains manageable in size.

SECTION III: FISCAL MANAGEMENT

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FISCAL REQUIREMENTS

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) provides several fiscal requirements that are applicable to Title I, Part A funds. Local educational agencies (LEAs) must maintain the financial effort previously provided with State and local funds to Title I schools. LEAs may not use Title I funds to supplant or replace state or local funds. LEAs must provide services to Title I schools that are comparable to those of non-Title I schools.

Refer to the following sections on Maintenance of Effort (MOE), Supplement Not Supplant, and Comparability of Services.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT (MOE)

Under sections 1120A (a) and 9521 of the ESEA, a local educational agency (LEA) may receive Title I funds only if the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) determines that the LEA has maintained the level of funding of at least 90 percent of the preceding fiscal year of the aggregate expenditures of state and local funds, or the combined state and local funds per full-time equivalent (FTE):

- GaDOE will test aggregate expenditures of state and local funds to determine if the MOE standard is met. If GaDOE determines that the LEA has met MOE based on aggregate expenditures of state and local funds, no further calculations are required.
- If the LEA does not meet MOE based on aggregate expenditures of states and local funds, the LEA may test combined state and local funds per FTE using the worksheet in this section.

If an LEA fails to meet the MOE standard after the aggregate expenditures of state and local funds, and the combined state and local funds per FTE have been tested, the GaDOE is required by ESEA to reduce the amount of funds allocated under Title I, Part A, as well as, the allocations of the other ESEA programs covered by the MOE requirement in the exact proportion by which the LEA failed to meet the 90 percent requirement. In reducing an LEA's allocation because it fails to meet the MOE requirement, the GaDOE must use the measure most favorable to the LEA. Districts will be sent notification upon submission of their Consolidated Application prior to approval by their Title I Education Program Specialist.

The U.S. Department of Education (US ED) may waive the MOE requirements if it has determined that a waiver would be equitable due to exceptional or uncontrollable circumstances, such as natural disasters or a significant decline in the amount of local funds of the LEA. The following worksheet may be used for calculating MOE using combined state and local funds per FTE.

RESOURCE: An electronic copy of this worksheet may be found at: <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Title-I-Worksheets.aspx>

Worksheet for Computing Aggregate or
Average Per Pupil Expenditure from General Fund (Fund Code 100)

For _____ School District

Source of data: Financial Report for Year Ending June 30, _____

Current Expenditures			
Total of Funds (Fund code 100) (1)		Capital Outlay (Equipment) All 700 Objective Codes in each series (2)	Column 1 - Column 2 (3)
1000			0.00
2100			0.00
2210			0.00
2220			0.00
2300			0.00
2400			0.00
2600			0.00
2700			0.00
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total of Column (3) Rounded To The Nearest \$100.			0

Use Only general Funds from the local educational agency's (LEAs) Financial Expenditure Report

Aggregate expenditures (Total of Column 3) should be rounded to the nearest one hundred dollars. Average per pupil expenditures should be rounded to the nearest ten dollars

Total Col. 3		FTE		Per Pupil
0.00	÷		=	
Per Pupil Rounded To The Nearest \$10.				

Use the FTE count from the system's October FTE report minus Pre-K Total of Column 3 ÷ FTE = per pupil expenditure.

SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT

A local educational agency (LEA) may use Title I funds only to supplement and, to the extent practical, increase the level of funds that would, in the absence of Title I funds, be made available from non-Federal sources for the education of students participating in Title I programs. In no case may Title I funds be used to supplant (i.e., take the place of) state or local funds.

It is a violation of the supplement, not supplant requirement if an LEA distributes regular state and local funds in a way that discriminates against students in a Title I school.

LEAs found to be in violation of the supplement, not supplant requirements in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) will be required to return all Title I funds used to supplant the LEA's Title I budget. It is important to remember, however, that any determination about supplanting is very case specific; this makes it difficult to provide general guidelines without examining the details of the situation. Because Title I funds are available, the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) would use a set of presumptions of what the LEA would have provided in the absence of the Title I funds based on its behavior in other situations. These presumptions are outlined in Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance.

OMB Circular A-133 Compliance supplement presumes supplanting has occurred if Federal funds are used to provide services that:

1. Were required to be made available under other Federal, state, or local laws.
2. Were provided with non-Federal funds in prior years.
3. Were provided to Title I participating children, if those same services are provided with non-Federal funds to non-Title I children.

An LEA may rebut a supplanting determination if it can demonstrate it would not have provided services had the Federal funds not been available. An LEA should maintain documentation including (but not limited to):

1. Fiscal or programmatic documentation to confirm that, in the absence of Title I, Part A funds, the LEA would have eliminated services in question.
2. State or local legislative action.
3. Budget histories.

COMPARABILITY OF SERVICES

Introduction

To ensure that funds made available under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) are used to provide services that are in addition to the regular services normally provided by a local educational agency (LEA) for participating children, the LEA must provide services in its Title I schools with state and local funds that are at least comparable to services provided in its non-Title I schools. This requirement is critical to the success of Title I, Part A because it ensures that the Federal investment has an impact on at-risk students the program is designed to serve—something that would not occur if Federal dollars replaced state and local resources that would otherwise be made available to these at-risk students. At the school building level, comparability requires an LEA to ensure that each Title I school receives its fair share of resources from state and local funds. In other words, an LEA may not “discriminate” (either intentionally or unintentionally) against its Title I schools when distributing resources funded from state and local sources simply because these schools receive Federal funds.

Requirement

Section 1120A(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) provides that an LEA may receive Title I, Part A funds only if it uses state and local funds to provide services in Title I schools that, taken as a whole, are at least comparable to the services provided in schools that are not receiving Title I funds. If the LEA serves all of its schools with Title I funds, the LEA must use state and local funds to provide services that, taken as a whole, are substantially comparable in each Title I school.

The comparability requirement does not apply to an LEA that has only one building for each grade span. A variation of this situation would be where an LEA has only two schools, one of which is a large school and the other is a small school. In this case, the comparability requirement would not apply because the LEA would compare the small school to itself and the large school to itself. An LEA may also exclude schools with 100 or fewer students from its comparability determinations.

Demonstrating comparability is a prerequisite for receiving Title I, Part A funds. Because Title I, Part A allocations are made annually, comparability is an ANNUAL requirement.

Criteria for Meeting Comparability

There are a number of ways that an LEA may meet the comparability requirement. The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) has established the student/instructional staff ratio as the method for LEAs to use to determine comparability. Should an LEA experience an unusual circumstance that would indicate the need to use another method to determine comparability, the LEA must submit a request in writing to the Title I Education Program Specialist serving the LEA.

The number of students in a school is defined as the total enrollment in the school minus the prekindergarten enrollment in the school. When using student/instructional staff ratios to compare the average number of students per instructional staff in each Title I school with the average number of students per instructional staff in non-Title I schools, an LEA may consider a Title I school

comparable if its average does not exceed 110 percent of the average of non-Title I schools. The LEA may choose to compare large Title I schools in a particular grade span to large non-Title I schools in that grade span and small Title I schools in that grade span to small non-Title I schools in that grade span. The LEA may also compare high poverty Title I schools to low poverty Title I schools.

Alternately, if all schools in the district are Title I schools, an LEA may compute the average student/instructional staff ratio for all its schools and consider a school comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 90 to 110 percent of the average for all schools. If all schools are not comparable using the method above, the LEA may break the schools down by grade span in order to determine comparability. If the student/instructional staff ratio for each school in the grade span falls within 90 to 110 percent of the average for all schools within the grade span, the schools would be considered comparable. An LEA is also permitted to compare large Title I to large non-Title I schools and small Title I to small non-Title I schools within a particular grade span. Furthermore, an LEA may divide its schools by poverty rate and compare the student/instructional ratio of its high poverty Title I schools to the average ratio of all high poverty schools and the student/instructional staff ratio of each low poverty school to the average ratio of all the low poverty schools.

Title I provides that an LEA need not include unpredictable changes in student enrollment or personnel assignments that occur after the beginning of a school year in determining comparability of services.

Developing Procedures for Compliance

An LEA must develop procedures for complying with the comparability requirements and implement those procedures annually. These procedures should be in writing and should, at a minimum, include the LEA's timeline for demonstrating comparability, identification of the office responsible for making comparability calculations, the measure and process used to determine whether schools are comparable, and how and when the LEA makes adjustments in schools that are not comparable. LEAs in Georgia are required to document compliance with the comparability requirement by performing the necessary calculations every year to demonstrate that all of its Title I schools are in fact comparable and make adjustments if any are not. Records of information needed to demonstrate comparability must be maintained by the LEA and compliance documents must be submitted to the GaDOE.

An LEA may determine comparability of each of its Title I schools on a districtwide basis or a grade span basis. The comparability requirement does not apply to an LEA that has only one school at each grade span. An LEA may also exclude schools that have fewer than 100 students.

Although there is no limitation on the number of grade spans an LEA may use, the number should match the basic organization of schools in the LEA. For example, if the LEA's organization includes elementary, middle, and high schools, the LEA would have three grade spans for comparability purposes.

Compliance Timeline

- An LEA should collect the necessary data to demonstrate comparability as of the October full-time equivalent (FTE) count day.
- The Title I Comparability Report form must be submitted annually to GaDOE no later than November 15.

- If all schools in an LEA are not comparable as of the October FTE count day, the LEA shall file a revised comparability report with GaDOE demonstrating that, as of a date no later than December 31 of that school year, comparability has been met.
- If the LEA does not achieve comparability by December 31, the LEA is in violation of the Title I comparability requirements and shall be subject to withholding or repayment of funds in the amount or percentage by which the LEA has failed to comply.

Instructional Staff Members to be Included

When an LEA measures compliance by comparing student/staff ratios, the LEA should consistently include the same categories of staff members in the ratios for both Title I and non-Title I schools. Instructional staff may include teachers and other personnel assigned to schools who provide direct instructional services, including music, art, and physical education teachers, guidance counselors, speech therapists, and media specialists, as well other personnel who provide services that support instruction, such as school social workers and psychologists.

In calculating comparability, an LEA may include only staff paid with state and local funds. This would exclude staff paid with private or Federal funds. Other staff that would be excluded are principals, assistant principals, custodians, cafeteria personnel, school nurses, security personnel, prekindergarten teachers, prekindergarten paraprofessionals, secretaries, and non-instructional paraprofessionals.

The activities authorized by the ESEA include activities that are authorized by Title VIII of the ESEA, the Impact Aid Program. Because Impact Aid is considered general aid to recipient LEAs, Impact Aid funds may be used for any educational activity consistent with local and State requirements. As such, Impact Aid funds are effectively deemed State and local funds for which no accountability to the Federal government is required, and staff that are paid with Impact Aid funds are included in comparability determinations.

Grouping of Schools for Comparability Comparison

LEA Organization

The listing of school attendance areas and grade span groups must coincide with the listing of school or attendance areas in the Title I section of Georgia's LEA Consolidated Application. **Pre-kindergarten should be excluded in the listing.** All pairing and clustering of attendance areas and school must be the same. Use the following rules in grouping schools or attendance areas.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Rule One: | A school or attendance area serving grades in two or three of the grade span grouping is to be included in that group with which it has the greatest number of grades in common. |
| Rule Two: | A school or attendance area that serves an equal number of grades in two or more grade span groupings is to be included in the lower grade span grouping. |
| Rule Three: | Generally, no more than three grade spans are to be used for comparability reporting. |

The following example illustrates the application of the rules for grouping schools or attendance areas of an LEA that has its organization by grade spans K to 5, 6 to 8, and 9 to 12, but in which the grade span varies slightly in some schools.

LEA Grade Span Grouping	Elementary K-5	Middle 6-8	High 9-12
SCHOOL A: K to 8	K 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8	
SCHOOL B: K to 7	K 1 2 3 4 5	6 7	
SCHOOL C: 9 to 12			9 10 11 12
SCHOOL D: 4 to 7	4 5	6 7	
SCHOOL E: 7 to 12		7 8	9 10 11 12
SCHOOL F: 5 to 7	5	6 7	
SCHOOL G: K to 6	K 1 2 3 4 5	6	
SCHOOL H: 6		6	
SCHOOL I: K, 7 to 8	K	7 8	

By applying rule one, schools A, B and G are in the elementary group, schools F, H and I are in the middle group and schools C and E are in the high school group. By applying rule two, school D is placed in the elementary group.

Grouping by Size of Enrollment

Enrollment is defined as the total enrollment in the school minus the prekindergarten enrollment in the school.

If, in a particular grade span, the largest school has an enrollment that is two times the enrollment of the smallest school, the LEA may divide the school in that grade span into two groups; one for the schools with the larger enrollments and one for the schools with the smaller enrollments. (For example, an LEA has elementary schools with enrollments of 125, 210, 320, 350, 400 and 435. The school with an enrollment of 435 is at least twice the size of the smallest school with an enrollment of 125.)

Therefore, a division into two groups within the same grade span may be made. After ranking, based on enrollment, a division may be made by the LEA at any place creating the two groups. Once the sized groups are established, the schools or attendance areas are ranked according to the percentage of low-income students, and comparability is determined by comparing each high-poverty school in each group to the average of the low-poverty schools in the same group. (For example, the high-poverty large schools would be compared to the average of the low-poverty large schools.)

An LEA may not use this procedure to divide schools into two groups if such division would have the effect of exempting any school from compliance with comparability requirements.

ELEMENTARY GROUPING (K-5)

School or Attendance Area	Enrollment	Percentage of Low-Income
A	210	63.87
B	400	60.24
C	350	40.35
D	125	39.82
E	320	35.53
F	435	28.76

STEP 1

RE-RANK BY ENROLLMENT

School or Attendance Area	Enrollment	Percentage of Low-Income
D	125	39.82
A	210	63.87
E	320	35.53
C	350	40.35
B	400	60.25
F	435	28.76

STEP 2

In this example, there are three possibilities for grouping. *A division may be made between A and E, E and C, or C and B. For illustrative purposes, the group division will be made between A and E. Once the decision is made, each group will be re-ranked by percent of low-income.*

THE SMALL GROUP WOULD BE:

School or Attendance Area	Enrollment	Percentage of Low-Income
A	210	63.87
D	125	39.82

THE LARGE GROUP WOULD BE:

School or Attendance Area	Enrollment	Percentage of Low-Income
B	400	60.24
C	350	40.35
E	320	35.53
F	435	28.76

Comparability of services would be determined for each group according to applicable procedures.

Grouping When all Schools Receive Services

If an LEA has more than one school or attendance area within the same grade span grouping or size and all are receiving Title I funded services, comparability with these schools must be demonstrated. LEAs may compare schools or attendance areas having high concentrations of children from low-income families (high-poverty schools) to the average of schools or attendance areas having low concentrations of children from low-income families (low-poverty schools). An LEA may use up to 50 percent of the schools or attendance areas in the group having low concentrations of children from low-income families to generate the low-poverty average that will be used for comparison with the high-poverty schools. *For example: An LEA has five Title I schools or attendance areas within the same grade span grouping and the percentage of children are as follows:*

School or Attendance Area	Percentage of Low-Income
A	63.87
B	61.24
C	59.71
D	59.22
E	57.65

Schools or attendance areas A, B and C would be compared to the average of schools or attendance areas D and E, or schools or attendance areas A, B, C and D may be compared to school or attendance area E.

Examples of Ways to Meet the Comparability Requirement

The six examples that follow illustrate how an LEA may use student/instructional staff ratios to determine whether Title I and non-Title I schools meet the comparability requirement. In Example 1, the LEA compares each Title I school with the average of its non-Title I schools. Example 2 shows how an LEA could demonstrate comparability based on a comparison of large schools and small schools. Example 3, in which all schools are Title I schools, bases the comparisons on grade spans. In Example 4, all of the schools in the LEA are Title I schools, and the LEA makes separate comparisons for its large schools and small schools. In Example 5, in which all schools are Title I schools, the LEA divides its schools between high-poverty and low-poverty schools and compares schools within each poverty band to each other. In Example 6, all of the schools are Title I schools, and the LEA establishes a limited comparison group consisting of its lowest-poverty schools and compares all of its other schools to the average calculated for the comparison group.

EXAMPLE 1 (Title I and non-Title I elementary schools are compared.)

In the following example, a local educational agency (LEA) provides Title I services to 7 of its 11 elementary schools. (The district serves only elementary schools.) The LEA demonstrates comparability by annually comparing student/instructional staff ratios for each of its Title I schools to the average student/instructional staff ratios for its non-Title I schools. In this example, each of the Title I schools is comparable because the student/instructional staff ratio does not exceed 14.1 (the ratio for all non-Title I schools).

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Title I Elementary Schools					
Beaufort Elementary	K - 5	528	70.2	7.5	Yes
Broad River Elementary	K - 5	510	49.4	10.3	Yes
Davis Elementary	K - 5	417	38.7	10.8	Yes
Shanklin Elementary	K - 5	726	59.0	12.3	Yes
Port Royal Elementary	K - 5	189	16.0	11.8	Yes
St. Helena Elementary	K - 5	808	58.0	13.9	Yes
Shell Point Elementary	K - 5	673	60.0	11.2	Yes
Non-Title I Elementary Schools					
Hilton Head	K - 5	1,764	114.5	15.4	
Lady's Island	K - 5	757	70.0	10.8	
MC Riley	K - 5	1,005	88.0	11.4	
Mossy Oaks	K - 5	484	42.0	11.5	
TOTAL		4,010	314.5	12.8	
110% of Student/FTE ratio for non-Title I schools *				14.1	

* In order to be comparable, the student/instructional staff ratio for each Title I elementary school may not exceed 14.1. (12.8 x 1.1)

EXAMPLE 2 (Large & small Title I and non-Title I elementary schools are compared.)

In this example, a local educational agency (LEA) serves 12 of its 21 elementary schools. (Only elementary schools are served.) In addition to comparing the student/instructional staff ratios for Title I and non-Title I schools, the LEA further divides its elementary schools between large (with 450 or more students) and small (with fewer than 450 students) in order to demonstrate comparability.

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Large Title I Elementary Schools					
Barnard-Brown	K - 6	483	34.4	14.0	Yes
RJ Kinsella Community	K - 6	456	40.7	11.2	Yes
Thirman Milner	K - 6	582	43.1	13.5	Yes
Dominick Burns	K - 6	634	48.5	13.1	Yes
Henry Dwight	K - 6	564	41.1	13.7	Yes
Maria Sanchez	K - 6	577	42.7	13.5	Yes
West	K - 6	691	56.6	12.2	Yes
Parkville Community	K - 6	620	45.7	13.6	Yes
Large Non-Title I Elementary Schools					
ML King Jr.	K - 6	775	54.6	14.2	
Moylan	K - 6	509	41.3	12.3	
TJ McDonnough	K - 6	544	39.3	13.8	
MD Fox	K - 6	899	65.4	13.7	
Annie Fischer	K - 6	608	49.4	12.3	
TOTAL		3,335	250.0	13.3	
110% of Student/FTE ratio for non-Title I schools*				14.6	

* In order to be comparable, the student/instructional staff ratio for each large Title I elementary school may not exceed 14.6. (13.3 x 1.1)

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Small Title I Elementary Schools					
Fred Wish	K - 6	417	36.7	11.4	Yes
John Clark	K - 6	425	32.6	13.0	Yes
Ramon Betances	K - 6	436	34.3	12.7	Yes
Mary Hooker	K - 6	307	27.8	11.0	Yes
Small Non-Title I Elementary Schools					
Sand Everywhere	K - 6	346	26.4	13.1	
Simpson-Waverly	K - 6	325	27.7	11.7	
Mark Twain	K - 6	359	29.8	12.0	
Sarah Rawson	K - 6	297	27.3	10.9	
TOTAL		1,327	111.2	11.9	
110% of Student/FTE ratio for non-Title I schools*				13.1	

* In order to comparable, the student/instructional staff ratio for each small Title I elementary school may not exceed 13.1. (11.9 x 1.1)

EXAMPLE 3 (All schools in district are Title I schools, and different grade spans are compared.)

In the following example, all of the schools in the district are Title I schools. To demonstrate comparability, the local educational agency (LEA) computes the average student/instructional staff ratio for all its schools and determines whether the student/instructional staff ratio for each school falls within a range that is within 90 to 110 percent of the average for all schools. In its first comparability calculation, the LEA compares all of its schools. Because two schools are not comparable using this first comparison, the LEA then breaks the schools down by grade span in order to determine comparability. Based on the second method of comparison, the student/instructional staff ratio for each school in the grade span falls within 90 to 110 percent of the average for all schools within the grade span and is, therefore, comparable.

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
School District as a Whole					
Davis School	K - 5	371	25.6	14.5	Yes
Devers School	K - 5	483	33.2	14.5	Yes
Edgar Fahs Smith MS	6 - 8	818	50.0	16.4	Yes
Ferguson School	K - 5	484	31.0	15.6	Yes
Goode School	K - 5	682	42.4	16.1	Yes
Hannah Penn MS	6 - 8	1,174	64.0	18.3	No
Jackson School	K - 5	423	30.0	14.1	No
McKinley School	K - 5	482	29.8	16.2	Yes
William Penn HS	9 - 12	1,737	110.0	15.8	Yes
TOTAL		6,654	416.0	16.0	
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				14.4	
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				17.6	

* Each school is comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 14.4 (16.0 x 0.9) to 17.6. (16.0 x 1.1)

EXAMPLE 3 (continued)

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Elementary Schools					
Davis School	K - 5	371	25.6	14.5	Yes
Devers School	K - 5	483	33.2	14.5	Yes
Ferguson School	K - 5	484	31.0	15.6	Yes
Goode School	K - 5	682	42.4	16.1	Yes
Jackson School	K - 5	423	30.0	14.1	Yes
McKinley School	K - 5	482	29.8	16.2	Yes
TOTAL		2,925	192.0	15.2	
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				13.7	
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				16.7	

* Each elementary school is comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 13.7 (15.2 x 0.9) to 16.7 (15.2 x 1.1).

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Middle Schools					
Edgar Fahs Smith MS	6 - 8	818	50.0	16.4	Yes
Hannah Penn MS	6 - 8	1,174	64.0	18.3	Yes
Total		1,992	114.0	17.5	
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				15.8	
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				19.3	

* The middle schools are comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio for each school falls within 15.8 (17.5 x 0.9 to 19.3 (17.5 x 1.1).

Note that because there is only one high school in the district, the LEA does not need to determine comparability for that school.

EXAMPLE 4 (All elementary schools in the local educational agency (LEA) are Title I schools, and large and small schools are compared.)

In this example, all of the elementary schools in the LEA are Title I schools and the comparability determination is based on student/instructional staff ratios. Again, because all of the schools are Title I schools, the district demonstrates comparability by determining whether the student/instructional staff ratio for each school falls within a range that is between 90 and 110 percent of the average for all schools. In the first set of calculations, which is based on all schools, two schools are not comparable. When the LEA refines the comparison to compare small schools (those with less than 420 students) with each other and large schools (420 or more students) with each other, the student/instructional staff ratio for each school falls within 90 to 110 percent of the ratio for all the of schools in the category and each school is, therefore, comparable.

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
All Elementary Schools					
Burrowes School	K - 5	430	29.3	14.7	Yes
Carter MaCrae Elementary	K - 5	565	40.6	13.9	No
Elizabeth R. Martin Elementary	K - 5	269	17.6	15.3	Yes
Fulton Elementary	K - 5	470	29.0	16.2	Yes
George Washington Elementary	K - 5	641	45.0	14.2	Yes
Hamilton Elementary	K - 5	390	22.5	17.3	No
James Buchanan Elementary	K - 6	390	26.0	15.0	Yes
King Elementary	K - 5	601	36.0	16.7	Yes
Lafayette Elementary	K - 5	420	26.0	16.2	Yes
Price Elementary	K - 5	477	28.5	16.7	Yes
Ross Elementary	K - 5	339	20.0	17.0	Yes
Thomas Wharton Elementary	K - 5	245	16.3	15.0	Yes
Wickersham Elementary	K - 5	503	31.5	16.0	Yes
TOTAL		5,740	368.3	15.6	
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				14.0	
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				17.2	

* The elementary schools would be comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 14.0 (15.6 x 0.9) to 17.2 (15.6 x 1.1).

EXAMPLE 4

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Large Elementary Schools					
Burrowes School	K - 5	430	29.3	14.7	Yes
Carter MaCrae Elementary	K - 5	565	40.6	13.9	Yes
Fulton Elementary	K - 5	470	29.0	16.2	Yes
George Washington Elementary	K - 5	641	45.0	14.2	Yes
King Elementary	K - 5	601	36.0	16.7	Yes
Lafayette Elementary	K - 5	420	26.0	16.2	Yes
Price Elementary	K - 5	477	28.5	16.7	Yes
Wickersham Elementary	K - 5	503	31.5	16.0	Yes
Total		4,107	266.9	15.4	
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				13.9	
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				16.9	

* The large elementary schools would be comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 13.9 (15.4 x 0.9) to 16.9 (15.4 x 1.1).

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Comparable?
Small Elementary Schools					
Elizabeth R. Martin Elementary	K - 5	269	17.6	15.3	Yes
Hamilton Elementary	K - 5	390	22.5	17.3	Yes
James Buchanan Elementary	K - 6	390	26.0	15.0	Yes
Ross Elementary	K - 5	339	20.0	17.0	Yes
Thomas Wharton Elementary	K - 5	245	16.3	15.0	Yes
Total		1,633	102.4	15.9	
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				14.4	
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				17.5	

* The small elementary schools would be comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 14.4 (15.9 x 0.9) to 17.5 (15.9 x 1.1).

EXAMPLE 5

All elementary schools in the local educational agency (LEA) are Title I schools; high-poverty schools are compared to high-poverty schools and low-poverty schools are compared to low-poverty schools. A school is considered high poverty if it has a free and reduced meals (FRM) percentage greater than or equal to 60 percent.

In this example, all of the elementary schools in the LEA are Title I schools and the comparability determination is based on student/instructional staff ratios. The LEA demonstrates comparability by determining whether the student/instructional staff ratio for each school falls within a range that is within 90 to 110 percent of the average for all schools. In the first set of calculations, which is based on all schools, one school is not comparable. The LEA refines the comparison so that it compares (1) the student/instructional staff ratio of each of its high-poverty schools (those with a poverty rate greater than or equal to 60 percent) with the average for all of its high-poverty schools and (2) the student/instructional staff ratio in each of its low-poverty schools (those with poverty rates below 60 percent) to the average ratio for its low-poverty schools. When the LEA compares the student/instructional staff ratio for each of its high-poverty schools to the average for all of its high-poverty schools, the ratio for each school falls within 90 to 110 percent of the high-poverty schools' average, and each school is, therefore, comparable. Similarly, when the LEA compares the student/instructional staff ratio for each of the LEA's low-poverty schools, the ratio for each of the low poverty school falls within the 90 to 110 percent of the average ratio for its low poverty schools, and each school is, therefore, comparable.

* Each school is comparable if the student instructional staff ratio falls within 13.9 (15.4 x 0.9) to 16.9 (15.4 x 1.1).

EXAMPLE 5 (continued)

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Free/Reduced Lunch Children	Percent Poor	Comparable?
High Poverty Title I Schools							
Violet Hill	K - 5	560	36.0	15.6	542	97%	Yes
Oakdale	K - 5	470	29.0	16.2	425	90%	Yes
Elmwood	K - 5	641	45.0	14.2	539	84%	Yes
Hobson	K - 5	477	28.5	16.7	385	81%	Yes
Berlieth	K - 5	562	40.6	13.8	435	77%	Yes
Davis	K - 5	420	26.0	16.2	322	77%	Yes
Indian Rock	K - 5	425	29.3	14.5	316	73%	Yes
Roosevelt	K - 5	339	21.0	16.1	249	73%	Yes
Park	K - 5	503	31.5	16.0	354	70%	Yes
Camp Springs	K - 5	355	22.5	15.8	252	66%	Yes
White Hill	K - 5	245	16.3	15.0	148	60%	Yes
Total		4,997	325.7	15.3			
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				13.8			
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				16.8			

* Each high-poverty school is comparable if the student instructional staff ratio falls within 13.8 (15.3 x 0.9) to 16.8 (15.3 x 1.1).

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Free/Reduced Lunch Children	Percent Poor	Comparable?
Low Poverty Title I Schools							
Bannaker	K - 6	400	26.0	15.4	161	40%	Yes
Eastern	K - 5	273	17.6	15.5	112	41%	Yes
Total		673	43.6	15.4			
90% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio				13.9			
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio				16.9			

* Each low-poverty elementary school is comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio falls within 13.9 (15.4 x 0.9) to 16.9 (15.4 x 1.1).

EXAMPLE 6

(All elementary schools in the local educational agency (LEA) are Title I schools and each high-poverty school is compared to a limited comparison group consisting of low-poverty schools.) A school is considered high poverty if it has a free and reduced meals (FRM) percentage greater than or equal to 60 percent.)

In this example, the LEA bases its comparability determinations on student/instructional staff ratios. All elementary schools in the LEA are Title I schools and the LEA compares its 12 highest-poverty schools to the two schools with the lowest-poverty rates. The schools would be considered substantially comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio in each of the LEA's 12 highest-poverty schools does not exceed 110 percent of the student/instructional staff ratio for the low-poverty comparison group.

School	Grade Span	Student Enrollment	FTE Instructional Staff	Student/ Instructional Staff Ratio	Free/Reduced Lunch Children	Percent Poor	Comparable?
High Poverty Title I Schools*							
Sheppard	K - 5	373	26.5	14.1	356	95%	Yes
Hunter	K - 5	362	26.4	13.7	326	90%	Yes
Ludlow	K - 5	313	24.6	12.7	265	85%	Yes
Washington	K - 5	319	25.0	12.8	261	82%	Yes
Mifflin	K - 5	254	24.6	10.3	202	80%	Yes
Kinsey	K - 5	371	24.4	15.2	293	79%	Yes
Dunbar	K - 5	234	21.2	11.0	167	71%	Yes
Sharswood	K - 5	360	26.4	13.6	255	71%	Yes
Jackson	K - 5	330	27.0	12.2	232	70%	Yes
McCloskey	K - 5	346	25.0	13.8	209	60%	Yes
Lingelbach	K - 5	328	26.4	12.4	204	62%	Yes
Dobson	K - 6	266	21.4	12.4	160	60%	Yes
Low Poverty Title I Schools							
Crossan	K - 5	310	23.6	13.1	148	48%	
Penn Alexander	K - 6	376	25.7	14.6	171	45%	
Total		686	49.3	13.9			
110% of Student/Instructional Staff Ratio *				15.3			

* The services to schools in the LEA would be considered substantially comparable if the student/instructional staff ratio in each high-poverty school does not exceed 15.3 (13.9 x 1.1).

The LEA Comparability Report will be submitted to the Georgia Department of Education via the Web based Title I, Part A Comparability Application.

To document comparability, LEAs should use the Title I Comparability Report spreadsheet located under "Worksheets (more)" on the Title I Web site at:

http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/tss_title_lea.aspx?PageReq=TSSTitleIA

Additional Resources:

Non-Regulatory Guidance – Title I Fiscal Issues: Maintenance of Effort, Comparability, Supplement, Not Supplant, Carryover, Consolidating Funds in Schoolwide Programs, Grantback Requirements located at: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html> (Search Title I Fiscal Issues)

SECTION IV: BUDGET MANAGEMENT

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BUDGET REQUIREMENTS

Local educational agencies (LEAs) accepting Title I funds must implement procedures to ensure appropriate fiscal management of funds. The Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Indirect Cost Calculation, Chart of Accounts, and Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS) used to draw funds and report when all funds have been expended (Completion Report) are resources to assist LEAs with fiscal management.

Refer to the following sections for additional information on Chart of Accounts, Completion Reports, Required Set-asides, Indirect Costs, Budget Amendments, Carryover Funds and Waivers, Transferability of Funds, and General Guidelines for Use of Title I Funds.

CHART OF ACCOUNTS

Local educational agencies (LEAs) accepting funds under Title I, Part A must use Georgia's Chart of Accounts to determine appropriate fund codes and object classes for expenditures.

The Chart of Accounts is available on the GaDOE Web site at:

http://archives.doe.k12.ga.us/fbo_financial.aspx?PageReq=FBOFinRevCOAB

COMPLETION REPORTS

The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) requires each local educational agency (LEA) receiving grant funds to submit a Completion Report no later than 30 days after the grant period ends. For Title I, Part A this would mean Completion Reports are due October 30. Completion Reports may be accessed on-line through Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).

A Completion Report defines the total amount of the original grant award and the total amount of funds that were expended by an LEA. Grants Accounting uses Completion Reports to determine the amount of unexpended funds and the amount of funds available for carryover⁴ for each LEA.

Title I Directors should work with their accountants to ensure that Completion Reports are submitted in a timely manner. GaDOE reserves the right to release new grant funding to individual LEAs only when Completion Reports have been submitted.

REQUIRED SET-ASIDES

Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and the GaDOE's ESEA Flexibility Waiver requires that local educational agencies (LEAs) set-aside a certain percentage of funds, professional development, flexible learning programs, parental involvement, eligible private school children, homeless children and youth in non-participating schools, and neglected and delinquent students.

Flexible Learning Programs

Flexible Learning Programs (FLP) will initially be funded through a minimum five (5) percent set-aside requirement for any Title I Priority or Focus school. Additional Title I, Part A funds may be set-

⁴ Refer to Carryover Funds and Waivers

aside to ensure that a viable FLP program is implemented with fidelity. Flexible Learning Programs (FLP) would initially be funded through a minimum five (5) percent set-aside requirement of Title I for all Priority and Focus School status before the 2012 – 2013 school year. This minimum five (5) percent set-aside must be an LEA set-aside. LEAs have the option of setting aside monies to provide additional interventions for the LEA's Title I Alert schools or Alert Schools have the option of using a portion of their Title I allocation in order to implement interventions based on their Alert School status; however, Alert Schools are not required to do so.

LEAs may set-aside additional funds above the required minimum 5 percent to implement interventions (i.e., FLP) in its Priority, Focus, and Alert Schools. This set-aside would be a custom set-aside in a LEA's Consolidated Application that would clearly explain the intervention and list the Priority, Focus, and Alert schools to which it applies. This set-aside would not be subject to the requirement to provide equitable services to eligible private school children, their teachers, and their families because public Title I school students, as a whole, do not benefit from those services either

Professional Development⁵

LEAs must use Title I funds for professional development activities to ensure that teachers and paraprofessionals meet the highly qualified provisions of Title I.

Title I, Part A of ESEA requires that LEAs spend not less than five percent of their Title I, Part A funds on professional development activities to ensure that teachers and paraprofessionals meet the Title I highly qualified requirements. However, if a lesser amount is sufficient to ensure that staff are highly qualified, the LEA is not required to spend five percent of Title I funds on professional development. LEAs have the option of using additional Title I funds beyond five percent for professional development.

LEAs with schools designated as a Priority School must ensure that such schools set-aside funds within the school budget, and spend at least **ten percent** of the school's Title I, Part A allocation for professional development. Focus Schools are not required to set-aside 10 percent of their school's Title I allocation for professional development. However, Focus Schools may set-aside funds for professional development if the need for professional development is addressed in the school's Title I targeted assistance or schoolwide plan.

Parental Involvement

LEAs with a Title I allocation greater than \$500,000 must reserve at least one percent of its allocation for planning and implementing effective parental involvement activities to ensure that parents are provided opportunities and experiences that enable them to promote high student academic achievement and be involved in an effective partnership with the school.

Ninety-five percent of the one percent of Title I, Part A allocation the LEA reserves for parental involvement under Section 1118 of Title I, Part A of the ESEA must be distributed among the district's Title I schools. If a school or all schools within a district decide to use their share of the one percent reservation for parental involvement under Section 1118(a)(3)(C) of ESEA to support a district level activity for parents then each participating Title principal must sign the Districtwide Parent Activity/Project Assurance. The parents of those schools must be involved both in deciding how the funds will be allotted and, once allotted, how they will be spent.

⁵ Refer to Highly Qualified Staff

LEAs must account for Parental Involvement set-aside funds in carryover amounts and ensure that any funds not used in the fiscal year in which the funds are allocated be added to the one percent set-aside in the next fiscal year. In addition, LEAs must ensure that funds earmarked for schools (95 percent requirement) be allocated at the school level.

Homeless Children and Youth

Section 1112 of ESEA requires LEAs to coordinate plans with the provisions of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and to use Title I funds to serve homeless children and youth. Such services are to include educationally related support services to children in shelters and other locations where children may live.

LEAs must conduct an annual survey to determine the number and location of homeless children and youth residing within the jurisdiction of the LEA. LEAs must use the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homeless when identifying and determining the number and location of children and youth. (Section XIV, page 183, Policy Review and Revision – Identification). LEAs should consider surveying homeless shelters and transitional housing programs, local agencies that provide emergency assistance and other services to homeless families and children, local social service agencies such as the Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS), and faith based organizations. LEAs should also consult with its pupil services staff including school social workers, counselors and attendance officers, as well as enrollment clerks, teachers, principals, and bus drivers, to identify children in homeless situations.

In the LEA Consolidated Application for ESEA funding that LEAs must submit annually, LEAs must describe the identification process, provide the number of homeless children and youth identified and describe how the LEA will provide services to these children. LEAs must also provide the name and contact information for the individual designated as the LEA liaison for homeless children and youth, as required by Title I. Also, in the Consolidated Application, LEAs must set-aside an amount of its Title I, Part A funds to meet the educational needs of homeless children and youth not enrolled in Title I schools and provide a budget that reflects how these set-aside funds are projected to be spent.

In addition to serving homeless students not enrolled in Title I schools, U.S. Department of Education (US ED) Guidance states that set-asides also can be used to provide services to homeless students who *are* attending Title I schools. In determining the set-aside amount, LEAs should allow for the provision of services to homeless students who attend Title I schools that will meet the unique needs of these children above and beyond the regular Title I programs at those schools, as well as for the provision of services to homeless students who do not attend Title I schools.

LEAs may use one of the four methods below when allocating Title I, Part A set-asides for homeless children and youth who are not attending Title I school. Generally, these methods involve conducting a needs assessment for homeless students in the LEA and basing the set-aside amount on a formula, such as a per pupil expenditure. Determining an appropriate amount requires coordination between the LEA Title I director and homeless liaison.

Method #1:

Identify Homeless Students' Needs, and Fund Accordingly

The best way to determine the set-aside is to conduct an assessment of the number and needs of homeless children and youth residing in the local educational agency (LEA) and determine how much it costs to pay for the services that homeless children need and reserve that amount of Title I, Part A funds to pay for them. To make this determination, the LEA should look at how much it cost the previous year to have the homeless liaison fulfill the requirements set out in Section 722(g)(6) of McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. In addition to coordinating the identification and school enrollment of homeless children, this provision of the law requires liaisons to inform parents of homeless children about “educational and related opportunities available to their children”, assist parents of homeless children in accessing school transportation, and provide public notice of the educational rights of homeless children at places like soup kitchens and family shelters. Based on the previous year’s cost data, the LEA can allocate the Title I, Part A set-aside, taking into account any anticipated changes in the population and/or of homeless students.

Method #2:

Obtain Count of Homeless Students, and Multiply by the Local Educational Agency (LEA) Title I, Part A, Per Pupil Allocation (PPA)

If the LEA has not been using the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homeless to identify homeless children or does not have available the kind of cost information described in Method #1, the LEA will need to use a formula to calculate the set-aside. One way to calculate the set-aside is to do a thorough count of homeless students in the LEA and multiply the number of homeless students identified who do not attend Title I schools by the LEA Title I, Part A, PPA. The LEA Title I, Part A, PPA is determined by dividing the LEAs total allocation for the fiscal year by the total number of poverty children.

Method #3:

Reserve an Amount of Funds Greater than or Equal to the Amount of the Local Educational Agency (LEA) McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Subgrant Request

If the LEA receives a McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act subgrant, using an amount equal to or greater than your subgrant request is another method that may be used to determine the Title I, Part A set-aside. For example, if the LEA receives a \$20,000 McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act subgrant, reserve at least \$20,000 in Title I, Part A funds to serve homeless children.

Method #4:

Reserve a Specific Percentage Based on the Local Educational Agency Poverty Level or Total Title I, Part A Allocation

If the LEA is having difficulty getting an accurate count of homeless students and does not receive a McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act sub grant, consider setting aside an amount of Title I, Part A funds that reflect either the Title I, Part A allocation or the LEA’s poverty level data. An LEA may set-aside a specific percentage of their Title I, Part A funds to comply with the requirements of Section 1113(c)(3)(A) of ESEA. For example, the LEA might set-aside between one percent and five

percent of its total allocation, depending on the district's poverty level. Higher-poverty districts might want to reserve more funds for the set-aside because there are generally more homeless students in higher-poverty areas.

LEAs will not be required to set-aside an amount as required by Section 1113(c)(3)(A) of ESEA if the LEA, when using the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homeless children and youth in consultation with homeless shelters and transitional housing programs, local agencies that provide outreach, emergency assistance and other services to homeless families and children, local social service agencies like Department of Family and Children Services (DFCS), and faith based organizations:

1. Is unable to identify any children and youth so defined.
2. Describes the process undertaken to identify these children.
3. Describes how the LEA will subsequently identify and serve children so defined upon identification.
- 4.

Neglected and Delinquent Children

LEAs are required to coordinate and integrate services provided under Title I, Part A with other educational services at the district or school level for neglected or delinquent children. LEAs are required to set-aside funds as are necessary to provide services comparable to those provided to children in schools funded under Title I, Part A to children in local institutions for neglected and delinquent children, and for neglected or delinquent children in community day school programs.

LEAs must submit to the GaDOE an Annual Survey of Local Institutions for Neglected or Delinquent Children. Based upon the number of children residing in these institutions for 30 consecutive days with at least one day being in October, LEAs receive a notification of the minimum amount that must be set-aside to meet the requirements under Section 1113(c)(3)(B and C) of ESEA. This amount is calculated by GaDOE and is listed among the allocation amounts provided annually to LEAs in the Title I, Part A allocation letter.

Using the definition of children and youth who are neglected, delinquent, and at-risk LEAs must also consult with local institutions, agencies, school personnel, including pupil services and alternative education staff to determine the number, location and educational needs of these students. LEAs are required to set-aside funds as are necessary to provide services comparable to those provided to children in schools funded under Title I, Part A to serve neglected or delinquent children and youth.

In the LEA Consolidated Application for ESEA funding that LEAs must submit annually, LEAs must provide the number of neglected, delinquent, and at-risk children and youth who are identified and describe how the LEA will provide services to these children. LEAs must set-aside an amount of its Title I, Part A funds in the Consolidated Application to meet the educational needs of neglected, delinquent, and at-risk children and youth and provide a budget that reflects how these set-aside funds are projected to be spent.

LEAs will not be required to set-aside an amount as required by Section 1113(c)(3)(B and C) of ESEA if the LEA, when using the definition of neglected, delinquent, and at-risk children and youth in consultation with local institutions, agencies, and school personnel including pupil services and alternative education staff:

1. Is unable to identify any children and youth so defined.
2. Describes the process undertaken to identify these children.
3. Describes how the LEA will subsequently identify and serve children so defined upon identification.

Private School

LEAs are required by ESEA to provide equitable services for participating private schools. Funding for those services must be included in the district set-asides.

Private schools must receive an equitable amount from reservations of funds for instructional and related activities made by the LEA before allocating funds to public schools.

Specifically, if the LEA reserves funds to provide instructional and related activities for public school students at the district level, the LEA must also provide from those funds, as applicable, equitable services to eligible private school children. The amount of the reserved funds that must be used for private schools must be proportionate to the number of private school children from low-income families residing in Title I participating public school attendance areas.

For example, in a state with no mandatory summer school, if the LEA reserves funds for summer school, an equitable amount must be reserved for private schools.

LEAs are also permitted to reserve funds for preschool off the top of the LEA allocation. If state law defines elementary education to include preschool, then the private school would be entitled to a proportionate share. If preschool is not classified as “elementary” education under state law, then private school students would not share in this reservation.

While eligible private school students are entitled to equitable services from off the top reservations by the LEA, this entitlement only extends to districtwide instructional activities, programs, and related services. Private school students are not entitled to receive a share of the funds reserved for administrative costs or for programs for homeless, neglected, and delinquent children.

Likewise, private school students will not benefit from set-asides required under Section 1116 of ESEA. This includes the largest reservation required by LEAs under Section 1116, the 20 percent set-aside for choice transportation and SES, and the 10 percent reservation required for school and district improvement activities.

However, equitable participation of services required by ESEA section 1118 and ESEA section 1119 is required for families and teachers of private school students who receive Title I services. Section 1118 requires LEAs to conduct parental involvement activities, and Section 1119 requires LEAs to conduct professional development activities for their teachers.

If any LEA is setting aside additional funds above the required minimum 5 percent to implement interventions (i.e., FLP) in its Priority, Focus, and Alert Schools. This set-aside would be a custom set-aside in a LEA’s Consolidated Application that would clearly explain the intervention and list the Priority, Focus, and Alert schools to which applies. This set-aside would not be subject to the requirement to provide equitable services to eligible private school children, their teachers, and their families because public Title I school students, as a whole, do not benefit from those services either.

REQUIRED SET-ASIDES UNDER ESEA
Ten percent for professional development for schools identified as Priority. (This amount comes out of the school's allocation.)
Five percent for professional development for highly qualified teachers and paraprofessionals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Flexible Learning Program (FLP) will initially be funded through a minimum five (5) percent set-aside requirement for any Priority or Focus School.
One percent for parental involvement if LEA allocation is greater than \$500,000 (Ninety-five percent of the one percent set-aside must be allocated at the school level).
<p>Note: An exception may be made to this provision if participating Title I principals agree to pool all or part of their parental involvement allocation for a district level parental involvement activity/project.</p> <p>LEAs with schools exercising this flexibility must provide supporting documentation on the Attachment Tab of the Consolidated Application.</p>
Funds as are necessary for provision of comparable services for students in private schools. (Districtwide Instructional Programs, Parental Involvement Reservations, Professional Development Reservations, Summer School/After-School Reservations).
Funds as are necessary for services for students in neglected and delinquent institutions.
Funds as are necessary for services for students who are homeless including students in non-Title I schools.

INDIRECT COSTS

The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) calculates indirect cost percentages for local educational agencies (LEAs) each fiscal year based on requirements established by the U.S. Department of Education. Indirect cost percentages are posted on the GaDOE's Web site at www.doe.k12.ga.us and are sent to LEAs.

The Indirect Cost worksheet below is found on the GaDOE's Web site at:

<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Title-I-Worksheets.aspx>

Calculation of Indirect Costs

If you decide to apply an indirect cost rate, it is strongly recommended that you work with your business office in the calculation of the dollar amount.

Remember:

1. Equipment purchases must be deducted before applying the indirect cost rate.
2. The indirect costs must be removed from the balance before the indirect rate can be applied (this prevents paying indirect costs on indirect costs).
3. Your LEA must have a state approved indirect cost rate.

The following is an example of how indirect costs are calculated.

Grant Amount: \$10,000

Equipment Purchases under Object Codes 730 and 734: \$1,500

State Approved Indirect Cost Rate for Your LEA: 2.16%

$\$10,000.00 - \$1,500.00 = \$8,500.00$ (subtract equipment purchases)

$\$8,500.00 / (1 + .0216) = \$8,320.28$ (pull out indirect costs)

$\$8,320 \times .0216 = \179.72 (calculate indirect costs)

$\$179$ (round down to nearest dollar)

Worksheet for your calculations (Fill in Shaded Cells)

1. Enter the amount of your total Title I Funds (Section I of Con App)	
2. Enter cost of equipment purchase (Object Codes 730, 734)	\$ -
3. Difference in #1 and #2 (Automatic)	\$ -
4. Get your approved current Indirect Cost Rate from your business office. Enter rate as a decimal. (Example 2.16% = 0.0216)	
5. Add "1" to the Indirect Cost Rate (Automatic)	1
6. Divide the dollar total in Step 3 by the number in Step 5 (Automatic)	\$ -
7. Multiply the dollar total in Step 6 by the Indirect Cost Rate in Step 4 (Automatic)	\$ -
8. The maximum amount you can charge to Indirect costs is the amount shown here	\$ -

BUDGET AMENDMENTS

Local educational agencies (LEAs) must submit a budget for Title I, Part A funds with the LEA Consolidated Application.⁶ The original budget must be submitted when the LEA Consolidated Application is submitted with superintendent sign-off. Funds cannot be accessed through Georgia's Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS) until an LEA budget is approved by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE).

LEAs must submit budget amendments for any changes in the original approved budget that exceed 25 percent in any function code using the LEA Consolidated Application approved process. Title I

⁶ Refer to Consolidated Application

Directors are encouraged to contact their Title I Education Program Specialist for specific details in submitting budget amendments.

After the LEA submits a completion report, the GaDOE calculates official carryover funds⁷. LEAs are notified regarding the exact amount of carryover funds and must submit a budget amendment using the approved process. The Title I Education Program Specialist must approve the amended budget/Consolidated Application before funds are expended.

CARRYOVER FUNDS

Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) permits LEAs to carryover Title I funds not expended within the fiscal year awarded to the next fiscal year. While the law permits local educational agencies (LEAs) to carryover funds, LEAs are encouraged to expend the fiscal year allocation within that fiscal year. The law specifies requirements for the expenditure of carryover funds exceeding the 15 percent carryover limitation. However, the waiver process allows LEAs to request waivers from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) once every three years when the LEA fails to expend at least 85 percent of the allocated funds within the fiscal year.

LEAs have options when determining how to spend carryover funds. They may:

1. Allocate the funds to schools by increasing the per pupil amount maintaining rank order, basing that amount on the total number of children from low-income families in each area or school.
2. Allocate the funds for district level activities - for example, professional development. LEAs implementing this option must ensure that private schools have equitable participation, if appropriate. Allocate the funds back to the school that originally earned the dollars and give that school an opportunity to spend the funds. (This carryover amount is not to be included in the PPA for the current fiscal year.) The LEA must ask the school for a plan to spend such funds.
3. Allocate the funds back to the school that originally earned the dollars and give that school an opportunity to spend the funds. (This carryover amount is not to be included in the PPA for the current fiscal year.) The LEA must ask the school for a plan to spend such funds.
4. Allocate the funds back to all the schools on an equal basis and give each school an opportunity to spend the carryover funds. The LEA must ask the school for a plan to spend such funds. For example, \$8,000 are available from carryover and the district has a total of two Title I schools, each school would receive \$4,000 each. The amount available for each school is indicated in the Carryover Column on the Public School Allocation page.

LEAs may not allocate funds to schools on a grant basis. Allocating funds on a grant basis defeats the rank-order requirement.

LEAs may need to recalculate set-asides for equitable services for private school participants to include an equitable proportion of carryover funds. The following procedures should be followed:

⁷ Refer to Carryover Funds and Waivers

In general, if an LEA provided equitable services for private school students in the first year, any carryover funds would be considered additional funds for the entire Title I program in the subsequent year and would be part of the LEA's Title I resource base in the next year. Those funds would be used, along with any other carryover funds, for serving both public and private school students on an equitable basis. This situation might occur, for example, if private school students did not fully participate in the Federal program in the first year, even though an equitable program was planned and offered for those students.

However, there may be a circumstance in which equitable services were not provided. For example, there was a delay by an LEA in implementing an equitable program for private school children because of consultation and notification issues between private school officials and the LEA. As a result, the LEA could not spend all the funds it had available for providing equitable services to private school children and needed to carry over those funds and use them to provide services to private school children in the following year. These carryover funds would be in addition to funds that the LEA would otherwise be required to use to provide equitable services for private school students out of the LEA's current-year allocation. Under either situation, the LEA retains control of the Federal funds carried over into the following year. No funds are provided directly to private schools.

Using an amended Consolidated Application and budget sheet, amendments are uploaded using the same procedures followed when uploading the original Consolidated Application and budget sheets. When the official carryover amount is received from Grants Accounting, these funds must be amended into the Title I, Part A budget. Budget amendments must be approved by the Title I Education Program Specialist before funds may be expended.

Refer to the latest US ED Guidance: MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT; COMPARABILITY; SUPPLEMENT, NOT SUPPLANT; CARRYOVER; CONSOLIDATING FUNDS IN SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS; AND GRANTBACK REQUIREMENTS, Revised February 2008.

WAIVERS

Local educational agencies (LEAs) must expend a minimum of 85 percent of their Title I, Part A allocation in the fiscal year funds were made available. In Georgia to ensure LEAs have access to funds the full 15 months, the fiscal year is defined as the period between July 1 and September 30. Therefore, LEAs are allowed to obligate funds for the full 15 months. LEAs not meeting this requirement should note the excerpt below from Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) regarding the 15 percent carryover limitation provision.

Section 1127 of ESEA

- “LIMITATION ON CARRYOVER. Notwithstanding Section 421(b) of the General Education Provisions Act or any other provision of law, not more than 15 percent of the funds allocated to a local educational agency for any fiscal year under this subpart (but not including funds received through any reallocation under this subpart) may remain available for obligation by such agency for one additional fiscal year.”
- “WAIVER. A State educational agency may, once every three years, waive the percentage limitation in subsection if:

(1) the agency determines that the request of a local educational agency is reasonable and necessary; or

(2) supplemental appropriations for this subpart become available.”

- “EXCLUSION. The percentage limitation under subsection (a) shall not apply to any local educational agency that receives less than \$50,000 under this subpart for any fiscal year.”

LEAs must spend at least 85 percent of their allocation within the 15 month grant period. The 15 percent limitation is based on the total amount allocated to the LEA under Title I, Part A, Subpart 2 and any funds transferred into Title I, Part A under the transferability provision in ESEA. The limitation does not carryover from the preceding year. Any amount that exceeds the 15 percent allowance must be returned to the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) and redistributed to eligible LEAs. However, an LEA may request GaDOE to waive this requirement once every three years. GaDOE may grant a waiver once every three years, (see example below) if the request from the LEA is reasonable and necessary or if there is a supplemental appropriation.

Example of timeline for requesting a waiver once every three years:

Grant Year:

2011-2012 (FY 12) Waiver Requested for FY 12 carryover funds

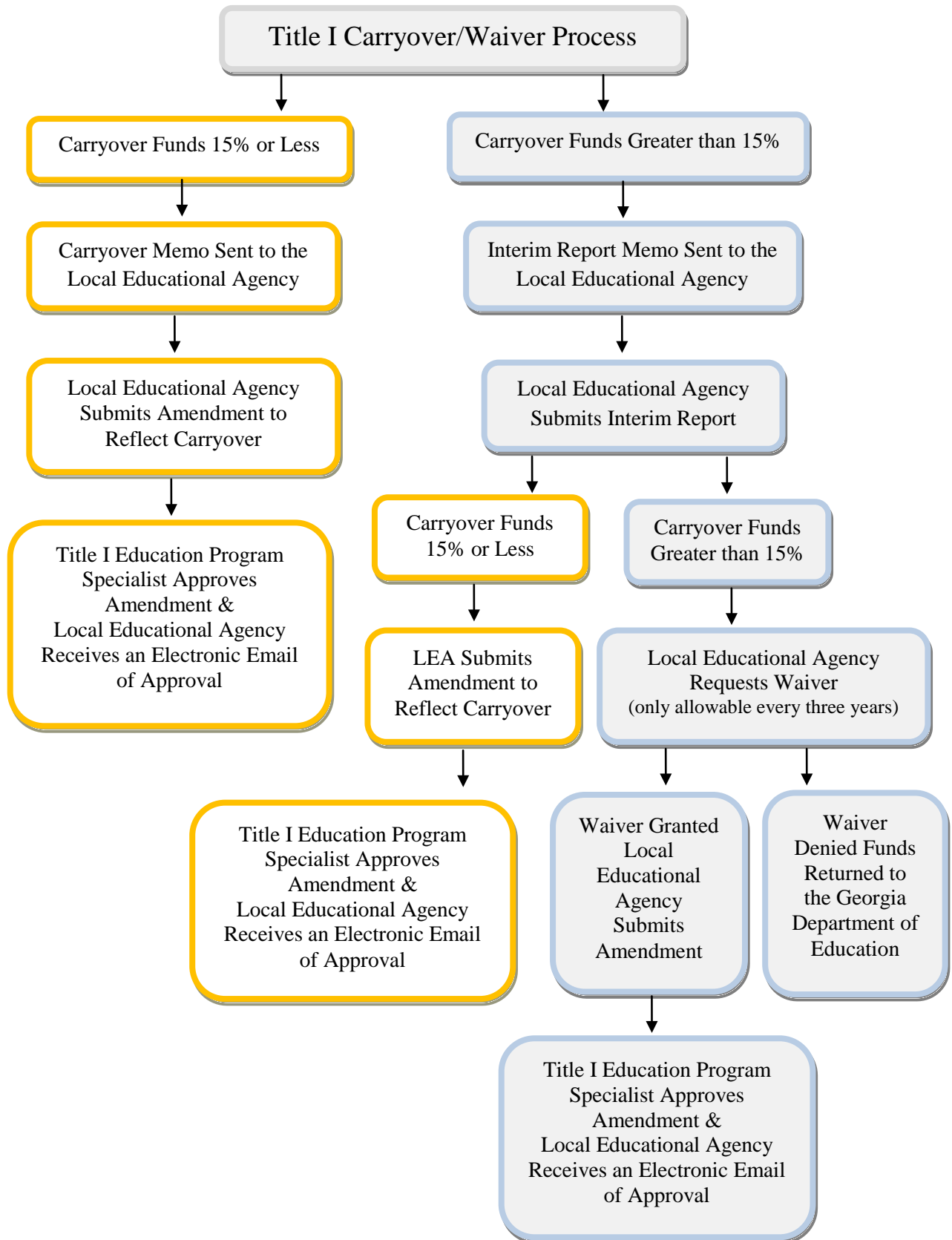
2012-2013 (FY13) Not eligible

2013-2014 (FY 14) Not eligible

2014-2015 (FY15) May request a waiver for FY 14 carryover funds

An LEA will not automatically be allowed to return carryover in excess of 15 percent of its allocation.

LEAs desiring to request a waiver must submit the Waiver Request Form to GaDOE, Associate Superintendent for Education Support. The LEA superintendent must sign the Waiver Request Form. (See Appendix N)



TRANSFERABILITY OF FUNDS

Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), section 6123, contains provisions that allow the local educational agency (LEA) to transfer funds between qualifying Federal programs. The transferability provision is intended to provide a school district with the flexibility to target and transfer funds to the areas it deems as needing the greatest assistance. After funds have been transferred to another program, the transferred funds become subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving program.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver allows the SEA and LEA transfer up to 100 percent of the funds it receives under the authorized programs among those programs and into Title I, Part A.

The programs from which funds may be transferred are:

- Title II, Part A, Improving Teacher Quality
- Title II, Part D, Subpart 1: Enhancing Education Through Technology

Funds from these Federal programs may be transferred to:

- Title I, Part A, Improving Basic LEA Programs
- Title II, Part A, Improving Teacher Quality
- Title II, Part D, Subpart 1: Enhancing Education Through Technology

Please note that although transferred funds may be received by Title I, Part A, funds cannot be transferred from Title I, Part A.

Please refer to Transferability Guidance for LEA transferability guidance. This guidance may be accessed on the U.S. Department of Education's (US ED) Web site at <http://www.ed.gov/programs/transferability/legislation.html>

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF TITLE I FUNDS AND EQUIPMENT

Use of Funds

The purpose of Title I funds is to enable schools to provide opportunities for at-risk and disadvantaged children to acquire the knowledge and skills contained in the challenging State content standards and to meet the challenging State performance standards developed for all children. The law provides many flexibilities and opportunities for local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools to meet the purposes of Title I. In schoolwide programs, an LEA may use Title I funds for any activities that are part of the schoolwide program plan. In targeted assistance schools, however, Title I funds may only be used to meet the needs of participating children. Guidance on specific uses of Title I funds can be found in Appendix J. This is not an exhaustive list of allowable Title I costs.

During the annual planning process for Title I, the LEA must assess and review the processes used to maintain adequate internal control for the purchase and management of Title I, Part A equipment. If the annual review reveals LEA policies and procedures lack the controls to ensure equipment is maintained and disposed of according to Georgia law and Federal regulations and guidelines, immediate revisions must be made and implemented to meet required internal controls. The following procedures are based on guidance from OMB Circular A-87, EDGAR 80.32, and the corrective action submitted by Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) to the *U.S. Department of Education* (US ED) as a result of a 2006 US ED Monitoring Finding. These procedures below provide a framework for assessing LEA internal controls:

1. Equipment and real property (including pilferable items) purchased with Title I, Part A funds must contain an identification tag. "Significant technological items" are now available for under \$5000. These are pilferable items, such as PDAs and digital cameras that may be easily lost or stolen. The identification tag should contain a control number that is recorded on a master inventory list identifying that it has been purchased with Title I, Part A funds.
2. A physical inventory of the property must be taken and the results reconciled with the property records at least annually. The inventory must also be signed and dated by the person conducting the inventory. Inventory must be taken of property located in all LEA schools including charter schools, private schools, residential treatment facilities and the central office. The inventory records must include the following information: item, cost, date of purchase, vendor, serial number or other identification number, and location with source of funds noted (Title I, Part A; Title I, Part A-ARRA(from previous years); Title I, Part C; Title I, Part, D; Title II, Part A; Title VI, Part B; and the McKinney-Vento Act).
3. All equipment and real property must be disposed according to guidance from OMB Circular A-87, EDGAR 80.32 and the LEA disposition policy.

SECTION V: RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION AND TITLE I

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RESPONSE TO INTERVENTION AND TITLE I

The purpose of Title I, Part A is to ensure that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education. Title I provides funds to improve achievement of the lowest achieving students – those who are failing, or are most at-risk of failing, to meet state academic achievement standards and are enrolled in high poverty schools.

Response to Intervention (RTI) is a multi-tiered approach to maximize student achievement by providing support to students who are struggling with core content curriculum. This instructional approach addresses student needs through high-quality instruction, frequent progress monitoring, increasingly intense levels of intervention, and data-based decision making.

The U.S. Department of Education (US ED) has encouraged schools to use both Title I and the IDEA funds identified as Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS) to provide RTI. However, the use of Title I funds in the RTI process can be viewed as supplanting in some situations especially in targeted assistance schools.

The RTI approach in Georgia includes:

Tier I

- Standards-based Classroom
 - All students receive high-quality research-based core instruction within the regular classroom in the form of Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS)
 - Because core instruction is provided to all students, it generally may not be funded by Title I.
- Universal Screening
 - School staff involves Title I staff in determining the assessment to be used to identify struggling students who may need specific intervention.
 - Screening that is conducted for all students cannot be funded by Title I.

Tier II

- Needs-Based Learning
 - When results of assessments and data indicate that a student is struggling, and intervention to help with the targeted problem is implemented. Research based interventions are provided for a specific amount of time and an increased intensity of instruction is provided. Greater frequency of monitoring is required in formative assessments and analysis of student work.
 - These interventions can be funded with Title I monies in schoolwide schools and sometimes Title I funds can be used in targeted assistance programs.

Tier III

- SST Driven Learning
 - Targeted students participate in learning that is in addition to Tier 1 and Tier II. Assessment and student plan is individualized and formal monitoring procedures are implemented. Students in this category may need a referral to more specifically designed instructional program.

- Title I funds may be used to progress monitoring of identified Title I students in targeted assistance programs and may be used for all students in Title I schoolwide schools.

Tier IV

- Specifically Designed Learning
 - Targeted students participate in a more prescribed and formal instructional process with a more specialized program.
 - Title I funds may be used in conjunction with more specialized program funds.

Supplement not Supplant Related to RtI

Targeted Assistance Programs

Title I, Part A targeted assistance programs operating RTI face various fiscal hurdles and it is important to consider the supplement not supplant requirement of Title I programs.

- Title I dollars may not be spent on any programs or mandates required for all students.
- Targeted assistance schools must delineate between eligible students and non-eligible students and any services provided by Title I must be above and beyond those provided to all students.
- Title I funds may not be spent on targeted students if during the previous year other funds were used to provide interventions.
- The interventions selected for targeted students must not supplant those provided to non-Title I students.

Schoolwide Programs

- Schoolwide programs, by design, make it easier to avoid supplanting issues because they are created to serve all students within the school using a research based school reform model.
- A schoolwide school that is consolidating funds could adopt the RTI process as its research based whole school reform strategy. If funding this reform strategy, the RTI process and its implementation must be clearly explained in the school's schoolwide plan.
- In order to avoid supplanting, a schoolwide program needs to receive the total state and district funds that the school is supposed to receive and that Title funds are in addition to that basic allotment.

EVALUATION

When implementing any research based strategy, evaluation is a crucial component to the improvement process. Each year as the school plans their RTI program for the following year, student achievement data needs to be analyzed and questions relating to the effectiveness of the program needs to be asked:

- Is instruction, regular and supplementary, being delivered as intended by the intervention with fidelity?
- Are Tier 1 and Tier 2 interventions successful? What evidence do you have to prove success?
- How does the success of individual students in the school who receive intervention compare to the district, state and nation?
- What are the revisions that need to be made to the current process to ensure continued student progress?

EXCLUSION PROVISION

The Title I exclusion provision in regard to RTI allows schools specifically targeted assistance programs some flexibility. This exclusion provision comes into play when a school uses state or local dollars to fund interventions for a at the same time the interventions are also being provided by the Title I teacher to other identified Title I-like program.

One example of this situation would be, if a school identifies more students for Tier 2 interventions than the Title I money can serve. The school could use a math teacher funded with local monies to provide the interventions to identified Title I students. However, the Title I teacher must not provide intervention services to non-Title students.

In conclusion, using Title I funds to fund RTI specifically in targeted assistance schools, can be very case specific. It is recommended that district level Title I Directors consult with their assigned Education Program Specialist in order to determine if Title I funding is allowable in regard to their specific situation.

For more information, the following resources are available:

- U.S. Department of Education – www.ed.gov
- RTI Center – www.rti4success.org

SECTION VI: STANDARDS, STUDENT ASSESSMENT, & ACCOUNTABILITY

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ESEA FLEXIBILITY AND COLLEGE & CAREER READY PERFORMANCE INDEX

The Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requires states to develop a Single Statewide Accountability System (SSAS) which includes requirements for adequate yearly progress (AYP). ESEA requires states to develop challenging academic standards; a student assessment system that measures progress toward these standards in mathematics, reading, or English/language arts, and to educate 100 percent of all students to proficiency by the end of the school year 2013-2014. Since the enactment of No Child Left Behind (NCLB) legislation in 2001, Georgia has approached the accountability expectations of NCLB with fidelity and dedication. Although NCLB has served as an impetus for focusing our schools on disaggregated subgroup performance, it has fallen short in serving as a school improvement tool, a teacher-leader quality tool, and a catalyst for ensuring a more comprehensive delivery of college and career readiness.

In November 2011, Georgia submitted a waiver request to the United States Department of Education (USED) for ESEA Flexibility. The waiver request was made in order to strengthen accountability by replacing current AYP calculations to reflect the definitions of Priority, Focus, and Reward Schools. This will allow Georgia to increase emphasis on the State's very lowest performing schools in all subject areas and highlight subgroup achievement gaps. This plan will serve to increase the quality of instruction in all subject areas for all students and define a system that will support continual improvement of student achievement.

This flexibility allows Georgia to develop and refine the next generation of accountability known as the College and Career Readiness Performance Index (CCRPI) which will serve as a companion statewide communication and accountability tool for school improvement. Under this new accountability system, Georgia will identify Title I Reward, Priority, and Focus Schools as prescribed by USED using data from state assessments. Alert Schools, unique to Georgia, will also be identified based on graduation rate alerts for high schools or subgroup and subject alerts for middle and elementary schools. Alert Schools will include both Title I and non-Title I schools. In addition, all state assessments along with other indicators of success will be used to calculate every school's CCRPI overall score. The 2011-2012 school year will serve as a study and refinement year for the CCRPI. The calculations related to the CCRPI are separate from the USED required methodology for identifying Title I Priority, Focus, and Reward schools.

Georgia will fully implement its differentiated recognition, accountability, and supports in 2012-13, in compliance with United States Department of Education guidelines and requirements. Georgia has identified Priority Schools, Focus Schools, and Reward Schools and will fully implement the interventions and supports for Priority Schools and Focus Schools beginning in August of 2012.

Priority Schools

A Priority School is:

- A school among the lowest five percent of Title I schools in the state based on the achievement of the "all students" group in terms of proficiency on the statewide assessments and has demonstrated a lack of progress on those assessments over a number of years in the "all students" group;
- A Title I-participating or Title I-eligible high school with a graduation rate less than 60 percent over a number of years; or

- A Tier I or Tier II school under the School Improvement Grants (SIG) program that is using SIG funds to implement a school intervention model.

Focus Schools

A Focus School is:

- A Title I school that has the largest within-school gaps between the highest-achieving subgroup or subgroups and the lowest-achieving subgroup or subgroups or, at the high school level, has the largest within-school gaps in graduation rates (“within-school-gaps” focus school)
- A Title I high school with a graduation rate less than 60 percent over a number of years that is not identified as a priority school (“low-graduation-rate” focus school).

An additional number of schools will be served with the same support provided to Focus Schools and will be classified as Graduation Alert Schools, Subgroup Alert Schools, or Subject Alert Schools as outlined in the *ESEA Flexibility Request, February 6, 2012*. In order to ensure that a maximum number of schools receive specified services and supports, Priority status will supersede Focus status. In the instance that a school would fall into both categories, Priority Schools will be calculated first and those schools will not be eligible for Focus status; however, the issues regarding achievement gap data will be addressed in the school improvement plan.

Georgia has selected a new, ambitious but achievable performance targets for all areas of the curriculum for the State, all LEAs, and all subgroups that provide meaningful goals which will be used to guide and support improvement efforts. Current proficiency rates are based on assessments administered in the 2010-2011 school year and serve as the starting point for setting new AMOs now known as Performance Targets. Georgia will utilize a differentiated performance target structure (State Performance Targets and Subgroup Performance Targets) within its plan to ensure that the state accountability system provides appropriate incentives for continual and incremental growth of both all students and specific subgroups. The use of both state performance targets and individual subgroup performance targets will ensure that schools receive detailed feedback on each subgroup’s performance on graduation rate and statewide assessments. For further details on Performance Targets, see *The ESEA Flexibility Request, February 6, 2012*.

Required Interventions for Priority and Focus Schools

The following steps are required interventions for all Priority and Focus Schools:

1. All Priority Schools must offer a Flexible Learning Program (FLP).
2. All Focus Schools must offer a Flexible Learning Programs (FLP).
3. In addition, all Priority and Focus Schools must develop a corrective action plan that outlines how the school will implement the FLP.
4. All Priority Schools and Focus Schools are required to send notices to parents describing the school’s status, sharing data and information used to support programming decisions, and explaining how parents may become involved in improving the school.
5. All Priority Schools will be required to set-aside 10 percent of their school’s Title I allocation for professional development.

OVERVIEW OF STANDARDS, STUDENT ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Standards

ESEA requires that each state adopt challenging academic standards that apply to all students, all public schools, and all LEAs in the state. The same knowledge, skills, and levels of achievement are expected of all students.

ESEA requires:

- Challenging academic content standards in academic subjects that specify what students are expected to know and be able to do, contain coherent and rigorous content, and encourage the teaching of advanced skills.
- Academic achievement standards that are aligned with the State's academic content standards, that describe two levels of high achievement, proficient and advanced, and that describe the third level of achievement of low-performing students.
- A description of the competencies associated with each achievement level.
- Assessment scores that differentiate among the achievement levels.

The Georgia Performance Standards (GPS) establishes the content and performance standards for what students should know and be able to do in subjects taught in Georgia public schools. Additionally, Georgia has joined with 45 other states, The District of Columbia (D. C.), and territories to develop a set of core standards for kindergarten through high school in English/language arts and mathematics and in grades 6-12 in literacy in science, history/social studies, and technical subjects. Numerous advisory committees participated in aligning Georgia's present GPS with the Common Core State Standards (CCSS). State team members reviewed the CCSS and drafted alignment documents for each grade level. The alignment work revealed that the existing GPS and the CCSS were closely aligned. Work then proceeded to transition this close alignment into the new Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS). The CCGPS provide a consistent framework to prepare students for success in college and/or the 21st century workplace. These standards represent a common sense next step from the Georgia Performance Standards.

Student Assessment

Georgia is dedicated to implementing a set of high-quality, annual student academic assessments in all areas of the curriculum that will be used as the primary means of determining the yearly performance of the State, local educational agencies (LEAs), and individual schools. Although ESEA requires that each State assess students in mathematics and in reading/English/language arts at least once during grade spans 3 to 5, 6 to 9, 10 to 12, under the new CCRPI, Georgia will assess each student in all content areas including science and social studies on a yearly basis in grades 3 to 8. In grades 9 to 12, students will be assessed by the EOCTs when enrolled in one of the eight core courses.

The student assessment program is required to:

- Meet nationally recognized standards for test development.
- Be aligned with state academic standards.
- Include assessment of higher-order thinking skills.

- Report individual student results in formats that allow parents, teachers, and principals to address specific student deficiencies.
- Using data collected via either pre-ID collections or answer documents, summary reports provided by the test contractors show results at school, LEA, and state levels disaggregated by race/ethnicity, English proficiency, gender, disability, and migrant status. Such disaggregations are produced when populations are adequate and FERPA guidance can be followed.
- Additional reporting categories such as socio-economic status are made possible for Accountability and Report Card reporting when the test data files are merged the state's Student Record which has been designated as the official source of student demographics.

Student mastery of the curriculum will be measured by the state curriculum-based assessment program which includes the Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests (CRCT), The Criterion-Referenced Competency Tests-Modified (CRCT-M), the End of Course Tests (EOCT), and the Georgia Alternative Assessment (GAA).

Georgia's student assessment program is mandated in statute and SBOE rule and was in place prior to ESEA. Georgia's CRCT assesses a student's knowledge of the state curriculum, i.e., the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS). The state required CRCT subjects are reading, English/language arts and, mathematics, science, and social studies in Grades 3 to 8. Writing assessments are given to students in Grades 3, 5, 8, and 11.

CRCT Scale Scores:

- Basic – Level 1 – Does Not Meet Standard – Scale scores below 800
- Proficient – Level 2 – Meets Standard – Scale scores from 800 to 849
- Advanced – Level 3 – Exceeds Standard – Scale scores from 850 to 950

The End-of-Course Tests are based on high school courses in the areas of English/language arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies. Georgia administers End-of-Course Tests (EOCT) for students in these core subjects in twelve courses. EOCTs are used as the final exam and contribute either 15 or 20 percent (dependent upon when student entered high school) to the student's final numeric grade in the course.

EOCT Scale Scores:

- Does Not Meet - Scale Score 200-399 Grade Conversion Score 0-69
- Meets - Scale Score 400-449 Grade Conversion Score 70-89
- Exceeds - Scale Score 450-600 Grade Conversion Score 90-100

According to ESEA, the state's student assessment program must provide for participation of all students in the grades assessed. For students who are disabled under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, appropriate accommodations must be offered. ESEA requires that appropriate accommodations be provided for each student with a disability based on each student's Individualized Education Program (IEP). The state's system must include an alternate assessment for students with significant cognitive disabilities who cannot participate in the general assessment, even with maximum accommodations. The placement team should determine appropriate accommodations for Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, if accommodations are required for the student.

To provide access to students with disabilities in accordance with ESEA and IDEA, Georgia uses the CRCT-M and the GAA. The state's alternate assessment based on modified achievement standards (AA-MAS) is the Criterion-Reference Competency Tests – Modified (CRCT-M) is offered in reading, English/language arts, and mathematics in grades 3-8. The CRCT-M is administered to students with disabilities who have not been successful on the regular assessment and who meet specific eligibility in compliance with Federal guidance for AA-MAS. The state's alternate assessment based on alternate achievement standards (AA-AAS) is the Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA) and is offered in reading, English/ language arts, and mathematics, for Kindergarten, and it is offered in reading, English/ language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies in grades 3-8 and high school. The Georgia Alternate Assessment (GAA) is administered to students with significant cognitive disabilities, who are unable to participate in the general assessment program, even with maximum accommodations.

The CRCT, CRCT-M, and GAA will be used in elementary and middle school grades as part of the achievement, progress and gap closure components of the CCRPI. The EOCT and GAA will be used for high school as part of the achievement, progress, and achievement gap closure components of the CCRPI.

ESEA also requires each State to include English Learners (EL) in the academic assessment system. Until a student has achieved English language proficiency, reasonable accommodations must be made to the extent practicable. To assess an English Learners' proficiency in English, Georgia administers the ACCESS for ELLs.

In Georgia, EL students are assessed by the regular assessments. However, current guidance allows EL students who are in their first year of enrollment in US schools, qualify for language support services (e.g. ESOL), and who have completed the Assessing Comprehension and Communication in English State to State (ACCESS) for ELLs assessment to defer from participating in the English/language arts and reading content areas of the CRCT and CRCT-M. Such students will count as a participant, but will not have a scale score or performance level to contribute to the academic performance components of the CCRPI for achievement, progress, and achievement gap closure. Students must participate in all mathematics and science assessments. Additionally, all students must participate in all EOCTs because these assessments serve as the student's final exam grade in the applicable courses per Georgia Board of Education Rule § 160-3-1-.07.

ESEA mandates that States biennially participate in the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in reading and mathematics for Grades 4 and 8. Georgia statute provides for "benchmarking the state's performance against national or international performance" through the NAEP. Randomly selected Georgia students in Grades 4, 8 and 12 take the assessment in reading, writing, mathematics, and science every two years. NAEP scores are not included in the Accountability.

This has been a brief overview of Georgia's assessment program. The purpose has been to show that Georgia has an extensive assessment program that is compliant with ESEA in grades and content areas assessed.

Accountability⁸

ESEA requires that all states must develop and implement a single, statewide accountability system (SSAS). The accountability system must be based on the academic standards set by the state and use the assessments designed to measure progress on the standards. All public school students, schools, and LEAs must be included in the accountability system. Schools serving special populations are included in the identification of Rewards, Priority, Focus, and Alert School lists. For example, also included on these lists are alternative schools, Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) institutions, Department of Human Resources (DHR) institutions, psycho-educational programs, public charter schools, and State schools for the blind and deaf. Additionally, the state must include services and support, or awards that will be applied to schools and LEAs as they are held accountable for student achievement. Finally, states must publish results annually.

The goal of the state's differentiated recognition, accountability, and support system is to provide meaningful information about school performance that guides initiatives to effectively improve student achievement and graduation rates, promote capacity for sustained progress over time, close achievement gaps for all schools across the state, and target interventions at those schools with greatest need. Georgia is prepared to implement its differentiated recognition, accountability, and support system in 2012-2013.

In the *ESEA Flexibility, February 6, 2012*, the GaDOE requested changes to the current Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) consequence and reward structure that will be implemented during the 2012-2013 year. Georgia will identify Priority Schools, Focus Schools, Reward Schools, and Alert Schools. As part of this waiver request, Georgia is only required to identify detailed subgroup information for Title I schools; however, the same detailed information will also be provided to all schools in the state.

For detailed information regarding the GaDOE *ESEA Flexibility Request, February 6, 2012*, go to the following link:

<http://www.gadoe.org/External-Affairs-and-Policy/communications/Lists/GaDOE%20Press%20Releases/Attachments/19/Georgia's%20Revised%20Request%20for%20Website%202-15-12.pdf>

Graduation Rate Calculation

The 2008 Title I regulations require states and local educational agencies (LEAs) to report on their annual report cards a four-year adjusted cohort graduation rate, disaggregated by subgroups, at the school, LEA, and state levels, respectively. This requirement is to be implemented beginning with the state report cards, required by section 1111(h) of ESEA, that include information from state assessments administered during the 2010-2011 school year. However, states may use the five-year extended cohort graduation rate, disaggregated by subgroups, in making Accountability determinations for schools, LEAs, and the state beginning with the determinations that are based on 2011-2012 assessment results. Georgia will use the five-year extended cohort graduation rate for accountability purposes, and that rate will be reported on the CCRPI.

⁸ Refer to State of Georgia Consolidated State Application Accountability Workbook, <http://www.gadoe.org/ayp2008.aspx>

As defined in 34 C.F.R. §200.19(b)(1)(i)-(iv), the four-year cohort graduation rate is the number of students who graduate in four years with a regular high school diploma divided by the number of students who form the adjusted cohort for the 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. In 2005, Georgia was allowed to expand the standard number of years to include the summer term after 12th grade. For additional information regarding the four-year cohort graduation rate, see questions A-18 through A-32 of the High School Graduation Rate Non-Regulatory Guidance.

State Report Card

According to ESEA, each State and local educational agency (LEA) must establish and distribute annual State Report Cards. The State Report Card is required to be concise and understandable with a uniform format and must include:

- Student achievement data disaggregated by race/ethnicity, gender, migrant status, disability, English proficiency, and socioeconomic status.
- Comparison of actual achievement levels for each disaggregated group.
- Aggregate data on other indicators used for accountability reports.
- Three year trend data regarding each subject and each grade level required by the statute.
- High school graduation rates.
- Performance of LEAs in the State for Accountability Reports.
- Percent of students for each disaggregated group who are not tested.
- Qualification of teachers, disaggregated by high-poverty (top quartile) and low-poverty (bottom quartile) status.
- States may include additional information on the State Report Card.

Similarly, each LEA must establish and distribute a State Report Card which includes: A list of all schools that have been identified as needing improvement.

- LEA student achievement data compared to statewide data.
- Student achievement data of the school compared to the data of the LEA and State.

Full disclosure of school performance and student performance is one level of accountability. The annual State Report Cards accomplish this mission of informing stakeholders of how schools and LEAs are performing.

In compliance with State law, the State Report Card must:

- Disaggregate student achievement and school performance indicators with respect to ethnicity, gender, disability, language proficiency, and socioeconomic status.
- Report current school and LEA performance in relation to absolute student achievement standards and progress on improved student achievement.
- Compare current school and LEA performance to previous year’s school and LEA performance.
- Include other information such as teacher-student ratios and administrative and instructional costs.

The Governor's Office of Student Achievement (GOSA) continues to refine the State Report Card to ensure that the annual accountability reports meet both Federal and state requirements. The link between a school's Report Card and accountability profile to its full AYP report has become transparent. The most recent Report Card can be viewed at www.gaosa.org.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT, CORRECTIVE ACTION AND STATE DIRECTED STATUS

Single Statewide Accountability System

The State Board of Education maintains an approved Single Statewide Accountability System with awards and consequences. This system is described in detail in State Board Rule 160-7-4. This and other Board rules related to Federal Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requirements may be reviewed in their current form on the policy page of the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Web site and on the Web site of the Office of Student Achievement.

Beginning in 2012-2013, Georgia will provide support in three categories to include Priority Schools, Focus Schools, and Alert Schools to address the need to raise student achievement, close achievement gaps, and promote continual progress toward full proficiency for all of the students in Georgia. Schools identified for support will fall into two categories following US ED definitions, Priority Schools and Focus Schools described earlier in this document.

In order to ensure that a maximum number of schools receive specified services and supports, Priority status will supersede Focus status. In the instance that a school would fall into both categories, Priority Schools will be calculated first and those schools will not be eligible for Focus status; however, the issues regarding achievement gap data will be addressed in the school improvement plan.

These separate criteria establish categories that provide distinct, purposeful groups of schools and districts identified as needing specific supports and interventions. Priority Schools are comprised of the lowest achieving schools in the state based on the performance of all students, while Focus Schools are those in which the largest within school gaps in achievement exist. These categorizations will impact both the types of supports and interventions initiated and the students that will be targeted as part of a school's school improvement plan. Under this system, the GaDOE will be able to serve Georgia's overall lowest achieving schools as well as lowest achieving, high needs students in schools that are not traditionally captured in the lowest tier of schools based on all students' achievement. This system ensures that resources are used efficiently and in an organized way that targets appropriate groups of students.

In addition, the GaDOE will work with the district in facilitating support for schools identified as Priority or Focus. Short-term action plans will be developed at each school and will be monitored by a lead school improvement specialist. These lead school improvement specialists will work with identified LEAs, school staff, and the school improvement specialist assigned to the school in the development of these plans. The lead school improvement specialist is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the short term action plans, serving as a liaison with the school improvement specialists and LEA, and working directly with the school or LEA if implementation is not done with fidelity. The GaDOE will enter into a formal agreement with the LEA outlining the expectations of the LEA, school, and the GaDOE. See Responsibility Table below.

School Keys/Topic	Actions
Planning and Organization/School Improvement Planning Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the School Improvement Plan is focused on the CCGPS/GPS and standards-based teaching and learning • Ensure that a plan for monitoring is in place and is implemented • Assist in the development, implementation, and monitoring of the School Improvement Plan • Support the implementation of the corrective action plan • Ensure that the school budget supports implementation of the plan and that the school improvement specialist participates in the budgetary process • Ensure that the school improvement specialist, along with the principal, leadership team, and instructional coaches observe classrooms and provide feedback for implementation of the CCGPS/GPS and standards-based teaching and learning
Assessment/Data Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review school data (demographic, student achievement, perception, process) to ensure that plans are relevant to the data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Assist principal and leadership team with implementation of monitoring ◦ Student academic progress ◦ Attendance (student and teacher) ◦ Discipline • Assist the system and school with analysis of feeder school student achievement data • Assist system and school(s) with development of a vertical plan to address feeder patterns
Leadership /Leadership teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the leadership team utilizes the School Keys, Leadership Standard 4, and the Leadership team High Impact Practice Rubric to self-assess progress three times per year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ensure established roles and responsibilities of the leadership team are focused on standards-based instruction and monitoring to support teaching and learning. ◦ Ensure that appropriate norms and protocols (problem-solving & decision-making) have been established, implemented, and regularly monitored ◦ Ensure that the leadership team meets, at a minimum, twice a month ◦ Ensure that the leadership team analyzes, develops, implements, and monitors Short Term Action Plan (STAP) • Ensure that the leadership team addresses targeted areas and provides feedback from internal and external reviews, for example, GAPSS, CTAE, SACS, TAV, and Awareness/Focus Walks • Ensure that the leadership team develops, implements, and distributes minutes to all staff in a routine and timely manner • Support follow-through with implementation of strategies from the Summer Leadership Academy • Support the principal/leadership in monitoring the implementation of professional learning
Curriculum Assessment Instruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the school is implementing CCGPS/GPS • Ensure implementation of GaDOE Instructional Frameworks • Ensure implementation of standards-based teaching and learning • Ensure quality professional learning focused on the components of the High Impact Practice Rubric: Standards-Based Classrooms and Math Addendum for Standards-Based Classrooms
Framework Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure framework/benchmark/ assessments are given and results analyzed by teachers to guide instruction • Ensure that administrators and the leadership team guide school-wide planning
Leadership / Teacher Efficacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the principal consistently monitors and evaluates teacher effectiveness and provides appropriate feedback for teachers • Ensure that the school and district have a plan for hiring highly qualified teachers
Planning and Organization/ Short Term Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of the STAP • Complete bimonthly progress reports for submission to lead school improvement specialist, principal, and district designee • Ensure school completes attendance (teacher and student) and discipline reports by the 5th of each month and send to the lead school improvement specialist.
Professional Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the instructional coaches in planning and conducting professional learning based on the components of the coaching cycle • Support the implementation of professional learning provided by the state • Ensure that the school improvement specialist attends all GaDOE required professional learning with their respective school(s) • Ensure that the school improvement specialist participates in required GaDOE webinar sessions, if applicable • Ensure that the school improvement specialist participate in RESA and/or GLRS professional learning, if applicable
Monitoring embedded in all School Keys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the school improvement specialist, along with the principal, leadership team and instructional coaches monitor the instructional program through Focus Walks, Awareness Walks, and/or classroom observations with feedback

Reward School

The USED approved ESEA Flexibility accountability system will also reward schools based on exceptional performance on similar criteria specified for identifying Priority and Focus Schools. Two categories of reward schools will be recognized.

Reward School Definition:

- A **“Highest-Performing School”** is a Title I school among the Title I schools in the State that has the highest absolute performance over a number of years for the “all students” group and for all subgroups based on statewide assessments, and, at the high school level, is also among the Title I schools with the highest graduation rates. A school may not be classified as a highest-performing school if there are significant achievement gaps across subgroups that are not closing in the school.
- A **“High-Progress School”** is a Title I school among the ten percent of Title I schools in the State that are making the most progress in improving the performance of the “all students” group over a number of years on the statewide assessments, and, at the high school level, is also among the Title I schools in the State that are making the most progress in increasing graduation rates. A school may not be classified as a high-progress school if there are significant achievement gaps across subgroups that are not closing in the school.

Because the GaDOE supports the quality implementation of the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards as the most effective way to address equity for students in Georgia, school improvement efforts will address disparity where performance flags indicate discrepant patterns of performance for different subgroups by focusing on interventions that promote standards for underperforming groups. It is incumbent on the GaDOE to ensure that districts demonstrating patterns of disparity receive support and guidance regarding implementation of the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards, particularly as it relates to improving the achievement of economically disadvantaged students, English Learners, and students with disabilities and closing existing achievement gaps. In this way, school level performance flag indicators will be taken into account when formulating school improvement plans for Priority Schools and Focus Schools.

The school improvement specialists working with Priority and Focus Schools have specific knowledge and expertise in the use of data analysis, school improvement, implementation and monitoring of school improvement plans, leadership development and instructional best practices. The work of the school improvement specialists is monitored by staff at GaDOE and professional learning for the specialists is on-going.

The GaDOE will also facilitate collaboration with other educational agencies such as Regional Education Service Agencies (RESA), colleges and universities, and regional labs to provide a statewide system of support for all schools.

Alert Schools

In addition to Priority, Focus, and Reward Schools, Georgia’s accountability system provides for Alert Schools. Alert Schools are unique to Georgia and both Title I and Non-Title I schools can be identified and served.

- There are three ways to be identified as an Alert School:
 - *Subgroup Alert* (ES/MS): Achievement rate is below three (3) standard deviations from the mean of the state's subgroups' meets and exceeds rate.
 - ✓ Based on nine (9) ESEA subgroups.
 - *Subject Alert* (ES/MS): Subject Achievement is below three (3) standard deviations from the mean of the state's meets and exceeds rate for each subject.
 - ✓ Based on 2011 composite of all subjects assessed by CRCT, CRCT-M, and GAA.
 - *Graduation Alert* (HS): Graduation rate by subgroup is below three (3) standard deviations from the mean of the state's subgroups 2011 proxy graduation rate.
- Both Title I and Non-Title I schools will be identified.
- Alert schools data will be based on a minimum n size of 30.

FLEXIBLE LEARNING PROGRAMS (FLP)

Starting in the school year 2012-2013, Priority Schools and Focus Schools are required to implement alternative supports called Flexible Learning Programs (FLP) rather than SES and Public School Choice for students. FLPs are alternative supplemental tutoring intervention that would allow LEAs greater flexibility in designing an extended learning program tailored to needs of their school that would have the capacity to serve more students in need of such additional support. These FLPs will initially be funded through a minimum 5% set-aside requirement of Title I allotments for the same schools that are currently mandated to implement SES (those in year two of needs improvement status or higher based on FY11 AYP reports) and transition to all schools in Priority or Focus status before the 2012-2013 school year.

School and District Consequences:

Georgia LEAs will be required to offer a Flexible Learning Program (FLP) as a consequence for all Priority Schools and Focus Schools. LEAs implementing an FLP will be required to submit a plan utilizing these consequences and a budget for approval by GaDOE Title Programs Division.

While students in Priority Schools and Focus Schools will be eligible to receive FLP based on low-income status and their individual student scores on state assessments, LEAs must prioritize Title I FLP funding and services to the students in Priority Schools and Focus Schools based on the following Federal rank order:

- First—Students who are eligible for free or reduced priced meals and not meeting standards as identified by state assessment results; and if funding levels allow
- Second—Students who are eligible for free or reduced priced meals and meeting standards as identified by state assessment results; and if funding levels allow
- Third—Students who are not eligible for free or reduced priced meals and not meeting standards as identified by state assessment results; and if funding levels allow
- Fourth—Students who are not eligible for free or reduced priced meals and meeting standards as identified by state assessment results; and if funding levels allow

As part of the submitted plan LEAs in 2012-2013 will:

- List the schools that are required to offer a Flexible Learning Program (FLP), their classification as to Priority or Focus by school and district and if they are a Title I school or not:

Example:

- LEA Status (Priority School, Focus School) - School A - Targeted Assistance -Title I Status
- LEA Status (Priority School, Focus School) - School B - School wide -Title I Status
- LEA Status (Priority School, Focus School) - School C - Targeted Assistance -Title I Status
- Project how much they are intending to budget on the Flexible Learning Program (FLP) in the following areas:
 - Program Coordination/Service Delivery – District office and/or School
 - Materials/Supplies – District office and/or School
 - Transportation
 - Snacks – What time of the day, if provided
 - Tutor Costs – Current Teachers or Contract Instructors
 - Total Cost of the FLP Program
 - Total Cost of the PC Program
 - Evaluation Method(s) to be used
- Customer Satisfaction
- Program Effectiveness

Required Program Data for the LEA to be maintained by school:

- Criteria used to determine how students were selected for the program and how the student's subject was determined,
- Rank ordered list of all eligible students designating whether student is enrolled in the program or not. List should include students, grade level, and subject of tutoring,
- Hours of tutoring attended for each student,
- Staff hours of service,
- Group size for tutoring,
- Pre-assessment information for each student,
- Post-assessment information for each student,
- Goal or plan of tutoring for each student,
- Progress toward goal by student,
- Strategies to be used if goals not met by student,
- When does FLP occur (before/after/during school, summer, intercession, and weekends).
- The days of the week the FLP occurs,
- How is transportation provided and for whom.

Monitoring of LEAs/Schools by Title I Division:

LEAs will be monitored by the Title Programs Division based on the following items:

- Number of students Eligible for Program
- Number of students served
- Plan for offering services to and enrolling students across priority levels

- Number of staff hired with job descriptions
- Parental Involvement requirements
- Sign-in sheets for staff, students, and parents
- Assessment used by program
- Methods used to improve student(s) learning
- Monitoring of outcome on a monthly basis
- Verification of parent notification of eligibility for Flexible Learning Program
- Verification of parent notification of school status
- Verification of parent notification for how to enroll their student in Flexible Learning Program
- Program evaluation of the Flexible Learning Program by school
- Program evaluation for overall LEA Flexible Learning Program

Evaluation of the FLP Programs by SEA

Under the proposed waiver to grant LEAs flexibility to offer a Flexible Learning Program (FLP), the GaDOE will monitor program data and evaluate performance according to the overall goal as stated in Title I, Part A legislation—increasing academic achievement on state assessments and attaining proficiency in meeting state standards. The evaluation will quantify core program components in an effort to highlight factors that contribute to effectiveness. Such a system would allow the GaDOE to use data analyses to develop data driven best practices and provide training and ongoing support to LEAs that would promote continuous improvement of a FLP across the state.

Each FLP would be evaluated on the following dimensions:

Customer Satisfaction

- Evaluation Question: What is the overall experience of stakeholders with the program?
- Data Source: Stakeholder surveys

Service Delivery

- Evaluation Question: Are the SEA, LEAs and programs in compliance with laws and regulations?
- Data Source: Annual monitoring data, Program documentation, Federal reporting, Public reporting, Technical Assistance, etc.

Effectiveness

- Evaluation Question: Are programs contributing to increased student academic achievement and performance on state education standards?
- Data Source: Student performance on state tests, Pre-post assessment measures of state standards and academic skills targeting by programs, Performance Flag data, and student growth in schools offering FLP.
- Evaluation results would be shared with stakeholders and the public and used to inform ongoing program improvement.

Transition of Flexibility Plan

The Priority Schools and Focus Schools will be required to offer the FLP during the 2012-2013 school year.

Although not required in the ESEA Flexibility Waiver, Georgia plans to implement the following requirements.

Section 1116(b), 1116(c) flexibility:

State and local educational agencies (SEA and LEA) responsibilities for notification and publicly reporting results will remain unchanged.

These strategies and requirements include:

- Require LEAs to notify parents of the availability of services at least twice annually.
- Require LEAs to provide at least one workshop/meeting explaining the LEAs plan for providing the Flexible Learning Program (FLP) services.
- Assist LEAs in using local media to notify parents of services.
- Require LEAs to offer parents the opportunity to view firsthand the FLP services being provided for their children.
- Assist LEAs as they collaborate with parent/teacher/student organizations and other parent organizations to ensure wide dissemination of the availability of an FLP and PC services.
- Assist LEAs as they work with local community organizations such as the, Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, etc. to devise additional strategies to notify eligible parents of an FLP.

In order to increase future participation in FLP:

- The GaDOE will conduct a media campaign to communicate the new accountability system of Priority Schools, Focus Schools, and Reward Schools plus the impact of Performance Flags
- The Title Programs Division of the GaDOE will provide regional workshops and webinars to distribute information regarding the new accountability system
- The Title Programs Division of GaDOE will post information regarding the flexibility changes for a FLP on the GaDOE Web site.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE NCLB

Students who have transferred to another public school or a public charter school under NCLB may continue to attend their NCLB Choice school however, beginning in the 2012-2013 school year, LEAs are **not** required by Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to pay for NCLB public school choice related transportation.

If the LEA wishes to continue paying for NCLB public school choice transportation that is an allowable cost under Title I, Part A. If a district opts to continue paying for NCLB public school choice, the district will continue to follow the guidance from the U.S. Department of Education in regards to NCLB public school choice. The LEA may use the cost of NCLB public school choice to be counted toward the five percent set-aside requirement for Priority or Focus Schools.

Beginning in the 2012-2013, school year, NCLB Choice is being replaced by State law (O.C.G.A. § 20-2-2131) Intradistrict Transfer. As stated above, LEAs are no longer required to pay for the transportation of students who have selected to transfer to another school.

- An LEA may continue to pay for NCLB Choice transportation for students, only if they choose to do so. It is an allowable expense.

- LEA's must notify parents and students of schools that were required to offer NCLB Choice by letter of their 2012-2013 NCLB Choice transportation plan prior to the end of May 2012.
- A student who is already taking advantage of NCLB Choice must be permitted to remain at his or her school until he or she has completed the highest grade in that school.
- The responsibility and cost of transportation of the student to and from the school will be assumed by the parent.
- The LEA is not required to pay for or provide transportation.
- The responsibility and cost of transportation of the student to and from the school will be assumed by the parent.
- However, LEAs may pay for NCLB Choice transportation by way of providing buses or parent reimbursement.

The GADOE strongly encourages LEA's to consider providing school bus transportation or parent reimbursements for students who have received Choice transportation and will be entering their 12th grade year in 2012-2013.

Students have the exact same rights and responsibilities as all students of the school they attend. The same policies, procedures, and rules that the school district has in place for all students at their school(s) should apply to these students.

Technically they are not transfer students. They transferred due to the NCLB law. They are students of the school.

If LEA decides to continue to pay for NCLB Choice transportation for Title I students, the cost and budget description must be included in the LEA's FLP plan.

INTRADISTRICT TRANSFER OPTION

Beginning with school year 2012 – 2013, NCLB Choice is being replaced by State law (O.C.G.A. § § 20-2-2130–20-2-2131) Intradistrict Transfer. The Intradistrict Transfer option allows a parent/guardian the option to request a transfer from the child's assigned school, to a school of the

parent's choice within the school zone/district in which the child resides. It is the responsibility of each LEA to develop and implement local policy, procedures, and processes for and consistent with (O.C.G.A. § § 20-2-2130–20-2-2131) Intradistrict Transfer.

LEAs must notify parents of the availability of the Intradistrict Transfer option annually and parent notification should be dated no later than July 1st of the upcoming school year. LEAs must follow all Federal parental notification requirements as outlined in Title I, Part A.

Transfers will be granted to children, only if there is available classroom space at the school that the parent chooses to transfer their child. Parent/guardians are responsible for the transportation to and from school if the Intradistrict Transfer is granted.

It is the responsibility of each LEA to develop and implement local policy, procedures, and processes for and consistent with (O.C.G.A. § § 20-2-2130–20-2-2131) Intradistrict Transfer.

Sample FY13
INTRADISTRICT TRANSFER Option Parent Notification Template
District/School Name
District/School Address
District/School Contact Phone Number

Date: xx-xx-xxxx

Dear Parent(s)/Guardian(s):

This notification is to inform you of the Intradistrict Transfer option. The Intradistrict Transfer option allows a parent/guardian the option to request a transfer from their child's assigned school, to a school of the parent's choice within the school zone/district in which their child resides. However, the transfer may be granted to your child only if, the school to which you request transfer has classroom space available after all the assigned students have been enrolled.

Only after the assigned students have been enrolled, may students be allowed to exercise the **Intradistrict Transfer** option. In addition, if the school has classroom space available, the parent/guardian will be responsible for transportation for the child to and from school.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please contact (insert district contact name) _____, (contact's position) _____, (phone number) _____ or email me at (email address) _____.

You will be notified by (type of notification--us mail, email) of (school district's name) decision regarding your transfer request. If the request is granted, notification will include the name of the school your child will attend.

Thank you,

District/School Administrator's Signature

Georgia Department of Education
Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework

Under a new law signed by Governor Perdue, parents of K-12 public school students in Georgia now have the option to enroll their child in any school within the local school district in which they now reside. The new law requires, among other things, that each school district establish a universal, streamlined process to manage such transfers by July 1, 2009.

This framework and the attached documents are provided to districts to help implement this process and to assist districts in determining whether current permissive school choice policies may satisfy the statutory requirements.

A. House Bill 251

The law itself has three distinct features:

- A parent/guardian can elect to send a child to another public school in the same school district as long as there is classroom space available at the school after its assigned students have been enrolled;
- If a parent elects to exercise this choice option, the parent assumes all costs associated with transporting the child to and from the selected school; and
- A student who transfers to another school pursuant to this law may, at his or her election, continue to attend such school until the student completes all grades of the school.

Note:

- Local school districts should create a prioritized list for student transfers consistent with Federal and State laws.
- Students eligible for transfer under the unsafe school choice option (USCO). If a parent requests a transfer to a school that does not have the services required by the current Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or Individualized accommodation Plan (IAP), nothing in this framework requires the school to develop those services as long as they are available within the local school district. Existing Georgia law already creates certain enrollment preferences. For instance, twins are given a statutory right to be enrolled in schools with their siblings, consistent with local policies. HB 251 should be construed in light of this and other existing law. As a result, districts may determine enrollment priorities, provided they do so in accordance with the provision of the HB 251.
- Any student transferring under this law shall be subject to the eligibility requirements of the Georgia High School Association.

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Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework**

Some local school districts may have court-approved desegregation orders that address transfers. Depending upon the terms of the agreement, the desegregation order may take precedent over this law. Therefore, if there is a conflict between the Federal desegregation order and State law, the Federal desegregation order applies.

B. LEA Responsibilities

- By July 1, 2009, a district must establish a universal, streamlined process available to all students to implement the new transfer requirements.
 - Such local process shall include an explicit deadline for parents who want to submit transfer requests.
 - The deadlines set forth pursuant to this local process should give parents at least fourteen (14) days to apply for a school choice transfer.
- Annual notification – By July 1 of each year, districts shall notify parents regarding which schools have available space and which of these schools parents may choose to request a transfer for their children. Notification may be by letter, electronic means, or by other reasonable means.
 - A district may have a single enrollment period each year, provided it complies with the July 1 notification period. At its election, a district may also decide to accept students throughout the school year as additional space becomes available.
- This process does not apply to certain categories of schools:
 - Does not apply to charter schools, including all schools within charter systems that meet the definition of a charter school.
 - Does not apply to newly opened schools for a period of four years from the date a school opens. (e.g., those schools with available classroom space that opened in 2006-2007 would not have to offer or be available for public school transfers under this law until the 2010-2011 school year.)
 - Does not apply to schools with existing Investing in Educational Excellence (IE2) partnership contracts, provided the contracts grant a waiver of this law or is amended to allow such waiver.
 - Does not apply to districts with only one school at each level (i.e., one, primary school, one elementary school, one middle school, one high school, or one combination school).

C. Defining Capacity at the School Level

- The term “available classroom space” is not defined in the statute. In defining available classroom space, the Department recommends using the same definition of capacity already established with the implementation of the Georgia Special Needs Scholarship (GSNS) program two years ago. Under those terms, a school district is allowed to deny a parental request for transfer based on a lack of capacity for the following reasons:

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Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework

- Capacity of the school building based on established health and safety provisions and
- Class-size capacity by grade and subject, based on State law and rule.
- A local school district should define available classroom space in its local process. It may define such space as permanent classroom space or it may include portable classroom space. Nothing contained in this framework, however, shall require a school to create space by using existing portable classrooms or locating additional portable classrooms on the school's property.

D. Apportioning Available Seats

- In the event a particular school has available space and the number of transfer requests exceeds the remaining available capacity, it is recommended that the school conduct a random lottery that provides each interested student with an equal chance to be admitted.
- The law allows a student who transfers to continue to attend that school until the student completes all grades of the receiving school. A transferring student who completes all grades available at the receiving school does not automatically receive enrollment preference to the feeder school. The local school district has discretion to determine the appropriate school for enrollment.

**Georgia Department of Education
Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework**

Intradistrict Transfer Option Public School Model Transfer Request Form
Parents: please complete this form and mail it to [Name of District Contact] and [mailing address].

Under a 2009 state law (O.C.G.A. § 20-2-2131), parents may request a transfer to another public school within their local school district. If you want to request a transfer, please complete the information below.

Parent Transfer Request Form (Parents Must Complete)

Student Information:

Date _____

Student's Name _____

Grade _____ Birth Date _____ Age _____

Name of Custodial Parent or Guardian requesting transfer

Home Address _____

Street _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Phone _____ E-Mail if available) _____

[District Name] School the student is zoned to attend in 2012- 2013 _____

Name of School

Parent Request for School Transfer

I, _____, am requesting a transfer for _____

Name of Parent/Guardian

Student's Legal Name

to attend one of the following other schools in the district. I fully understand that my child may only receive my first choice of schools if space is available at the time this request is approved by the local school district.

Parent/Guardian Ranked List of Schools for Transfer (where more than one school is available).

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

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Public School Choice Framework**

FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT USE ONLY

The [School District Name] has received this parental request from the parent/guardian/other on the following date: [Time and Date Stamp]

District Decision

After consideration, the transfer request for _____
Student's Name GTID
to _____ was approved on _____
School Name Date

After consideration, the transfer request is denied based on [To be determined by the local school district]

Name School System Official
(Please print)

Job Title

Representative's Signature

Date

Please make three copies of this form:

One for the parent,

One for the school

One for the district to keep on file.

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Public School Choice Framework

Sample School District-Parent Annual Choice Notification Letter

[School System Letterhead]

[Date]

[Parent Name Here]

[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

RE: Public School Choice for [School Year]

Dear [Parent Name Here]:

As the parent or guardian of a student currently enrolled in our school district, we are writing to notify you that under a new state law you may request to transfer your child to another public school in the [School District Name] for the upcoming 2012-2013 school year.

Parent Responsibilities

As a parent or guardian, you can request to have your child transferred to another public school within your school district of residence as long as the school district has determined that there is available classroom space at the school after all assigned students have been enrolled. Please keep in mind that if you choose to transfer your child to another school in the district, the law requires you to assume all costs and responsibilities related to the transportation of your child to and from the school as long as your child remains at that school.

For your convenience, the district's list of schools with available classroom space for the upcoming school year is attached. In order to process your request, you will need to complete and submit the attached "Transfer Request Form." Requests for transfers will not be accepted after the close of business on [Date].

Transfer requests will be reviewed and approved or denied on the basis of a lottery in the event a particular school has available space and the number of transfer requests exceeds the remaining available capacity. Once available classroom space is reached at a school, no more transfers will be accepted at that school. Since it is possible that you may not receive your first choice, you may indicate more than one choice on the enclosed Transfer Request Form.

If you have questions regarding this, please contact [Name of District Contact], [email address], and [direct phone number].

Sincerely,

[Superintendent's Name]

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Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
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[District Name] List of Schools with Space for Public Choice

Elementary School(s) with capacity (by grade)

Grade	[Insert Name of School]
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Grade	[Insert Name of School]
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Grade	[Insert Name of School]
K	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Middle & High School(s)	[Insert Name of School]
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
Grade	[Insert Name of School]
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	

**Georgia Department of Education
Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework
Questions & Answers**

Q. What are a school district's responsibilities under HB-251?

A. By July 1, 2009, a district must establish and adopt a universal, streamlined process available to all students to implement the new transfer requirements.

A district must annual notify parents by July 1 of each year regarding which schools have available space and which of these schools parents may choose to request a transfer for their children.

A district may notify parents by letter, electronic means (e-mail or Web site), or by other reasonable means (e.g., local newspaper).

A local process shall include an explicit deadline for parents who want to submit transfer requests. Parents should be provided at least fourteen (14) days in which to apply. A district may have a single enrollment period each year, provided it complies with the July 1 notification period. At its election, a district may also decide to accept students throughout the school year as additional space becomes available.

- The district notification may be in the form of a letter, electronic means, or by other reasonable means.**

Q. How is available classroom space defined?

A. A local school district is tasked with defining available classroom space. A local school district may define available classroom space as permanent classroom space and may determine if portable classroom space is or is not included in its definition. Districts will want to consider factors such as projected enrollment, maximum class size, available teachers, etc.

Q. Are districts required to develop greater available classroom space at specific schools due to demands for transfers under HB-251.

A. Nothing in the Georgia Department of Education model framework requires local school districts to secure additional space.

Q. Do districts need to prioritize available classroom space?

A. Yes. Local school districts must prioritize student transfers consistent with Federal and state laws. Students eligible for transfer under the unsafe school choice option (USCO) or Public School Choice under No Child Left Behind must get first priority for available seats at those schools in the district that are not in needs improvement.

**Georgia Department of Education
Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework
Questions & Answers**

Q. How should a district apportion a limited number of available seats?

A. In the event a particular school has available space and the district determines that the number of transfer requests exceeds the remaining available classroom space, a district should conduct a random lottery that provides each interested student with an equal chance to have their transfer request met.

Q. Can a district deny a transfer request under HB-251?

A. Yes. A district can deny a transfer request for any of the following reasons:

- Available classroom space of the school building based on established health and safety provisions;
- Class-size by grade and subject, based on state law and rule;
- For students with disabilities (SWD) whose Individualized Educational Plan (IEP) or Individualized Accommodation Plan (IAP) specifies services only offered at a specific school(s) in the district; and
- To ensure students eligible for public school choice or unsafe school choice under Federal law receive first priority for available seats.

Q. Are there exemptions to the provisions in HB-251?

A. Yes. The exemptions are listed below.

- The law does not apply to charter schools, including all schools within charter systems that meet the definition of a charter school.
- The law does not apply to newly opened schools for a period of four years from the school's opening date.
 - For example, schools that opened in 2006-2007 school year would not be available for public school transfers under this law until the 2010-2011 school year.
- The law does not apply to schools with existing Investing in Educational Excellence (IE2) partnership contracts as long as the contract grants a waiver of this law.
- The law does not apply to districts with only one school at each level (i.e., one, primary, one elementary school, one middle school, and one high school or one combination school).

Q. Are magnet schools included in the charter exemption? These magnets use a selective enrollment processes that encourage attendance, good behavior and parental involvement.

A. HB 251 does not address transfers and magnet schools. There are no requirements to change enrollment criteria. However, enrollment criteria based on attendance, good behavior, and parental involvement does not appear to be common enrollment criteria. Enrollment criteria for magnet schools are typically based on prerequisites such as student achievement (e.g., math and science magnets) and/or students' talents (e.g., music, performing arts magnets). Please consult with your local school board attorney on how to best implement HB 251 in magnet schools.

**Georgia Department of Education
Intradistrict Transfer Option--House Bill 251 (2009)
Public School Choice Framework
Questions & Answers**

- Q. What must be implemented if the district is under court-approved desegregation order?
- A. **You should review your desegregation orders to determine if the orders address intra-district school transfers. If there is a conflict between the transfer provision(s) of the desegregation orders and the new state law, then the Federal desegregation orders apply. You are encouraged to consult your local school board attorney if you have further questions about these issues.**
- Q. How does this new choice law interact with existing state laws?
- A. **Existing Georgia law already creates certain enrollment preferences. For instance, twins are given a statutory right to be enrolled in schools with their siblings, consistent with local policies. HB 251 should be construed in light of this and other existing law. As a result, districts may determine enrollment priorities, provided they do so in accordance with the provision of the HB 251.**
- Q. How are student athletes treated if they transfer under HB-251?
- A. **Any student transferring under this law shall be subject to the eligibility requirements of the Georgia High School Association. School districts should clearly communicate with parents regarding student athletic eligibility before transfer decisions are finalized.**

**Unsafe School Choice Option (USCO)
Safe and Drug Free Schools**

To lead the nation in improving student achievement and to ensure that all of the schools provide safe, nurturing environments where students can learn and are valued and respected, stringent standards must be maintained. The focus of the USCO rule is not to label schools as unsafe, but to work with LEAs proactively to identify those schools at-risk of being labeled persistently dangerous and provide them with the professional development and technical assistance that is needed to improve. To ensure that all of Georgia's schools are safe under ESEA, States must develop a definition of "persistently dangerous" schools and allow public school choice for students who have been victims of a violent criminal offense or who attend a school that meets the definition. Please reference the GaDOE Web site for additional information at: <http://www.gadoe.org/AYP/Pages/USCO.aspx>

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT SUPPORT AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

Georgia is required under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) to establish a statewide system of “intensive and sustained support and improvement” for schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) that receive Title I funds and are identified as needs improvement. The focus of the support must be to increase student academic achievement. Additionally, ESEA requires that each state establish a program for making academic achievement awards to recognize schools. The Georgia Department of Education Title Programs Division recognizes two categories of Reward Schools: Highest-Performing Reward Schools and High-Progress Reward Schools.

School Improvement Support

The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) School Improvement Division provides support for implementing Section 1116 of ESEA. The documents listed below will be helpful as you work through the various plans required by Section 1116 of ESEA. The most current documents and deadlines can be accessed through the school improvement Web site at http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/tss_school.aspx.

School Improvement Resources

- School Keys
- Georgia Assessment of Performance on School Standards (GAPSS)
- Implementation Resource
- Pyramid of Interventions
- Graduation Counts!
- High School Graduation Coach Information
- Administrator Calendar
- Credit Recovery Program (GA Virtual School)
- School Improvement Field Book
- Single Statewide Accountability System (SSAS)
- CLASS Keys Standards
- CLASS Keys Placement
- Leader Keys Standards Summary

ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS PROGRAM

Title I Reward Schools Program

Introduction

In order to reward successful schools and school districts for significant progress in improving student achievement and/or significant progress in closing the achievement gap, the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) honors K-12 Title I schools and school districts for significant progress in improving student achievement and/or making significant progress in closing the achievement gap.

The Title I Reward Schools program recognizes and honors two categories of Reward Schools: Highest-Performing Reward Schools and High-Progress Reward Schools.

- A **Highest-Performing Reward School** is a Title I school among the Title I schools in the State that have the highest absolute performance over a number of years for the “all students” group and for all subgroups based on statewide assessments, and, at the high school level, is also among the Title I schools with the highest graduation rates. A school may not be classified as a highest-performing school if there are significant achievement gaps across subgroups that are not closing in the school.
- A **High-Progress Reward School** is a Title I school among the ten percent of Title I schools in the State that are making the most progress in improving the performance of the “all students” group over a number of years on the statewide assessments, and, at the high school level, is also among the Title I schools in the State that are making the most progress in increasing graduation rates. A school may not be classified as a high-progress school if there are significant achievement gaps across subgroups that are not closing in the school.

Schools may use their funds to provide teachers and staff bonuses and/or to purchase instructionally related supplies and services for the school.

Funding for the Title I Reward Schools program is provided through the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). ESEA allows State educational agencies (SEAs) to earmark funds from its total Title I, Part A allocation to reward schools for academic success. Seventy-five percent of the funds must be distributed to those schools with the highest percentage of poverty.

Timelines

Fall/Winter	Title I Reward Schools selected by the State educational agency
Fall/Winter	Title I Reward Schools recommended to the State Board of Education
Fall/Winter	Schools officially notified of recognition
Fall/Winter	Local educational agency Assurances due to Georgia Department of Education
June	Recognition at Title I Conference
September 30	Recognition funds must be spent
October 30	LEA submits completion report to State educational agency

Title I Reward Schools Program

Georgia’s ESEA Flexibility Waiver has allowed the State’s Title Programs Division to move from the ESEA’s Academic Achievement Awards program to the Reward School Awards program. Title I schools will be identified for one of two awards. Those Title I schools with the highest-performing success or those Title I schools with the highest-progress success.

How State Data Will Be Run to Determine List of Highest-Performing Title I Reward Schools

1. Count the number of Title I schools in the State for school year 2010-2011. (1560)
2. Multiply the number of Title I schools in the State for school year 2010-2011 by 5 percent. (78)
3. The resulting value is the number of Title I schools in the State that are to be identified as Highest-Performing Reward Schools.
4. At the school level, aggregate the All Student and subgroup achievement results based on 2010-2011, 2009-2010, and 2008-2009 assessment data for all End-of-Course Tests (EOCTs) and all Criterion Reference Competency Tests (CRCTs), all Criterion Referenced Competency Tests – Modified (CRCT-M), Georgia Alternate Assessments (GAAs). For a group (All Students, as well as, the remaining nine (9) traditional subgroups) to be considered in the calculations, the group must meet the minimum N size of 30 where each member of the group has a valid assessment for each content area.
5. Rank the Title I schools based on the average of their 3-year aggregate achievement results from highest achievement to lowest achievement.
6. Remove Schools from the list schools that have been identified as Focus Schools.
7. Remove high schools from the list that are not among the schools with the highest graduation rates.
8. Remove schools from the list that did not make AYP in the 2010-2011 school year.
9. Identify the top 78 schools as Highest-Performing Reward Schools.

How State Data Will Be Run to Determine List of High-Progress Title I Reward Schools

1. Count the number of Title I schools in the State for school year 2010-2011. (1560)
2. Multiply the number of Title I schools in the State for school year 2010-2011 by 10 percent. (156)
3. The resulting value is the number of Title I schools in the State that are to be identified as High-Progress reward Schools.
4. At the school level, aggregate the All Student and subgroup achievement results based on 2010-2011, 2009-2010, and 2008-2009 assessment data for all End-of-Course Tests (EOCTs) and all Criterion Referenced Competency Tests (CRCTs), all Criterion Referenced Competency Tests – Modified (CRCT-M), Georgia Alternate Assessments (GAAs). For a group (All Students, as well as, the remaining nine (9) traditional subgroups) to be considered in the calculations, the group must meet the minimum N size of 30 where each member of the group has a valid assessment for each content area.
5. Based on aggregate achievement results, calculate progress using the following formula:

$$((\text{Year 1 Results} - \text{Year 2 Results}) + (\text{Year 2 Results} - \text{Year 3 Results}))/2$$
6. Rank the schools based on the greatest amount of progress.
7. Remove schools from the list that have been identified as Focus Schools.
8. Remove schools from the list that have been identified as Priority Schools.

9. Identify the top 156 schools as High-Progress Reward Schools.

How State Will Recognize and Reward the Title I Highest-Performing and High-Progress Schools

Georgia will recognize Highest-Performing and High-Progress Title I Schools each year at the Annual Statewide Title Programs Conference. Further, these schools will each receive a monetary reward equal to Georgia's total reward allotment divided by the total number of reward schools. Each Title I Highest-Performing and High-Progress School will also receive a Reward Certificate.

Procedures for Establishing per School Awards

GaDOE reserves Title I funds to reward schools for significant progress in improving student achievement and/or significant progress in closing the achievement gap. As required in the ESEA, at least 75 percent of funds reserved for the program must be awarded to schools whose student populations are in the highest quartile of schools statewide in terms of the percentage of children from low-income families. Students who are eligible for free/reduced priced meals (FRM) are considered to come from low-income families.

- Schools are selected as Reward Schools based on making significant progress in improving student achievement and/or significant progress in closing the achievement gap. Reward Schools receive a certificate and a monetary award when funds are available).
- At least 75 percent of the funds available for awards must go to the schools in the highest quartile based on percent of FRM. The funds available for a given year are divided into two funds: one containing 75 percent of the funds; the other, 25 percent of the funds. Next, FRM data for all schools in the state for that year are listed in descending order according to FRM percentage. The list is divided into four equal parts starting with the highest FRM percentage school and going down the descending list. The cutoff point for schools in the highest quartile is established by locating the lowest FRM school in the highest quartile. That is the last school in descending order in the highest quartile. The FRM percentage for the last school in the first quartile is the cutoff point.

Use of Funds

Schools must use monetary award funds for educational purposes only. Each school receiving a monetary award will decide specifically how funds will be spent.

Schools may:

- Use funds to purchase instructional materials for English/language arts, reading, mathematics, science, and social studies.
- Use funds to provide monetary awards to employees.
- Use funds for schoolwide projects.

- Use funds for educational field trips that are aligned with the school's comprehensive needs assessment section of the schoolwide or targeted assistance plan and are connected to the support of assisting students to achieve proficiency or an advanced status in relation to the State academic content standards.
- Use funds to purchase reward school award signs and banners.
- Expenditure of funds must be allowable and reasonable in accordance with OMB Circular A-87 and EDGAR 74.36. For example; purchases of fabric chairs would be considered reasonable and allowable, where leather chairs may not be reasonable and allowable. An adequate TV for instructional purposes would be allowable but a plasma TV may not.

Schools may not:

- Use funds for capital outlay projects.
- Use fund to supplant state/local/Federal funds.
- Use funds for school uniforms.
- Use funds to purchase gift cards.
- Use funds to purchase furniture items.
- Use funds to purchase entertainment tickets.
- Use funds to purchase tee shirts.
- Use funds to purchase admission to theme parks.

Schools choosing to make monetary awards to staff must include all staff in the category. Schools may award different monetary award amounts for each personnel classification. Each individual monetary award amount within a given personnel classification must be the same total amount. For example, if a school provides a monetary award of \$100 to teachers, the school must make an award of \$100 to each teacher employed at the school.

The current principal will make the decision as to how the funds are spent when the award is given. Only current Title I employees of the awarded school are eligible for any awards. School districts and schools are limited by Federal law as to how Title I funds can be expended. Title I, Part A funds cannot be used for students and teachers who are not eligible for Title I, Part A services. Therefore, funds are limited to the Title I Reward School, its current students, administrators, teachers, and staff.

While a Reward School has flexibility in expending funds under this program, the Title I statute does not authorize the use of Title I, Part A funds for capital outlay expenditures. Therefore, Title I, Part A Reward School Awards cannot be used for construction or acquisition of real property, such as land or a building.

Documents Required for Releasing Funds

The procedures below ensure prompt access to the district grant award through Georgia's Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).

- The LEA superintendent must accept the program assurance using the Consolidated Application.
- School districts must use such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures that will ensure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid under this program. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the school district to request and approve the district's budget for accounting purposes.

- GaDOE will notify school districts when funds are available through GAORS. The Grant Period is July 1 through September 30; therefore, funds must be obligated by September 30. All grant related goods and services must have been delivered and invoiced or performed by September 30. School districts will not be able to carryover funds and funds not obligated by the September 30th deadline will be distributed to Reward Districts. Completion Reports are due 30 days after the September 30 deadline date.
- Funds may be requisitioned by the school district's accounting GaDOE through GAORS using Fund Code 402 and Program Code 1752.

Title I Reward Districts Program

The Title I Reward Districts program recognizes and honors local school districts that have made the greatest gains in the percent of economically disadvantaged students meeting or exceeding state standards on assessments administered in the previous school year compared to assessments administered in the current school year. Four school districts receive the award:

- One school district with a student population over 10,000
- One school district with a student population of 4,000 to 9,999
- One school district with a student population of 2,000 to 3,999
- One school district with a student population under 2,000

Honored school districts receive a certificate of recognition, a \$50,000 monetary award, and are honored at the annual Title Programs Conference.

Funding for the Title I Reward Districts program is provided through ESEA. GaDOE elects to earmark \$200,000 (\$50,000 per local school district) per year of its administrative funds to reward four local school districts for academic success. Districts may use their funds to provide district staff, teachers, and school level staff bonuses and/or to purchase instructionally related supplies and services for the district.

Procedures for Establishing District Awards

Calculations are based on progress in closing the achievement gap. The reading/English/language arts and mathematics assessment results from both the Criterion-Referenced Competency Test (CRCT) and the End-of-Course-Tests (ECOT) are combined for all students in the district.

Use of Funds

Districts receiving monetary awards must use funds for educational purposes only and expenditure must be consistent with Title I, Part A use of funds. Each district will decide specifically how funds will be spent.

Districts may:

- Use funds for instructional materials.
- Use fund to provide monetary awards for current year principals, teachers, and staff.
- Use funds for schoolwide projects, such as computer labs, materials and supplies for the media center or science labs.

- Use funds for educational field trips that are aligned with the district's schools' comprehensive needs assessment section of the schoolwide or targeted assistance plan and are connected to the support of assisting students to achieve proficiency or an advanced status in relation to the State academic content standards.
- Use funds to purchase reward school award signs and banners.
- Expenditure of funds must be allowable and reasonable in accordance with OMB Circular A-87 and EDGAR 74.36. For example; purchases of fabric chairs would be considered reasonable and allowable, where leather chairs may not be reasonable and allowable. An adequate TV for instructional purposes would be allowable but a plasma TV may not.

Districts may use portions of the monetary award for any of the purposes above in any combination. For example, a district may choose to spend 50 percent of its funds as monetary awards to staff members and a percent of its award for a special districtwide project. Any funds used for monetary awards are considered to be personal income and are subject to required state and Federal withholdings

Districts may not:

- Use funds for capital outlay projects.
- Use funds to Supplant funds.
- Use funds for school uniforms.
- Use funds for gift cards.
- Use funds to purchase furniture items.
- Use funds to purchase entertainment tickets.
- Use funds to purchase tee shirts.
- Use funds to purchase admission to theme parks or movies.

Documents Required for Releasing Funds

The procedures below to ensure prompt access to the district grant award through Georgia's Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).

1. Funds may be requisitioned by the school district's accounting GaDOE through GAORS using Fund Code 402 and Program Code 1752. The LEA superintendent must accept the program assurance using the Consolidated Application.
2. School districts must use such fiscal control and fund accounting procedures that will ensure proper disbursement of, and accounting for, Federal funds paid under this program. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the school district to request and approve the district's budget for accounting purposes.
3. GaDOE will notify school districts when funds are available through GAORS. The Grant Period is July 1 through September 30; therefore, funds must be obligated by September 30. All grant related goods and services must have been delivered and invoiced or performed by September 30. School districts will not be able to carryover funds and funds not obligated by the September 30th deadline will be distributed to Reward Districts. Completion Reports are due 30 days after the September 30 deadline date.

4. Funds may be requisitioned by the school district's accounting GaDOE through GAORS using Fund Code 402 and Program Code 1752.

National Title I Distinguished Schools Program

The National Title I Distinguished Schools Recognition Program (NTIDSRP) recognizes two schools from each state as examples of superior Title I school programs. Each selected school must have a poverty rate of at least 35% for the selected year, demonstrate high academic achievement for making the greatest gains in closing the achievement gap and/or exceeding the school's adequate yearly progress (AYP) for two or more consecutive years. Schools are honored in one of two categories:

- Category One recognizes Title I schools that have exhibited exceptional student performance for two or more consecutive years – meets or exceeds the Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP).
- Category Two recognizes Title I schools that have made the most progress in significantly closing the achievement gap between the No Child Left Behind subgroups (economically disadvantaged students; students from major racial and ethnic groups; students with disabilities; and students with limited English proficiency).

Honored schools receive a grant award from GaDOE. National Title I Schools are honored each year by the National Association of State Title I Directors (NASTID) at their annual National Title I Conference.

Procedures for Establishing National Awards

The reading/English-language arts and mathematics assessment results from both the Criterion Referenced Competency Test (CRCT) and the End-of-Course-Tests are combined for all students in the District.

Use of Funds

Schools receiving monetary awards must use funds for educational purposes and for travel cost associated with the National Title I Conference. Each school will decide specifically how funds will be spent and must submit a Use of Funds Plan with the budget.

Schools may:

- Use funds to purchase instructional materials.
- Provide monetary awards for current year principals, teachers, and staff.
- Use funds for schoolwide projects, such as computer labs, materials and supplies for the media center, or science labs.
- Use funds for travel costs to the National Title I Conference.

Schools choosing to make monetary awards to staff must include all staff, if a schoolwide program and Title I staff, if a targeted assistance program. Schools may award different monetary award amounts for each personnel classification. Each individual monetary award amount within a given personnel classification must be the same total amount. For example, if a school provides a monetary award of \$100.00 to teachers, the school must make an award of \$100.00 to each teacher employed at the school.

- The current principal when the award is received will make the decision as to how the funds are spent. Only current Title I employees of the awarded school are eligible for any awards.
- All monetary awards to individuals are considered to be personal income and are subject to appropriate state and Federal tax guidelines.
- Schools may not use funds for capital outlay projects. This would include construction, carpet, renovations of school facilities, classrooms, auditorium, multipurpose rooms, etc.
- Expenditure of funds must be allowable and reasonable in accordance with OMB Circular A-87 and EDGAR 74.36. For example; purchases of fabric chairs would be considered reasonable and allowable, where leather chairs may not be reasonable and allowable. An adequate TV for instructional purposes would be allowable but a plasma TV may not.

Documents Required for Releasing Funds

The Title I Reward Schools program does not require schools to compete for recognition. Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) specifies that Reward Schools should serve as models for schools identified for improvement with similar demographics. Schools earmarked for recognition, honor, and financial awards must complete a brief School Information Packet describing the school's scientifically based research or effective practices in the reading/English/language arts instructional program, the mathematics instructional program, and a summary of other activities that have contributed to the school's success in student achievement. Schools earmarked for National Title I Distinguished Schools financial awards must submit a budget to the district's Title I Director. Each district then submits the aggregate budget for its National Title I Distinguished Schools and assurances signed by the school district superintendent, through the Consolidated Application.

Funds may be requisitioned by your school district's accounting department through the Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS) using **Fund Code 402** and **Program Code 1752**.

SECTION VII: SCHOOLWIDE TITLE I PROGRAMS

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SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS DEFINITION AND DETAILS

The purpose of schoolwide Title I programs is to improve the entire educational program in a school which should result in improving the academic achievement of all students, particularly the lowest achieving students. The goal of such a program is to assist those students to demonstrate proficiency on academic standards. A school is eligible to be a schoolwide program if:

- If the local educational agency (LEA) determines that the school serves an eligible attendance area.⁹
- If for the first year of the schoolwide program, the school serves a school attendance area in which not less than 40 percent of the students enrolled in the school are from low-income families. NOTE: *Georgia's Title I ESEA Flexibility Waiver allows for Title I schools that have been designated as Priority or Focus to waive the minimum 40 percent poverty requirement to be eligible to be served as schoolwide Title I schools. In other words, those Title I Priority and Focus schools that have a poverty percentage lower than 40 percent may now serve the students in their school as a schoolwide Title program. However, the district must still ensure that a schoolwide plan has been developed, approved and implemented.*
- If the school consults with stakeholders and makes decision to become schoolwide.

An Overview of Schoolwide Programs

A schoolwide program is a comprehensive reform strategy designed to upgrade the entire educational program in a Title I school; its primary goal is to ensure that all students, particularly those who are low-achieving, demonstrate proficient and advanced levels of achievement on State academic achievement standards. This schoolwide reform strategy requires that a school--

- Conduct a **comprehensive needs assessment**;
- Identify and commit to specific goals and strategies that address those needs;
- Create a **comprehensive plan**; and
- Conduct an **annual review** of the effectiveness of the schoolwide program and revise the plan annually or as necessary.

Adopting this strategy should result in an ongoing, comprehensive plan for school improvement that is owned by the entire school community and tailored to its unique needs. Schoolwide programs are not required to identify specific students as eligible. They must supplement (enhance) rather than supplant (take the place of) the services participating students would receive if they were not participating in the schoolwide program.

For additional information on schoolwide to [A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools](http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx) refer to the manual available on the GaDOE's Web site under Resources: <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

⁹ Refer to Eligible School Attendance Areas.

COMPONENTS OF A SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAM

To assist schoolwide program schools and local educational agencies to meet their responsibility to provide for all their students served under this part the opportunity to meet the State's challenging student academic achievement standards in subjects as determined by the state, each schoolwide program under this section shall create a plan to address the eighteen required components of a schoolwide program listed below:

- Use such program's resources under this part to help participating children meet the State's challenging student academic achievement standards expected for all children.
- Use effective methods and instructional strategies that are based on scientifically based research directly tied to the comprehensive needs assessment and academic standards that strengthens the core academic program of the school and that:
 - Provide opportunities for all children in the school to meet or exceed Georgia's proficient and advanced levels of student performance.
 - Are based upon effective means of raising student achievement.
 - Use effective instructional methods that increase the quality and amount of learning time. Field Trip Note: Districts **must include documentation** to support that any educational field trip used as an instructional strategy is aligned to the comprehensive needs assessment found in the schoolwide plan and **must be** connected to the support of assisting students to achieve proficiency or advanced status in relation to the State Academic content standards. Documentation **must be** provided during the budget approval process. Required based on FY12 US ED monitoring.
 - Address the needs of all children, particularly targeted populations, and address how the school will determine if such needs have been met and are consistent with improvement plans.
- Provide instruction by highly qualified teachers.¹⁰
- Professional development for the staff to enable all children in the school to meet performance standards.
- Strategies to increase parental involvement.
- Plans for assisting preschool children in the transition from early childhood programs to local elementary school programs.
- Measures to include teachers in the decisions regarding the use of assessment to provide information on, and to improve, the performance of individual students and the overall instructional program.
- Coordination and integration of Federal, State, and local services and programs.
- Activities to ensure that students who experience difficulty mastering standards shall be provided with effective, timely assistance, which shall include:
 - List state and local educational agency programs and other Federal programs that will be included.
 - Description of how resources from Title I and other sources will be used.
 - Plan developed in coordination with other programs, including those under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act, and National and Community Service Act of 1990.

¹⁰ Refer to Highly Qualified Staff.

- Activities to ensure that students who experience difficulty mastering standards shall be provided with effective, timely assistance, which shall include:
 - Measures to ensure that students' difficulties are identified on a timely basis.
 - Periodic training for teachers in the identification of difficulties and appropriate assistance for identified difficulties.
 - Teacher-parent conferences that detail what the school will do to help the student, what the parents can do to help the student and additional assistance available to the student at the school or in the community.
- Description of how individual student assessment results and interpretation will be provided to parents.
- Provisions for the collection and disaggregation of data on the achievement and assessment results of students.
- Provisions to ensure that disaggregated assessment results for each category are valid and reliable.
- Provisions for public reporting of disaggregated data.
- Plan developed during a one year period, unless LEA, after considering the recommendation of its technical assistance providers, determines that less time is needed to develop and implement the schoolwide program.
- Plan developed with the involvement of the community to be served and individuals who will carry out the plan including teachers, principals, other school staff, pupil service personnel, parents, and students (if secondary).
- Plan available to the LEA, parents, and public.
- Plan translated to the extent feasible, into any language that a significant percentage of the parents of participating students in the school speak as their primary language.
- Plan is subject to the school improvement provisions of Section 1116.

In addition, the school providing a schoolwide program must also evaluate their plan by reviewing, on an ongoing basis, the progress of all children. If necessary, the school must adjust their plan to provide additional assistance such as an extended school year, before and after school programs, summer programs, and training for teachers on how to identify students requiring additional assistance and how to implement student achievement standards in the classroom.

SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS (SWP) TOOLS AND RESOURCES

- All resources listed below and more are provided at the links below:
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Title-I-Worksheets.aspx> and <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

Local Educational Agency (LEA) Form for Initial Implementation of Schoolwide Programs. Under the “Resource” heading, select “A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia’s Title I Schoolwide Schools”. .

Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) Title Programs Schoolwide Planning Timeline. Under the “Resource” heading, select “A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia’s Title I Schoolwide Schools”.

Schoolwide Program Checklist for Use by Local Educational Agency (LEA) Coordinator and

Title I Education Program Specialist. Under the “Resource” heading, select “A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia’s Title I Schoolwide Schools”.

Finalizing the Schoolwide Plan—A Rubric for Monitoring and Evaluating. Under the “Resource” heading, select “A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia’s Title I Schoolwide Schools”. .

SECTION VIII: TARGETED ASSISTANCE TITLE PROGRAMS

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TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

In all schools selected to receive Title I, Part A funds under The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) Section 1113 (c) that are ineligible for a schoolwide program or that choose not to operate such a schoolwide program, a local educational agency (LEA) serving such schools may use funds received under this part only for programs that provide services to eligible children identified as having the greatest need for special assistance. The eligible population for services is:

- Children not older than age 21 who are entitled to a free public education through grade 12.
- Children who are not yet at a grade level at which the LEA provides a free public education.

Eligible children are children identified by the school as failing, or most at-risk of failing, to meet the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) challenging student academic achievement standards on the basis of **multiple, educationally related, objective criteria** established by the LEA and supplemented by the school. Multiple means more than one, so it would not be appropriate to base eligibility on the score from a single test. Educationally related means that there must be an academic component to the criteria. Objective means that the criteria must not be based on teacher judgment or other subjective means.

There must be separate multiple, educationally related, objective criteria for **EACH** core content area (English Language Arts, Reading, Math, Science or Social Studies) being targeted. Point values must be assigned for each criterion and for each subject area being targeted. This will result in objective rank order lists of students by grade level/subject area to determine the priority order in which students will be served. Most often this rank order list is completed in an Excel spreadsheet. The Excel spreadsheet allows the staff to quickly sort the group of students by rank order of points to identify students who are most at risk for failure for each targeted subject area. The selection criteria must be clearly identified in each school's targeted assistance plan.

These standards above do not apply, however, to children from preschool through the second grade. These younger students must be chosen solely on the basis of the judgment of the teacher, interviews with parents and other developmentally appropriate measures. Pencil-and-paper tests are considered inappropriate for identifying young children.

Children who are economically disadvantaged, children with disabilities, migrant children, homeless children, or limited English proficient children, are eligible for services under this part on the same basis as other children selected to receive services under this part. In general, the following children are eligible for services under Title I, Part A:

- A child who, at any time in the two years preceding the year for which the determination is made, participated in a Head Start, Even Start, or Early Reading First program, or in preschool services under Title I.
- A child who, at any time in the two years preceding the year for which the determination is made, received services under Title I, Part C, Education of Migratory Children.
- A child in a local institution for neglected or delinquent children and youth or a child attending a community day program for such children.
- A child who is homeless and attending any school served by the local educational agency.

Typically, districts and schools do not have sufficient resources to serve all eligible students. Consequently, they may choose to provide more intensive services to a smaller population of students by subject area. In these circumstances, the school must then determine, from the pool of eligible student, which children will actually participate in the Title I program, based on a determination of which children have the greatest need of special academic assistance and in which subject areas based on the rank order lists. This selection process can be difficult, and it is recommended that school staff, in consultation with the LEA review of all the information available about the performance of eligible children, and then use their best professional judgment in making these choices. An Excel spreadsheet can assist in this rank order process. The school has significant discretion in the factors that may be considered. For example, the school could concentrate resources on certain grades or in certain academic subjects, or it may decide that homeless or limited English proficient (LEP) students have greater needs than other eligible students. A rank order list prioritizing students to be served must be up to date and on file in the Title I office.

Title I funds **may not** be used to test the entire student population identify the pool of “eligible” students or to determine which children are “failing or at-risk of failing the state standards.” However, once that pool of eligible students is identified, then Title I funds may be used in selecting Title I participants.

Determining eligibility for services is an entirely separate and distinct process from determining a school’s population of low-income children in order to calculate its per pupil allocation. Selection of students for services is based entirely on low *achievement by identified subject area*, not low *income*. For example, if a child of a wealthy family attends a Title school and has difficulty in math, he or she would be eligible for Title I services in math on the same basis as any other student.

It is important to remember, funds received under this part may not be used to provide services that are otherwise required by law to be made available to eligible children described above but may be used to coordinate or supplement such services.

COMPONENTS OF A TARGETED ASSISTANCE SCHOOL PROGRAM

Each targeted assistance school shall create a plan to assist the school and local educational agency meet their responsibility to provide for all students, identified and served in the targeted assistance program, the opportunity to meet the State’s challenging student academic achievement standards in subjects as determined by the State.

Each targeted assistance program should:

- Use such program’s resources under this part to help participating children meet the State’s challenging student academic achievement standards expected for all children.
- Ensure that planning for students served under this part is incorporated into existing school planning.
- Use effective methods and instructional strategies that are based on scientifically based research that strengthens the core academic program of the school and that:
 - Give primary consideration to providing extended learning opportunities, such as an extended school year, before-school, after-school, and summer school programs.
 - Help provide an accelerated, high-quality curriculum, including applied learning.
 - Minimize removing children from the regular classroom during regular school hours for instruction provided under this part.

- Coordinate with and support the regular education program, which may include services to assist preschool children in the transition from early childhood programs such as Head Start, Even Start, Early Reading First or State-run preschool programs to elementary school programs.
- Provide instruction by highly qualified teachers.¹¹
- Provide opportunities for professional development with resources provided under this part, and, to the extent practicable, from other sources, for teachers, principals, and paraprofessionals, including, if appropriate, pupil services personnel, parents, and other staff, who work with participating children in programs under this section or in the regular education program.
- Provide strategies, such as family literacy services, to increase parental involvement, in accordance with Section 1118 of Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).
- Coordinate and integrate Federal, state, and local services and programs, including programs supported under ESEA, violence prevention programs, nutrition programs, housing programs, Head Start, adult education, vocational and technical education, and
- Job training.

Each targeted assistance school shall create a written plan to address the eight required components of a targeted assistance program listed below. Refer to Appendix S for the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Targeted Assistance Plan Checklist to assist schools in developing and evaluating their targeted assistance plans.

1. Description of instructional strategies and programs which coordinate with and support the regular program.
 - a. Grades and subject areas to be served
 - b. Instructional strategies to be used for non-identified Priority, Focus and Alert Schools
 - c. Instructional strategies to be used with Priority, Focus and Alert Schools
 - d. Scheduling models to be used
 - e. Supplemental instructional activities
2. Description of the method by which children with the greatest need are selected.
 - a. Pre K–2 multiple selection criteria
 - b. 3-12 multiple selection criteria
 - c. Copy of multiple, educationally related, objective criteria worksheet for each subject and grade level of students being served.
3. Description of provisions made to serve all eligible children, including economically disadvantaged, disabled, migrant, LEP, and homeless children as well as those who have participated in Head Start or Even Start or who received services from an neglected or delinquent institution during the previous two years.
4. Description of provisions for instruction by highly qualified staff and a description of strategies used to provide professional development opportunities to teachers and other individuals as appropriate.

¹¹ Refer to Highly Qualified Staff

5. Strategies planned to increase the level of parental involvement based on the LEA parental involvement policy. The school level parental involvement policy and parent compact should be attached to the targeted assistance plan.
6. Procedures to be used for coordination of Title I resources with other resources to enable children served to meet the State content standards and State student performance standards.
7. Process for reviewing the progress made by participating children, on an ongoing basis and the process for evaluating and revising the program as needed to provide additional assistance to enable these children to meet the State content standards and State student performance standards.
8. Procedures for annual assessment of students for meeting state and local expectations. The school providing targeted assistance must also evaluate their plan **annually** by reviewing, on an ongoing basis, the progress of participating children. If necessary, the school must adjust their plan to provide additional assistance such as an extended school year, before and after school programs, summer programs, and training for teachers on how to identify students requiring additional assistance and how to implement student achievement standards in the classroom. **Written documentation of such evaluation must be on file in the district Title I office.**

REQUIREMENTS

- The strict rules about serving only Title I students in a targeted assistance program lead to time-consuming record-keeping requirements. Detailed programmatic and fiscal records must be maintained to document that Title I, Part A funds are spent on activities and services for only Title I, Part A participating students, their parents and the teachers of the identified students. The record-keeping requirements in a targeted assistance school are particularly complicated in documenting two areas: 1) time distribution and 2) supplement not supplant.
- Each school conducting a program under this section shall assist participating children to meet the state's proficient and advanced levels of achievement.
- Title I, Part A paid personnel may assume limited duties that are assigned to similar personnel who are not paid with Title I, Part A funds, including duties beyond classroom instruction or that do not benefit participating children. The amount of time spent on such duties is the same proportion of total work time as that of similar personnel at the same school.

SIMULTANEOUS SERVICE

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a school from serving students under this section simultaneously with students with similar educational needs, in the same educational settings where appropriate. This rule discourages the pullout of Title I students and enables Title I students to remain in the regular classroom.

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES

If health, nutrition, and other social services are not otherwise available to participating children in a targeted assistance school, and the school, if appropriate, has conducted a comprehensive needs assessment and established a collaborative partnership with local service providers, and if funds are

not reasonably available from other public or private sources, then a portion of Title I, Part A funds may be used to provide these services, including:

- Provision of basic medical equipment, such as eyeglasses and hearing aids.
- Compensation of a coordinator.
- Professional development necessary to assist teachers, pupil services personnel, other staff, and parents in identifying and meeting the comprehensive needs of eligible children.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Each school receiving funds under this part for any fiscal year shall devote sufficient resources to effectively carry out professional development activities for such fiscal year.
- A school may enter into a consortium with other school(s) to carry out such activities.
- A school identified as a Priority School is required to spend at least ten percent of the school's Title I allocation on professional development activities that directly address the needs of the school.

EXISTING TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Each local educational agency (LEA) with Title I targeted assistance programs must have the schools develop, amend, and annually update their targeted assistance plans. However, it should not be a plan isolated from the overall school improvement plan. The school's improvement plan may serve the purpose of the targeted assistance plan as long as the school improvement plan addresses all the targeted assistance components required in Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). These required components must be clearly identified and highlighted in the targeted assistance plan.

The superintendent's signature on the Consolidated Application assures that all requirements for developing or updating targeted assistance plans have been met.

SECTION IX: HIGHLY QUALIFIED STAFF

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HIGHLY QUALIFIED STAFF¹²

Recognizing the importance of effective teachers, the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requires that schools be staffed with highly qualified teachers and paraprofessionals. Additionally, professional development activities must ensure that teachers and paraprofessionals meet the highly qualified provisions of ESEA. Local educational agencies (LEAs) must notify parents of their rights to request information regarding the professional qualifications of the student's classroom teachers. Also, in Title I schools the LEA must require the principal of each Title I school to submit an attestation annually requiring compliance with this provision.

TEACHERS

All teachers who teach core academic subjects must be highly qualified (must meet the content or testing requirements for each core academic subject they teach).

Core academic subjects for **Title I, Part A** include:

Elementary (P-5): Reading, language arts, mathematics, broad-field science, broad-field social science

Middle Grades (4-8): Reading, language arts, mathematics, broad-field science, broad-field social science

High School (6-12): English, reading, mathematics, broad-field science [example: physics, biology, chemistry, earth space science (refer to CAPS at <http://www.gapsc.com/caps/caps.asp> for complete list of core subjects under broad field science)], history, political science, geography, economics

Core academic subjects for **Title II, Part A** include:

Elementary (P-5): Reading, language arts, mathematics, broad-field science, broad-field social science, foreign languages, visual arts, music, band, chorus

Middle Grades (4-8): Reading, language arts, mathematics, broad-field science, broad-field social science, foreign languages, visual arts, music, band, chorus

High School (6-12): English, reading, mathematics, broad-field science [example: physics, biology, chemistry, earth space science (refer to CAPS at <http://www.gapsc.com/caps/caps.asp> for complete list of core subjects under broad field science)], history, political science, geography, economics, foreign languages, visual arts, music, band, chorus (Note that foreign languages, visual arts, music, band, chorus, dance, drama, health, and physical education are not considered core academic subjects for Title I, Part A in Georgia.) All teachers teaching a core academic subject, including remedial, extended day, evening, or summer school classes, must be highly qualified to teach the subject.

Teachers who teach core academic subjects include elementary (K–5) teachers, middle grades (4–8), and secondary (6–12) teachers who teach any of the subjects listed above. This includes special education, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL), technical/vocational, health/physical education and any other teacher who is the teacher of record for any of the core academic subjects.

¹² Refer to Required Set-Asides.

A *new* teacher is one who is a beginning teacher and is defined as a teacher in a public school who has been teaching less than a total of three complete school years.

A *veteran* teacher is one who is not new to the profession and is defined as a teacher in a public school who has been teaching a total of three or more complete school years.

HIGHLY QUALIFIED TEACHER REQUIREMENTS

Traditionally Prepared New Teachers: To be considered highly qualified to teach in the State of Georgia, traditionally prepared new teachers must:

- Hold a bachelor's degree from a GaPSC accepted, accredited institution of higher education;
- Hold a valid Georgia teaching certificate;
- Have evidence of subject matter competence in the subjects they teach by:
 - an academic major **OR** the equivalent (minimum of 15 semester hours for middle grades; minimum of 21 semester hours for secondary)
 - **AND** a passing score on the State approved, required content assessment for the area/subjects they teach
- Have a teaching assignment that is appropriate for the field(s) listed on the Georgia teaching certificate.

Non-Traditionally Prepared New Teachers: To be considered highly qualified to teach in the State of Georgia, non-traditionally prepared new teachers must:

- Hold a bachelor's degree from a GaPSC accepted, accredited institution of higher education;
- Hold a valid Georgia teaching certificate;
- Have evidence of subject matter competence in the subjects they teach by:
 - an academic major **OR** the equivalent (minimum of 15 semester hours for middle grades; minimum of 21 semester hours for secondary) – Exception: an academic major or the equivalent is not applicable to elementary teachers;
 - **OR** a passing score on the State approved appropriate core academic content assessment (GACE). Note that for Elementary, the GACE is required prior to program admission (see * below as the test must be passed within three years).

All completers of non-traditional programs must pass the State approved program content assessment upon program completion. However, the GaTAPP paths of One Year Supervised Practicum (OYSP) and Core Academic (CA) require passing the state approved content assessment upon admission. Teachers must have a teaching assignment that is appropriate for the field(s) listed on the Georgia teaching certificate.

- A non-traditionally prepared teacher who holds a valid, non-renewable teaching certificate with either the major or concentration or passing score on the required content assessment in the core academic area/subject he/she teaches is considered highly qualified but must complete and receive the appropriate Georgia clear, renewable professional certificate within three years from the date of initial certificate validity to remain highly qualified. Any teacher having a teaching assignment for a non-core academic area/subject(s) is not required to meet highly qualified requirements and must complete and receive the appropriate Georgia clear, renewable professional certificate by the end of the validity period for his/her certificate.

Veteran teachers: To be considered highly qualified to teach in the State of Georgia, veteran teachers must:

- Hold a bachelor's degree from a GaPSC accepted, accredited institution of higher education;
- Hold a valid Georgia teaching certificate;
- Have evidence of subject matter competence in the subjects they teach by:
 - a passing score on the State approved, required content assessment for the area/subjects they teach
 - meet the requirement of a high objective uniform state standard of evaluation (HOUSSE), as adopted by the GaPSC, which is applicable to Veteran teachers who are 1) multi-subject special education teachers who are the teacher of record for multi-subjects, 2) retired teachers returning to service, or 3) life certificated teachers.
- Have a teaching assignment that is appropriate for the field(s) listed on the Georgia teaching certificate.

Additional options may be available to veteran teachers in the following situations:

- Teachers from out-of-state with appropriate experience
- Teachers holding middle grades concentrations obtained by coursework before July 1, 2006
- Teachers holding special education content concentrations obtained by coursework before August 31, 2006

(For GaPSC certification information, see <http://www.gapsc.com>)

Highly Qualified Requirements for Teachers in CHARTER SCHOOLS that DO NOT Require Teacher Certification: To be considered highly qualified to teach in a public charter school/system in the State of Georgia, teachers of core academic subjects must meet all requirements except those pertaining to licensure or certification provided that the terms of the state-approved charter allow the school to exempt licensure or certification. When the school's state-approved charter does not provide for exemption, teachers must meet ALL requirements of highly qualified teachers as stated in this document, including certification by the GaPSC.

Teachers must:

- Hold a bachelor's degree from a GaPSC accepted, accredited institution of higher education*;
- Have evidence of subject matter competence in the subjects they teach by:
 - an academic major **OR** the equivalent (minimum of 21 semester hours for middle grades; minimum of 21 semester hours for secondary) – Exception: An academic major or the equivalent is not applicable to elementary teachers;
 - **OR** a passing score on the State-approved, required content assessment for the area/subjects they teach**;
 - **OR** meet the requirement of a high objective uniform state standard of evaluation (HOUSSE), as adopted by the GaPSC, which is applicable to Veteran teachers who are 1) multi-subject special education teachers who are the teacher of record for multi-subjects, 2) retired teachers returning to service, or 3) life certificated teachers.
- Have a teaching assignment that is appropriate for the core academic area/subject(s) in which the teacher serves as the teacher of record AND in which the teacher validates their highly qualified status with an appropriate major, or the equivalent of the major, or a

passing score on the State approved, required content assessment for the area/subjects they teach, or HOUSSE requirements, which is applicable to Veteran teachers who are 1) multi-subject special education teachers who are the teacher of record for multi-subjects, 2) retired teachers returning to service, or 3) life certificated teachers.

- The bachelor degree or higher must be from a GaPSC accepted, accredited institution of higher education. For charter school teachers who hold degrees earned outside the United States and are employed after November 1, 2010, the institution from which the educator holds a degree must be credentialed by a GaPSC accepted credential agency listed at www.gapsc.com.
- Effective March 6, 2007, the only assessment accepted by the GaPSC are the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators (GACE) for fields in which there is a GACE.
- The GaPSC will not accept Praxis tests taken after March 5, 2007. Educators who passed either the Teacher Certification Tests (TCT) or the Praxis content tests in the appropriate field when these were the required assessment tests also fulfill the content assessment requirement.

PARAPROFESSIONALS

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requires that all paraprofessionals who work in a program supported by Title I funds (schoolwide program or targeted assistance program) be highly qualified. Highly qualified paraprofessional requirements do not apply to those working in pre-kindergarten classrooms unless the position is funded by Title I.

New paraprofessionals hired after January 8, 2002, to work in Title I schools and programs and all paraprofessionals hired effective September 1, 2006, (based on state certification rule 505-2-.11) must have:

- Completed at least 2 years of study at an institution of higher education **OR**
- Obtained an associate's (or higher) degree; **OR**
- Met a rigorous standard of quality and can demonstrate, through the Georgia state-approved paraprofessional assessment:
 - Knowledge of, and the ability to assist in instructing, reading, writing, and mathematics; **OR**
 - Knowledge of and the ability to assist in instructing, reading readiness, writing readiness, and mathematics readiness, as appropriate.

All Georgia paraprofessionals must hold a valid state paraprofessional certificate issued by the Georgia Professional Standards Commission. Note: An educator holding a valid Clear Renewable Teaching, Service, or Leadership certificate is considered highly qualified to serve in a Paraprofessional position and does not need to also hold a Paraprofessional certificate.

Two years of study at an institution of higher education requires completion of a minimum of 60 semester hours at a GaPSC approved, accepted institution of higher education.

A paraprofessional is an individual with instructional duties. Individuals who work solely in non-instructional roles, such as food service, cafeteria or playground supervision, personal care services, and non-instructional computer assistance are not considered to be paraprofessionals for Title I

purposes. The requirements do not apply to paraprofessionals who work with special education students performing non-instructional duties, such as assisting with mobility and bodily functions. The requirements do not apply to paraprofessionals with: (a) primary duties to act as a translator or (b) duties consisting solely of conducting Parental Involvement Activities. (See Title I, Part A, Section 1119 c-g.) The requirements do not apply to aides.

While Federal requirements apply only to paraprofessionals employed in Title I-supported programs, all Georgia paraprofessionals must hold a valid state certificate issued by the GaPSC. To be eligible for the clear renewable paraprofessional certificate, the applicant must:

- Be employed as a paraprofessional in a Georgia school system. The request for issuance of the certificate must be submitted electronically to the GAPSC from the employing school system using the Paraprofessional Automated Certification (PAC) system
- Have an associate's degree or higher in any subject **OR** have completed two years college coursework (60 semester hours) **OR** have passed a PSC-approved paraprofessional assessment. If eligibility is established through the assessment, the applicant must also hold a high school diploma or GED equivalent.

All individuals holding a current paraprofessional certificate in Georgia must meet requirements for certificate renewal.

Highly Qualified Requirements for Paraprofessionals in CHARTER SCHOOLS that DO NOT Require Certification:

ESEA requires that all paraprofessionals who work in a program supported by Title I funds (schoolwide program or targeted assistance program) be highly qualified. Highly qualified paraprofessional requirements do not apply to those working in pre-kindergarten classrooms unless the position is funded by Title I.

New paraprofessionals hired after January 8, 2002, to work in Title I schools and programs and all paraprofessionals hired effective September 1, 2006, (based on state certification rule 505-2-.11) must have:

- Completed at least 2 years of study at an institution of higher education **OR**
- Obtained an associate's (or higher) degree; **OR**
- Demonstrate academic content knowledge in reading, writing, and mathematics through the Georgia state-approved paraprofessional assessment.

Two years of study at an institution of higher education requires completion of a minimum of 60 semester hours at a GaPSC approved, accepted institution of higher education.

A paraprofessional is an individual with instructional duties. Individuals who work solely in non-instructional roles, such as food service, cafeteria or playground supervision, personal care services, and non-instructional computer assistance are not considered to be paraprofessionals for Title I purposes. The requirements do not apply to paraprofessionals who work with special education students performing non-instructional duties, such as assisting with mobility and bodily functions. The requirements do not apply to paraprofessionals with: (a) primary duties to act as a translator or (b) duties consisting solely of conducting Parental Involvement Activities. (See Title I, Part A, Section 1119 c-g.) The requirements do not apply to aides.

Paraprofessionals who work in a schoolwide program or who are paid with Title I funds and work in a targeted assistance school may be assigned the following instructional support duties:

- One-on-one tutoring if the tutoring is scheduled at a time when a student would not otherwise receive instruction from a teacher.
- Assisting in classroom management.
- Assisting in computer instruction.
- Conducting parental involvement activities.
- Providing instructional support in a media center.
- Serving as a translator.
- Providing instructional support services.

These paraprofessionals may not be assigned duties inconsistent with the above list of instructional support duties. Additionally, paraprofessionals may not provide instructional support to students unless they are under the direct supervision of a highly qualified teacher. A paraprofessional is deemed to work under the direct supervision of a teacher if the teacher plans the instructional activities for the paraprofessional, the teacher evaluates the achievement of students with whom the paraprofessional works, and the paraprofessional works in close and frequent physical proximity to the teacher.

A paraprofessional may assume limited duties that are assigned to similar personnel who are not working in a program supported with Title I funds including non-instructional duties if the amount of time the paraprofessional spends on those duties is the same proportion of total work time as the time spent by similar personnel at the same school.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT¹³

Local educational agencies (LEAs) must use Title I funds for professional development activities to ensure that teachers and paraprofessionals meet the highly qualified provisions of the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). ESEA requires that LEAs spend not less than five percent of their Title I, Part A funds on professional development activities to ensure that teachers and paraprofessional meet ESEA requirements. However, if a lesser amount is sufficient to ensure that staff are highly qualified, the LEA is not required to spend five percent of Title I funds on professional development. LEAs have the option of using additional Title I funds beyond five percent for professional development.

PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

LEAs are required to notify parents³ that they may request information regarding the teacher's professional qualifications, including the following:

- Whether the teacher has met the GaPSC requirements for certification for the grade level and subject areas in which the teacher provides instruction;
- Whether the teacher is teaching under an emergency or other provisional status through which Georgia qualifications or certification criteria have been waived;
- The college major and any graduate certification or degree held by the teacher;
- Whether the student is provided services by paraprofessionals, and if so, their qualifications. **Parents must be notified via standard mail or student handbook (signature required).**

¹³ Refer to Required Set-Asides.

LEAs are required to notify parents if a teacher who is not highly qualified is teaching their child a core academic content course. Parental notification is required if a teacher who is not highly qualified teaches their child for four consecutive weeks or more. Parental notification is not required for teachers who are not teacher of record for core academic subjects. Parent notification is not required for paraprofessionals who are not highly qualified. Effective 2006 – 2007, the parent notification requirement applies to teachers who teach core academic content subjects in Title I and Non-Title I schools and programs. **Parents must be notified via standard mail.**

A school that participates under Title I must provide to each parent, information on the level of achievement of the parent's child in each of the State's academic assessments.

All notices and information required must be in a uniform and understandable format, including alternative formats upon request and, to the extent practicable, in a language that parents understand.

- Refer to Georgia Implementation Guidelines, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA): Title II, Part A available at <http://www.gapsc.com>

PRINCIPAL ATTESTATIONS¹⁴

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), states in Title I Section 1119(h) that each local educational agency (LEA) shall require that the principal of each school operating a program under Section 1114 – School-wide Programs or Section 1115 - Targeted Assistance Schools attest annually in writing as to whether such school is in compliance with the requirements of Section 1119. In addition, in accordance with Georgia Implementation Guidelines ESEA of 1965, Title II, Part A 13.10, LEAs are required to maintain documentation signed by each principal and the Title II, Part A Coordinator that the current data reflects the highly qualified status of teachers assigned to their respective school (Title I and Non-Title I) and that principals have reviewed their school's equity data. Copies of attestations shall be:

1. Maintained at each school in the district
2. Maintained at the main office of the school district and
3. Available to any member of the general public on request.

Requirements of Section 1119 – Teachers

- Beginning with the first day of school each school year teachers hired and teaching in a program supported with Title I, Part A and Title II, Part A funds must be highly qualified.
- Plans must be developed to ensure all teachers are highly qualified no later than the end of the current school year. The plan must be updated annually to achieve or maintain the 100 percent highly qualified LEA status. Components of the plan shall include annual measurable objectives to:
 - increase the percentage of highly qualified teachers
 - increase the percentage of teachers who are receiving high-quality professional development and
 - such plan may include other measures determined by the school and/or district.

¹⁴ Refer to Appendix H, for sample copy of principal attestation form.

Beginning with the 2002-03 school year, progress to meet annual measurable objectives must be reported to the public. This requirement can be met through reports to the Georgia Department of Education (Consolidated Application) and used for data posting on the Governor's Office of Student Achievement (GOSA) Web site for state, district, and building report cards.

Requirements of Section 1119 – Paraprofessionals

- All paraprofessionals hired after January 8, 2002, with Title I funds or employed in a Title I schoolwide program and assisting with instruction must meet one of the following requirements:
 - Completed at least 2 years of study at an institution of higher education
 - Obtained an associate degree (or higher)
 - Met a rigorous standard of quality and can demonstrate through a formal state approved assessment the knowledge of, and the ability to assist in instructing, reading, writing and mathematics, or assisting in instructing and the readiness of above named subject areas, as appropriate.
- All paraprofessionals hired before January 8, 2002, with Title I funds or employed in a Title I schoolwide program and assisting with instruction were required to meet one of the three requirements listed above no later than January 8, 2006.
- Title I paraprofessionals will not be assigned a duty inconsistent with duties outlined in Section 1119.
- Paraprofessionals will work under the direct supervision of a highly qualified teacher consistent with Section 1119.

Use of Funds

- Title I, Part A funds may and Title II, Part A funds must be used to assist teachers and paraprofessionals in satisfying the highly qualified requirements of Section 1119.
- Not less than 5 percent or more than 10 percent of Title I funds for the current fiscal year must be used for professional development activities to ensure that teachers (and paraprofessionals) who do not meet the highly qualified requirements meet the requirements of Section 1119.
- Districts may spend less than 5 percent of their allocation for this purpose if they can demonstrate a lesser amount is sufficient to ensure all highly qualified requirements will be met.

Please refer to Georgia Implementation Guidelines, Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA): Title II, Part A available <http://www.gapsc.com>. This document is updated annually.

**SECTION X: TITLE I, PART B, THE WILLIAM F. GOODLING
EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM**

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Contact Information

By action of the Georgia General Assembly, the Even Start Family Literacy Program was transferred to the Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning (DECAL), effective July 1, 2005. Contact information for DECAL is:

Georgia E. Thomas
Even Start Coordinator
Even Start Family Literacy
Bright from the Start: Georgia Department of Early Care and Learning
10 Park Place South, Suite 200
Atlanta, GA 30303
Telephone: (404) 657-5729
Fax: (404) 651-7184
Georgia.Thomas@decalf.ga.gov

In order to locate further information on the Even Start Family Literacy Program, please visit the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) Web site at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg6.html>

Purpose

The Title I, Part B, Even Start Family Literacy Program is a competitive grant program that endeavors to break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy by improving the educational opportunities of low-income families by integrating adult literacy (adult basic and secondary level education and/or instruction for English language learners), early childhood education, parenting education, and parent/child literacy activities into a unified family literacy program. The design is based on the premise that these components build on each other and that families need to receive high-quality instructional services in all four areas - not just one or two - in order to bring lasting change and effectively improve parents' and children's literacy achievement.

Even Start supports integrated family literacy services for parents and children, primarily from birth through age seven, and has three interrelated goals:

- To help parents improve their literacy or basic educational skills.
- To help parents become full partners in educating their children.
- To assist children in reaching their full potential as learners.

At minimum, a successful Even Start project should:

- Build on high-quality community resources.
- Employ qualified staff.
- Carry out instructional activities grounded in scientifically based reading research.
- Be able to document significant literacy achievement results (for adults and children) for the majority of families served.
- Make sufficient program progress as defined by the State.

Eligible applicants must be a partnership between:

- One or more school districts, and
- One or more nonprofit community-based organizations, public agencies other than a school district, institutions of higher education or public or private nonprofit organizations other than a school district.

Local participants in Even Start are:

- Parents who participate or are eligible to participate in the Adult Basic Education program under the Adult Basic Education and Family Literacy Act which includes individuals who have attained 16 years of age and who are not enrolled or required to be enrolled in secondary school under State law. Furthermore, parents are eligible if they are within the State's compulsory school attendance age range, or are attending secondary school.
- The children, age birth through age seven, of those parents.

SECTION XI: TITLE I, PART C – EDUCATION OF MIGRATORY CHILDREN

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PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAM

The purpose of this program is to provide supplemental educational services to eligible migrant children, ages three through twenty-one, who have not attained either a high school diploma or General Education Diploma (GED). As defined in and following the State's Service Delivery Plan, all local educational agencies (LEAs) that have identified migrant children with unmet needs are expected to implement supplemental instructional and/or support services using funds awarded directly to the LEA by the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) or available through the state migrant consortium. In addition, LEAs and the state migrant consortium are served by one of three GaDOE regional Migrant Education Agencies for support in local program implementation.

DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS

Allocations, which are approved by the State Board of Education, are based on a formula. The formula has three sections that include:

- Number of migrant children, P3-22 years of age (.5 each)
- Needs of migrant children
 - Number of migrant children in grades three through eight who scored below proficiency on State Assessment in Reading/Language Arts (.2 each)
 - Number of migrant children in grades three through eight who scored below proficiency on State Assessment in Mathematics (.2 each)
 - Number of migrant children in grades nine through twelve who failed one or more of the following: End of Course Tests (EOCT), Georgia High School Graduation Test (GHSGT), or Georgia High School Graduation Writing Test (GHSGWT) (.2 each)
 - Number of migrant children appropriately screened and classified as Limited English Proficient (LEP) as set forth in State Board of Education Rule 106-4-5-.02 (.2 each)
 - Number of migrant children in grades kindergarten through twelve who are overage for grade level by one or more years, working on course work below grade placement, or credit deficient (.2 each)
- Number of migrant children classified as having "Priority for Service" (.75 each)

A fourth factor of the formula takes into consideration the availability of other Federal, state, and local funds to meet the needs of migrant children.

Due to the inherent difficulties in establishing meaningful supplemental services in LEAs whose formula-based allocations are small, GaDOE has established \$15,000 as the minimum amount that it will approve for an LEA MEP allocation. LEAs falling below this threshold amount can request their allocations if they can substantiate, through needs assessment process findings, a need for a MEP project – although data point to the fact that these LEAs have a very sporadic and unpredictable migrant eligible population for which a defined and meaningful project is often difficult to develop. Otherwise, LEAs generating under \$15,000 in a given year will have their allocations transferred to a separate consortium account that is managed by a fiscal agent

receiving the funds through the State Board of Education in July - the notion being that the small migrant populations that are located in these LEAs can receive needed supplemental MEP services through an “on demand” level of service without the LEAs having to manage individual MEP allocations. The isolated needs that are identified throughout the fiscal year in these LEAs will be evaluated and supported by the consortium.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE GRANT

GaDOE requires that an LEA or consortium receiving Migrant Education Program (MEP) funds submit a completion report to the Grants Accounting Section of the GaDOE by October 30 for the most recently completed fiscal year. The report is submitted online using the Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS). Grants Accounting will then verify expenditures and calculate carryover for the Program Manager.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Grant funds may be used to benefit migratory children. They may not be used to support projects of general aid to populations that include non-migratory children without the specific approval of the GaDOE Program Manager. Expenditures may be incurred in any of the functions in the State Chart of Accounts, with the exception of capital outlay, which is limited to approved equipment purchases. The GaDOE may retain a portion or all program funds beyond the one percent administrative set-aside allowed by the Federal statute to accomplish statewide functions unique to the MEP or to operate the program directly from the state level.

TYPICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAM

The MEP provides supplemental instructional and support services to eligible migrant children. The goal of the MEP is holistic in approach and it aims to provide supplemental services needed in order for migrant students to have successful educational experiences, as defined by themselves and as expected by the state of Georgia.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONAL SERVICES COULD INCLUDE (but are not limited to):

- Providing home-based preschool readiness training with preschool children and parents.
- Providing supplemental tutorials for migrant students who are failing or at-risk of failing.
- Providing summer school projects (either in schools or on a contracted basis) that offer both academic and enrichment opportunities.
- Advocating for and mentoring of migrant children and their families to prevent dropping out of school (primarily middle and high school students).
- Assisting with the preparation of migrant children in test-taking skills.
- Providing Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) examination or other post-secondary entrance examinations preparation.

- Assisting in constructing a portfolio for application for some vocational post-secondary training.
- Offering assistance to out-of-school youth who wish to pursue a GED; provide English as a Second Language (ESL) and GED study materials.

SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES

SUPPLEMENTAL SUPPORT SERVICES COULD INCLUDE (but are not limited to):

- Facilitating the school registration process; assisting in the retrieval of previous school records, including immunization records.
- Arranging emergency medical and dental care services for health problems that affect classroom performance.
- Providing opportunities for newly-arriving migrant children to avoid a sense of isolation and to connect with the students in their new schools.
- Assisting migrant parents with training on such issues as nutrition, drug, alcohol, and tobacco use, parenting skills, and basic literacy to encourage their active participation in the education process.
- Conducting enrichment activities and training in leadership for promising migrant students.
- Guiding migrant middle and secondary students and their families through the process of exploring their post-secondary options.
- Assisting migrant students and families in finding and applying for scholarships.

REGIONAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (GaDOE) MIGRANT EDUCATION AGENCY (MEA) CONTACT AND SERVICE AREA INFORMATION

Region 1 - Live Oak MEA

201 West Lee Street
Post Office Box 780
Brooklet, Georgia 30415
Ms. Margarita Muñoz, Coordinator
Email: mmunoz@doe.k12.ga.us
(800) 621-5217
(912) 842-5400 (office)
(912) 842-5440 (fax)

Districts in service area: Appling, Bacon, Baldwin, Bibb, Bleckley, Brantley, Bryan, Bulloch, Burke, Camden, Candler, Charlton, Columbia, Dodge, Effingham, Emanuel, Evans, Glascock, Glynn, Hancock, Houston, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Laurens, Liberty, Long, McDuffie, McIntosh, Montgomery, Pierce, Pulaski, Richmond, Savannah-Chatham, Screven, Tattnall, Telfair, Toombs, Treutlen, Twiggs, Ware, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Wheeler, Wilcox, and Wilkinson Counties; Dublin, and Vidalia Cities

Region 2 - Southern Pine MEA

414 North Robinson
Lenox, Georgia 31637
Mr. Israel Cortez, Coordinator
Email: jcortez@doe.k12.ga.us
(866) 505-3182
(229) 546-3248 (office)
(229) 546-3251 (fax)

Districts in service area: Atkinson, Baker, Ben Hill, Berrien, Brooks, Calhoun, Chattahoochee, Clay, Clinch, Coffee, Colquitt, Cook, Crawford, Crisp, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Early, Echols, Grady, Harris, Irwin, Lamar, Lanier, Lee, Lowndes, Macon, Marion, Meriwether, Miller, Mitchell, Monroe, Muscogee, Peach, Pike, Quitman, Randolph, Schley, Seminole, Stewart, Sumter, Talbot, Taylor, Terrell, Thomas, Thomaston-Upson, Tift, Troup, Turner, Webster, and Worth Counties; Pelham, Thomasville, and Valdosta Cities

Region 3 – Piedmont MEA

1414 Twin Towers West
205 Jesse Hill Jr. Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
Mrs. Alice Matthews, Coordinator
Email: almatthews@doe.k12.ga.us
(800) 648-0892
(404) 232-1677 (office)

Districts in service area: Banks, Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Catoosa, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dade, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Elbert, Fannin, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Franklin, Fulton, Gilmer, Gordon, Greene, Griffin-Spalding, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Haralson, Hart, Heard, Henry, Jackson, Jasper, Lincoln, Lumpkin, Madison, Morgan, Murray, Newton, Oconee, Oglethorpe, Paulding, Pickens, Polk, Putnam, Rabun, Rockdale, Stephens, Taliaferro, Towns, Union, Walker, Walton, White, Whitfield and Wilkes Counties; Atlanta, Bremen, Buford, Calhoun, Carrollton, Cartersville, Chickamauga, Commerce, Dalton, Decatur, Gainesville, Jefferson, Marietta, Rome, Social Circle and Trion Cities

SECTION XII: TITLE I, PART D, PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT OR AT-RISK

TITLE I, PART D, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2 OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)

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TITLE I, PART D, SUBPARTS 1 AND 2 OF Title I authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Title I, Part D of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) consists of two subparts. Subpart 1 is the state agency (SA) neglected and delinquent grant program; Subpart 2 is the local educational agency (LEA) program. Both subparts are formula grants based upon the number of students residing in institutions for neglected or delinquent children.

Under Title I, Part D, the Outreach Programs Division provides leadership, guidance, technical assistance, and resources to LEAs and SAs to ensure that neglected and delinquent children have the opportunity to meet the state's challenging academic content and student achievement standards.

DEFINITIONS

Neglected Children and Youth

- Children and youth in need of care due to abandonment, neglect, or death of their parents or guardians.

Delinquent Children and Youth

- Children and youth who have been adjudicated to be delinquent or in need of supervision.

At-Risk Children

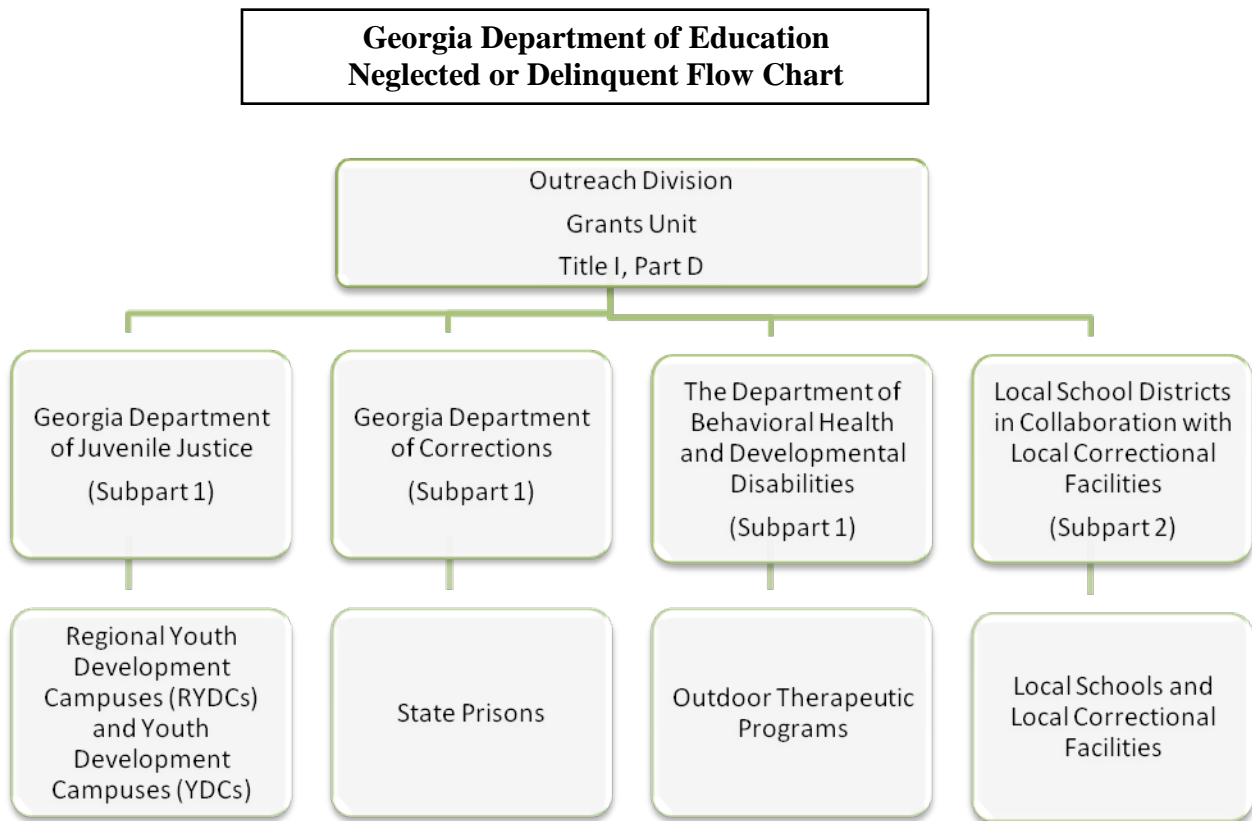
- A school aged individual who:
 - Is at-risk of academic failure.
 - Has a drug or alcohol problem.
 - Is pregnant or is a parent.
 - Has come into contact with the juvenile justice system in the past.
 - Is at least one year behind the expected grade level for their age.
 - Has limited English proficiency.
 - Is a gang member.
 - Has dropped out of school in the past.
 - Has a high absenteeism rate at school.

SUBPART 1: STATE AGENCY (SA) PROGRAMS

Georgia has three SAs that are responsible for the care of neglected or delinquent children and youth in their custody.

- The Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) serves children and youth who are adjudicated to be delinquent or in need of supervision through the Juvenile Courts of the state.
- The Georgia Department of Corrections (GDC) serves young offenders convicted as adults.
- The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Disabilities (DBHDD) serves youth who are committed to or voluntarily placed in their custody due to abandonment, neglect, or the death of their parents or guardians.

These agencies, must submit an annual application for funds to provide supplemental educational services to neglected or delinquent students under Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).



DJJ, GDC, and DBHDD must conduct an annual count of children and youth, aged 20 years and younger, who are:

- In state-operated adult correctional facilities and enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least 15 hours per week.
- In state neglected or delinquent institutions or community day school programs and enrolled in a regular program of instruction for at least 20 hours per week.

The count must be conducted on a specified school day that is consistent for all institutions operated by the SAs in the preceding calendar year for which funds will become available. The count total is then adjusted by multiplying the count by the number of days per year the regular program of instruction operates (220) and dividing that number by the number of school days in the academic year for the state (180). The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) submits the total adjusted count for each SA count to the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) for allocation purposes.

In order to receive Title I, Part D funding, each SA must annually submit an application consistent with the requirements under Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 of ESEA. GaDOE provides technical assistance and support on the application process to SAs through workshops and on-site support statewide.

Monitoring

GaDOE monitors SAs under Title I, Part D annually. The state educational agency (SEA) is required to monitor the implementation of program requirements and the expenditure of Federal funds. Georgia's monitoring process consists of three major components: monitoring of expenditures, single audit, and on-site monitoring.

Use of Funds

SAs must use Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds to support educational services that:

- Provide for children and youth identified by SAs as failing, or most at-risk of failing, to meet the state's challenging academic content and student academic achievement standards.
- Supplement and improve the quality of educational services provided to these children and youth.

SAs may use Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds to pay the necessary and reasonable costs that provide a variety of services, including reading, mathematics, language arts, and vocationally oriented programs that include academic classroom instruction so long as these are supplementary services and materials. For example, funds may be used to:

- Hire additional teachers, aides, educational counselors, and other staff members to provide additional instruction in areas of greatest need.
- Train teachers, aides, and other staff members who are actively involved in providing Title I services.
- Procure needed educational materials and equipment for Title I instruction, including books, computers, audiovisual equipment and supplies, and classroom materials for industrial arts and vocational training.
- Hire transition coordinators or buy new equipment to assist students' transitions [e.g., purchasing scanners to scan individualized education program (IEP) documents].

Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 funds may also be used to acquire equipment to be used to help the children and youth the SA serves to meet challenging state academic content and student academic achievement standards, and to cover the costs of meeting the evaluation requirements of ESEA for such programs.

Transition Services

Helping institutionalized children and youth who are neglected or delinquent, and those in adult correctional facilities, to make the transition into the community for further education or employment is an important element in the success of the Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 program. SAs are required to reserve not less than 15 percent or more than 30 percent of the amount it receives in any year under Title I, Part D, Subpart 1 to support transition services for these children and youth. SAs also may use the reserved funds to provide transition educational services to children and youth in schools other than state operated institutions.

Transition services focus on helping children and youth who are neglected or delinquent to reenter school successfully or to find employment after they leave the institution and return to the local community. Allowable activities include but are not limited to:

- Pupil services, including counseling, psychological, and social work services designed to meet the needs of children and youth who are neglected or delinquent.
- Services of in-school advocates to act on behalf of individual children and youth who are neglected or delinquent.
- Tutoring and mentoring.
- Reentry orientation programs, including transition centers and reentry centers in high schools.

SUBPART 2: LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) PROGRAMS

Planning

Although all LEAs do not have residential facilities for neglected or delinquent children and youth, every LEA is required to conduct and submit to the GaDOE, the Annual Neglected and Delinquent Survey. The purpose of this survey is to provide the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) and the GaDOE with current information on the location and number of children living in institutions for neglected or delinquent children or in correctional institutions. The information is used to compute the Title I neglected or delinquent allocations for school districts so that eligible children in the institutions can be provided Title I funded educational services.

The survey must be conducted, verified, and submitted to the GaDOE by the local Title I, Part A director through the Consolidated Application. The survey can be accessed by adding the program, “Title I–A, LEA Delinquent Program”, and locating the “Data Collections” Tab. The survey must include children and youth who:

- Are ages 5 through 17 years.
- Live in a locally operated facility that meets the definition of an institution for delinquent children and youth or an adult correctional institution and are not counted in the enrollment data submitted to US ED for Subpart 1 State Agency neglected or delinquent program allocation purposes.
- Live in the institution for at least one day during a 30 consecutive day counting period; at least one day of the counting period must be in October.

General Guidelines

The purpose of Subpart 2 is to support the operation of the LEA programs that involve collaboration with locally operated neglected or delinquent facilities to:

- Carry out high quality education programs that prepare neglected or delinquent children and youth for secondary school completion, training, employment, or further education.
- Provide activities that facilitate the transition of neglected or delinquent children and youth from a correctional program to further education or employment.
- Operate programs in local schools for children and youth returning from correctional facilities, and programs which may service at-risk children and youth. ESEA, Section 1421)

Under Subpart 2, from funds generated throughout the state under Title I, Part D, GaDOE retains and grants funds based on the children and youth residing in local delinquent institutions, correctional facilities, or attending community day programs to the LEAs with the highest numbers or percentage of neglected or delinquent children and youth.

In order to receive Title I, Part D funding, each LEA that operates high quality education programs to prepare and to facilitate their successful transitions to school or employment, must submit an annual application that is consistent with the requirements under Subpart 2 of Title I, Part D. GaDOE provides technical assistance and support on the application process to LEAs through workshops and on-site support statewide.

Monitoring

GaDOE monitors Title I, Part D, Subpart 2, Local Agency Programs through the Title Programs Cross-Functional Monitoring process. The state educational agency (SEA) is required to monitor the implementation of program requirements and the expenditure of Federal funds. Georgia's monitoring process consists of three major components: monitoring of expenditures, single audit, and on-site monitoring. More detailed information regarding the monitoring process can be found in the Monitoring Section and in Appendix N of this handbook.

Use of Funds

An LEA may use Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 funds to pay the necessary and reasonable costs that provide a variety of services, including transition services, dropout prevention, social services and vocationally oriented programs. For example, funds may be used for:

- Programs that serve children and youth returning to local schools from correctional facilities, to assist in the transition of such children and youth to the school environment and help them remain in school in order to complete their education.
- Dropout prevention programs which serve at-risk children and youth, including pregnant and parenting teens, children and youth who have come in contact with the juvenile justice system, children and youth at least one (1) year behind their expected grade level, migrant youth, immigrant youth, students who are English learners, and gang members.
- The coordination of health and social services for such individuals if there is likelihood that the provision of such services, including day care, drug and alcohol counseling, and mental health services, will improve the likelihood such individuals will complete their education.
- Special programs to meet the unique academic needs of participating children and youth, including vocational and technical education, special education, career counseling, curriculum-based youth entrepreneurship education, and assistance in securing student loans or grants for postsecondary education.

SECTION XIII: TITLE VI, PART B – RURAL EDUCATION ACHIEVEMENT PROGRAM

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PURPOSE

The Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) is designed to assist rural school districts in using Federal resources more effectively to improve the quality of instruction and student academic achievement. REAP consists of two separate programs: the Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) program and the Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS) program.

SMALL, RURAL SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT (SRSA)

The Small, Rural School Achievement (SRSA) program provides local educational agencies (LEAs) with greater flexibility in using the formula grant funds that they receive under certain State administered Federal programs. The U.S. Department of Education (US ED) calculates the SRSA grant allocations for an eligible LEA on the basis of a statutory formula and makes the SRSA grant allocations directly to the eligible LEAs. SRSA funds do not flow through the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE). It also authorizes formula grant awards directly to these LEAs for a wide range of local activities that support student achievement. Rural Educational Achievement Program (REAP) Flex program provides flexibility to eligible rural LEAs to use specific Federal formula funds to support local activities under an array of Federal programs in order to assist them in addressing local academic needs more effectively. To be eligible to participate in the SRSA grant and REAP-Flex program, an LEA must:

1. Have a total average daily attendance (ADA) of less than 600 students, or serve only schools that are located in counties that have a population density of fewer than 10 persons per square mile.
2. Serve only schools that have the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) school locale code of 7 or 8 or be located in an area of the State defined as rural by a governmental agency of the State.

RURAL AND LOW-INCOME SCHOOLS PROGRAM (RLIS)

The Rural and Low-Income Schools (RLIS) program is an initiative that provides grant funds to rural local educational agencies (LEAs) that serve concentrations of children from low-income families. An LEA is eligible to receive funds under the RLIS program if:

1. Twenty percent or more of the children age 5 to 17 serve by the LEA are from families with incomes below the poverty line.
2. All schools served by the LEA have a **school locale code** of 6, 7, or 8 assigned by the U.S. Department of Education's (US ED) National Center for Education Statistics (NCES).
3. The LEA is not eligible to participate in the Small, Rural School Achievement Program (SRSA).

Eligible systems apply for the RLIS funds through the Consolidated Application.

USE OF FUNDS

An eligible local educational agency (LEA) may use RLIS funds for:

- Teacher recruitment and retention, including the use of signing bonuses and other financial incentives.
- Teacher professional development, including programs that train teachers to use technology to improve teaching and to train teachers of students with special needs.
- Educational technology, including software and hardware that meets the requirements of Title II, Part D.
- Parental involvement activities.
- Activities authorized under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants program.
- Activities authorized under Title I, Part A.
- Activities authorized under Title III, Part A.

CARRYOVER FUNDS

Eligible local educational agencies (LEAs) may obligate Title VI, Part B funds during the Federal fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated and during the succeeding Federal fiscal year.

The Tydings period, gives the eligible LEAs 27 months to obligate their funds [Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR) at 34 CFR 76.709 (b)]. (Rural Educational Achievement Program (REAP) Guidance, 6/13/03, III C-8). It is the expectation of the U.S. Department of Education (US ED) that Title VI, Part B, REAP funding be expended during the year in which it is allocated.

While there are no provisions for the reallocation of Title VI, Part B funds, LEAs with carryover funds in excess of 25 percent of their allocation will be monitored. Technical assistance will be provided to LEAs with an excessive amount of carryover funds.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Each year a local educational agency (LEA) receives a grant under the SRSA program or exercises REAP-Flex authority, or receives a grant under the RLIS program, the LEA must administer an assessment that is consistent with the assessment requirements in Section 1111 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) as set forth in Georgia's approved ESEA Flexibility Waiver. Georgia's Flexibility Waiver allows districts that receive Rural and Low Income Schools (RLIS) or Small Rural School Achievement (SRSA) funds to use those funds for any authorized purpose regardless of the LEA's schools' Priority, Focus, and /or Alert status. The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) encourages LEAs to use these RLIS and SRSA funds for needs identified under Georgia's differentiated recognition, accountability, and support system, including supporting Priority and Focus Schools.

Just as in previous years, funds must be used for activities authorized under

- Title II, Part A (Teacher Quality);
- Title II, Part D (Enhancing Education Through Technology);
- Title V, Part A (Innovative Programs - Parental Involvement activities);

- Title IV, Part A (Safe and-Drug Free Schools and Communities);
- Title I, Part A (Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged);
- Title III, Part A (Language Instruction for Limited English Proficient and Immigration Students).

SECTION XIV: TITLE X, PART C: MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT — EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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GENERAL INFORMATION

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act was reauthorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) to ensure the educational rights and protections for children and youth experiencing homelessness. ESEA made significant changes in the way local educational agencies (LEAs) address the needs of homeless students. Among these changes are requirements for:

- The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) and LEAs to review and revise laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youth.
- LEAs to use the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of homeless when identifying and determining which students are eligible for services.
- LEAs to designate a local liaison to coordinate services to ensure that homeless children and youth enroll in school and have the opportunity to succeed academically.
- LEAs to coordinate the local plan required under Title I with the needs of homeless children and youth, including making a mandatory set-aside of funds under Title I, Part A to serve homeless children.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act guarantees to homeless children the following:

- The right to immediate enrollment in school.
- The right to attend school in school of origin or in the attendance area where family currently resides.
- The right to receive transportation to school of origin if requested by parents and is in the best interest of the child.
- The right to comparable services as other schoolmates including transportation and supplemental services.
- The right to attend school along with children not experiencing homelessness.
- The posting of homeless students' rights in all schools and other places around the community that low-income families and high-risk families may visit.

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) RESPONSIBILITIES

Title I, Part A funding requires that each LEA have a state educational agency (SEA) approved plan coordinated with the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. LEAs must include in the local plan required under Title I, Part A, a description of the services the LEA will provide to homeless children including those services it will provide with funds set-aside under ESEA Section 1113(c)(3)(A). Under the Comprehensive LEA Implementation Plan (CLIP) on the local consolidated application, the LEA must provide the number of homeless children and youth identified and describe the process by which it identifies and provides services to these children. The LEAs must also provide the name and contact information for the individual designated as the LEA liaison for homeless children and youth.

At a minimum, this plan must:

- Describe the process for the identification and enrollment of homeless children and youth.
- Describe the services to be provided to homeless children and youth.
- Reserve Title I, Part A funds to provide comparable services for homeless children and youth that attend non-Title I schools and provide educationally related support services to children in shelters and other locations where they live.
- Designate an appropriate staff person as an LEA homeless liaison.

- Develop, review, and revise LEA policies to remove barriers to the enrollment and retention of children and youth in homeless situations.
- Describe the process for ensuring that transportation is provided to homeless children and youth.
- Ensure that accurate data is collected on enrolled homeless children and youth.

HOMELESS LIAISON RESPONSIBILITIES

The LEA homeless liaison is the heart of the LEA homeless program. It is important that the homeless liaison have some knowledge and experience in dealing with Federal programs, social worker responsibilities, and counseling responsibilities. It is important that the LEA homeless liaison has knowledge of the district, understands the community, has great communication skills, and has a commitment to the homeless program.

Among other duties, the LEA homeless liaison must ensure that:

- Homeless children and youth are identified by school personnel and through coordination activities with other entities and agencies.¹⁵
- Homeless students enroll in, and have full and equal opportunity to succeed in school.
- Homeless children and youth and their families, including unaccompanied youth receive educational services for which they are eligible, including Head Start, preschool programs administered by the LEA, referrals to health, mental health, dental, and other appropriate services.
- Parents or guardians of homeless children and youth, and unaccompanied youth are informed of educational and related opportunities available to their children, and are provided with meaningful opportunities to participate in the education of their children.
- Parents or guardians of a homeless child or youth, and unaccompanied youth are fully informed of all transportation services, including transportation to and from the school of origin, and are assisted in accessing transportation services to their selected school.
- Enrollment disputes are mediated in accordance with the requirements of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.
- Public notice of the educational rights of homeless students is disseminated in all schools and other places around the community.

PUBLIC NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

Posters, brochures, and other awareness materials explaining educational rights, programs, and other related services for those families experiencing homelessness are required to be posted in the registration area of all schools and other locations that low-income and high risk families receive services.

¹⁵ See Appendix P: Guidelines for the Identification of Homeless Children and Youth.

Data Collection Requirements - (See Appendix P-Tracking Intake Forms)

The U.S. Department of Education (US ED) requires all LEAs, with and without subgrants, to submit information to determine the extent to which homeless children and youth have access to a free, appropriate public education under Title X, Part C of ESEA. All data reported must be based on actual student enrollment. Estimated numbers are not acceptable.

LEA homeless liaisons should work with their LEA to implement a system to collect the needed data on each homeless student who is identified and enrolled. This data collection can be facilitated by the use of an intake form at the time of enrollment or when a currently enrolled child becomes identified as homeless.

In Georgia, the LEA Student Information System (SIS) coordinator and liaisons have received training on the appropriate coding of homeless children and youth. The environment code indicates the type of residential environment in which the student resides during the school year. The environment code for homeless children and youth is “3” and the environment code for homeless unaccompanied youth is “4.”

LEAs must also identify the primary nighttime residence for each homeless student identified and enrolled. The primary nighttime residence indicates the type of temporary resident in which the student resides.

Shelter/transitional housing	1
Doubled up (due to economic hardship)	2
Unsheltered (parks, cars, abandoned housing)	3
Hotel/Motel	4

POLICY REVIEW AND REVISION

LEAs must review and revise any laws, regulations, practices, or policies that may act as a barrier to the enrollment, attendance, and success in school of homeless children and youth. In the review of such laws, regulations, practices, or policies, LEAs should give specific consideration to the laws regarding the following areas:

- Identification
- School Selection
- Enrollment
- Transportation
- Services
- Resolution of Disputes
- Free Meals
- Title I
- Training
- Coordination
- Preschool

Please see Appendix Q for a sample LEA Policy and Procedures document.

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) HOMELESS SURVEY

LEAs must conduct an annual survey to identify the number, location, educational and related support needs of homeless children and youth residing in the jurisdiction of the LEA. The LEA must use the definitions of homeless children and youth as identified in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act when identifying and determining the needs of these children. The most effective ways to identify the needs of homeless children and youth is through coordination with local supports such as the regional Migrant Education Agency staff, bus drivers, and school staff such as social workers, counselors, attendance officers, principals, teachers, enrollment clerks, etc.

The data in the Education for Homeless Children and Youth survey is a part of the LEA state reporting requirements and should be collected in the system student database. This survey is a part of the consolidated application. LEAs will be notified by U.S. Postal Service mail and by electronic mail as to the date this survey is due to GaDOE. Directions for the completion of this survey will be included in technical assistance sessions, and electronically with the survey notification letter.

COMPETITIVE GRANT APPLICATION FOR MCKINNEY-VENTO EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH GRANTS

GaDOE makes competitive grants available to local educational agencies (LEAs) with large numbers of homeless children and youth to facilitate the enrollment, attendance and success of homeless children and youth in Georgia's public schools. Requests for applications from LEAs not currently receiving Education for Homeless Children and Youth grants are announced annually based on the availability of funds. Announcement notices and information are provided electronically and by mail to all LEAs. Application materials and information are posted on the GaDOE Web site.

GaDOE provides technical assistance and support on the application process to prospective applicants statewide through workshops, Blackboard sessions, and on-site support.

Completed applications are received by GaDOE and screened for eligibility and completeness. Applications are then reviewed and rated using the GaDOE peer review process for competitive grants. The panel of peer reviewers is composed of representatives from LEAs, state agencies, and local agencies providing services to homeless families, children, and youth.

Upon completion of the competitive grant process conducted by GaDOE, the available grant funds are allocated until the funds are exhausted and the recommended grantees are sent to the State Board of Education (SBOE) for approval. Approved grantees are notified and are required to submit a budget to be approved by the state homeless education program manager using the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Use of Funds requirements and the Chart of Accounts to account for proposed expenditures. The budget is submitted and approved through the consolidated application.

The grantees are provided technical assistance in administering the grant according to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and guidance. The grants are monitored through:

- The budget approval process that assures that the approved competitive grant is the foundation of any requests for funds.
- The annual on-site McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act monitoring of each grantee.
- The annual submission of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Grant Evaluation and Continuation Report by each grantee.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Education for Homeless Children and Youth grants may be awarded annually, for up to three years, to a grantee contingent upon the continuation of Federal funding and the successful completion of the following:

- On-site monitoring.
- On-time submission of the annual homeless survey.
- On-time submission of an end of the year evaluation of the grant to be rated by GaDOE Homeless Education Office.
- On-time submission of a McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Education for Homeless Children and Youth Evaluation and Continuation Request to be rated by the GaDOE Homeless Education Office.

INDIRECT COSTS, BUDGET AMENDMENTS and CARRYOVER FUNDS

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Education Program uses the same indirect cost, budget amendment and carryover procedures established for Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).

**SECTION XV: GUIDANCE ON CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED
PRAYER IN PUBLIC, ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
- February 7, 2003**

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INTRODUCTION

Section 9524 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, as amended by the Title I, Part A of the ESEA requires the Secretary to issue guidance on constitutionally protected prayer in public elementary and secondary schools. In addition, Section 9524 of ESEA requires that, as a condition of receiving ESEA funds, a local educational agency (LEA) must certify in writing to its state educational agency (SEA) that it has no policy that prevents, or otherwise denies participation in, constitutionally protected prayer in public schools as set forth in this guidance.

SECTION 9524 OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)

The Section 9524 of ESEA Certification Process

In order to receive funds under the ESEA, a LEA must certify in writing to its state educational agency (SEA) that no policy of the LEA prevents, or otherwise denies participation in, Constitutionally Protected Prayer in public elementary and secondary schools as set forth in this guidance. An LEA must provide this certification to the SEA by October 1st and by October 1st of each subsequent year during which the LEA participates in an ESEA program.

LEAs must provide certification on Constitutionally Protected Prayer in the public elementary and secondary schools through the LEA Consolidated Application Web based process.

Enforcement of Section 9524 of ESEA

LEAs are required to file the certification as a condition of receiving funds under the ESEA. If an LEA fails to file the required certification, or files it in bad faith, the SEA should ensure compliance in accordance with its regular enforcement procedures. The Secretary considers an LEA to have filed a certification in bad faith if the LEA files the certification even though it has a policy that prevents, or otherwise denies participation in, constitutionally protected prayer in public elementary and secondary schools as set forth in this guidance.

The General Education Provisions Act (GEPA) authorizes the Secretary to bring enforcement actions against recipients of Federal education funds that are not in compliance with the law. Such measures may include withholding funds until the recipient comes into compliance. Section 9524 of ESEA provides the Secretary with specific authority to issue and enforce orders with respect to an LEA that fails to provide the required certification to its SEA or files the certification in bad faith.

OVERVIEW OF GOVERNING CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES

The relationship between religion and government in the United States is governed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, which both prevents the government from establishing religion and protects privately initiated religious expression and activities from government interference and discrimination. The First Amendment thus establishes certain limits on the conduct of public school officials as it relates to religious activity, including prayer.

For further guidance see the Web site below:

http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/religionandschools/prayer_guidance.html

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APPENDIX A: TIPS FOR NEW TITLE I DIRECTORS

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TIPS FOR NEW TITLE I DIRECTORS

The following are suggestions for new Title I Directors:

- Locate the U.S. Department of Education's (US ED) Web site, www.ed.gov and bookmark the policy and legislation links. Read all guidance relating to Title I, Part A. Review this site often for updates.
- Read the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Request (February, 2012) and other pertinent Title I guidance.
- Refer frequently to the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Website: <http://www.gadoe.org/Pages/Home.aspx>.
- Refer to the Web site for the GaDOE's Division of Federal Programs: <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/default.aspx>.
- Refer to the Website for the MyGaDOE Portal Login: <https://portal.doe.k12.ga.us/login.aspx>.
- Make sure the email account for the Title I director is current and the Title I Education Program Specialist has all current contact information for the Title I director and the school district. Also check the Consolidated Application site to verify the district's contact information.
- If the district is having an on-site monitoring visit this year, verify that both the Title I Director and the Superintendent are both provisioned in the MyGaDOE Portal in order for the district to access the Cross-Functional Monitoring site for monitoring feedback and reports.
- Collaborate with other Title I Directors. Experienced directors can provide invaluable insight into the Title I program.
- Attend regional and State Title I meetings to remain current on program guidelines and to network with other Title I Directors.
- Get to know key personnel in the local educational agency (LEA): other Federal programs directors, curriculum directors, the Consolidated Application coordinator, finance director, accounting personnel, etc.
- Contact the GaDOE regional Title I Education Program Specialist for the district, to provide technical assistance.
- Subscribe to useful Title I/Federal Programs documents, newsletters and other Web site resources. While GaDOE cannot endorse private vendor products and services, experienced Title I Directors can share their most valuable tools.
- Reminder – keep detailed monthly time logs for split-funded personnel and complete the semi-annual periodic certification twice a year (after the fact) for all staff that are paid 100 percent with Federal funds.
- Use the *Georgia Department of Education LEA Title Programs Monitoring Form* as a guide for creating and organizing files for on-site Cross Functional Monitoring Team visits or for self- monitoring of the Federal programs. Maintain Federal program files for five years.

- Review APPENDIX N: TITLE PROGRAMS MONITORING in the *Implementing Title I in Georgia Schools Handbook* for information concerning program monitoring:
 - SELF-ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST
 - TITLE PROGRAMS CROSS-FUNCTIONAL MONITORING
 - LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) RISK ASSESSMENT
 - OTHER DOCUMENTATION LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (LEAs) MAY NEED FOR FUTURE AUDITING/MONITORING/REPORTING
- Refer to APPENDIX H YEARLY TIMELINES in the *Implementing Title I in Georgia Schools Handbook* for an FY 13 Yearly Timeline for Title I, Parts A, B, C, and D; Title IV, Part A; Title VI, Part B; and Title X, Part C
- Check the GaDOE's Website often for useful worksheets, updates to this *Implementing Title I in Georgia Schools Handbook* and other pertinent information.

**APPENDIX B: GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (GaDOE)
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT DIVISION STAFF CONTACT
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APPENDIX C: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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The Title Programs Division of the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) has pooled questions asked by members of the local educational agencies (LEAs) into one document. This resource of most frequently asked questions is designed for your convenience as you implement the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and is located on the following Web site:

http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title.aspx

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The U.S. Department of Education (US ED) Non-regulatory Guidance can often assist you with most of your questions.

The Title Programs Division of the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) has pooled questions asked by members of the local educational agencies (LEAs) into one document. This resource of most frequently asked questions is designed for your convenience as you implement the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and is located on the following Web site:

http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title.aspx

ELIGIBILITY AND FUNDING/USE OF FUNDS/SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT FUNDS/ QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS AND PARAPROFESSIONALS

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>
- The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965:
<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#leg>
- Entire Law in Print <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>
 - Little Blue Book (Title I only)
http://www.ncela.gwu.edu/resabout/ESEA/2_legislation.html
- Regulations (ESEA): <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#regs>
- Guidance: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#policy>
- Key policy letters: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#policy>
- Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/>
 - A-21-Cost Principals for Educational Institutions
 - A-87-Cost Principals for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments
 - A-102-Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments
 - A-110-Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Non-Profit Organizations
 - A-133-Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations
- Compliance Supplement, March 2004-See Part 4, Department of Education (ED)-Financial Resource
- Education Department General Administration Regulations(EDGAR) General rules, ex. Records retention: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReg/edgar.html>
- U.S. Department of Education (US ED) publications for districts, schools and parents-often free: <http://www.ed.gov/about/pubs/intro/index.html?src=ln>

HIGHLY QUALIFIED REMEDIATION METHOD

- Please refer to the Georgia Professional Standards Commission (GAPSC) Web site, <http://www.gapsc.com/ESEA/home.html> for further information on Criteria for Highly Qualified Teachers as required by ESEA, Title II, Part A.
- The draft of the Georgia Implementation Guidelines, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA): Title II Part A, Criteria for Highly Qualified Teachers can be found at: <http://www.gapsc.com/ESEA/Admin/Files/ImpPolicy.pdf>
- The U.S. Department of Education (US ED) Web site for Title II, Part A guidance is: <http://www.ed.gov/programs/teacherqual/guidance.pdf>



SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS

- For information on conducting a comprehensive needs assessment, designing quality plans, and annually evaluating the program's success, see "Designing Schoolwide Programs Guidance at: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/designingswpguid.doc>

TARGETED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

- See Targeted Assistance Schools at:
http://www.ed.gov/legislation/ESEA/Title_I/target.html

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT

- **PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT--Title I, Part A Non-Regulatory Guidance**
<http://www2.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/parentinvguid.doc/>
Once you are at this link you will need to scroll down to Policy Guidance and click on April 23, 2004 - Parental Involvement: Title I, Part A, Non-Regulatory Guidance
 MS WORD (388K) |  PDF (231K)
FLEXIBLE LEARNING PROGRAM (FLP) Information Parent Template
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>
- **PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE NCLB**
web link to Public Choice Draft Non-Regulatory Guidance:
<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/guid/schoolchoiceguid.doc>
- **FLEXIBLE LEARNING PROGRAM GUIDANCE**
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Web link to School Prayer guidance:
http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/guid/religionandschools/prayer_guidance.html

APPENDIX D: PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND RESOURCES

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PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND RESOURCES

- For the electronic version of the Georgia General Assembly Unannotated Code, please visit the following Web site: http://www.legis.state.ga.us/legis/2003_04/gacode/20-2-690.html
- The following documents can be located on the Title I Web site:
- http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title_lea.aspx?PageReq=TSSTitleIA
- Title I, Part A Private School Equitable services Worksheet
- Private Schools Instructional Set-Aside Per Pupil Amount (PPA) Worksheet
- District Invitation to Private Schools to Consult

APPENDIX E: NCLB PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE TOOLS, INTRADISTRICT TRANSFER, AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT RESOURCES

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Public School Choice Framework	
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NCLB PUBLIC SCHOOL CHOICE, INTRADISTRICT TRANSFER OPTION, AND SAMPLE TOOLS

Please visit the following Websites for NCLB Public School Choice, Intradistrict Transfer Option, and Sample Tools:

- <http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>
- or
- <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Overview-of-Parental-Rights.aspx>
- Request to Transfer under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) Choice Option
- <http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

INTRADISTRICT TRANSFER

- Intradistrict Transfer Option--HB 251--Model Framework
<http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/External-Affairs-and-Policy/Policy/Pages/Education-Guidance.aspx>
- Intradistrict Transfer Option House Bill 251 Questions & Answers-
<http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/External-Affairs-and-Policy/Policy/Pages/Education-Guidance.aspx>
- Public School Choice Information Parent Sample Template May 30, 2012
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Public-School-Choice.aspx>
- Intradistrict Transfer Option Parent Notification Sample Template
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>
- Key Title I Part A Parental Notice Requirements for LEAs/title I Schools Under Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver
<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>
- Unsafe School Choice Option (USCO)
<http://www.gadoe.org/AYP/Pages/USCO.aspx>

PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT SAMPLE TOOLS

Please visit the following Web sites for Parental Involvement Sample Tools:

<http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

Sample FY13
Public School Choice Information Sample Parent Template May 30, 2012

District/School Name
District/School Address
District/School Contact Phone Number
District /School Email Address

Dear Parent(s)/Guardian(s):

This letter is to inform you that as of May 2012, there will no longer be a Public School Choice (Choice) transfer option under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) as reauthorized under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB), and local educational agencies (LEAs) will no longer be required to implement Choice or pay for Choice transportation as implemented under the NCLB. The Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), submitted to the United States Department of Education (US ED), a flexibility waiver requesting flexibility through ten ESEA requirements and their associated, regulatory, administrative and reporting requirements. One of the ten requested waivers directly affects the Public School Choice (Choice) transportation under ESEA.

Under Georgia's Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) Flexibility Waiver that was approved on February 9, 2012; Title I Schools no longer have to provide Public School Choice under the No Child Left Behind of 2001 (NCLB) but rather has reverted to **Georgia's Intradistrict Transfer Option**.

Any student that has previously transferred to another school by exercising the ESEA Choice must be allowed to attend that school until they complete the school's highest grade; however, **the LEA is no longer required to pay** for the students' transportation cost during the duration of the student's attendance at their current Choice school. The LEA may continue to pay for Choice transportation for students **only if the LEA chooses to do so.**

However, parents will still have the Choice transfer under Georgia's, INTRADISTRICT TRANSFERS Option. The Georgia INTRADISTRICT TRANSFERS Option allows parents' of students enrolled in a public elementary or secondary school to enroll in a school other than the assigned school that is located within the school district, if classroom space is available after the assigned students of that district have been enrolled. In addition, under the Georgia INTRADISTRICT TRANSFERS Option, transportation ***will not*** be paid for by the district. The parent shall assume the responsibility and cost of transportation of the student to and from the school.

\
If you have additional questions or concerns regarding Georgia's INTRADISTRICT TRANSFERS Option, please contact: (district contact name) _____, (position) _____, (phone number) _____, or (email address) _____.

Thank you,

District Name

Sample FY13
INTRADISTRICT TRANSFER Option Parent Notification Template
District/School Name
District/School Address
District/School Contact Phone Number

Date: xx-xx-xxxx

Dear Parent(s)/Guardian(s):

This notification is to inform you of the Intradistrict Transfer option. The Intradistrict Transfer option allows a parent/guardian the option to request a transfer from their child's assigned school, to a school of the parent's choice within the school zone/district in which their child resides. However, the transfer may be granted to your child only if, the school to which you request transfer has classroom space available after all the assigned students have been enrolled.

Only after the assigned students have been enrolled, may students be allowed to exercise the **Intradistrict Transfer** option. In addition, if the school has classroom space available, the parent/guardian will be responsible for transportation for the child to and from school.

If you have additional questions or concerns, please contact (insert district contact name) _____, (contact's position) _____, (phone number) _____ or email me at (email address) _____.

You will be notified by (type of notification--us mail, email) of (school district's name) decision regarding your transfer request. If the request is granted, notification will include the name of the school your child will attend.

Thank you,

District/School Administrator's Signature

**KEY TITLE I, PART A PARENTAL NOTICE
REQUIREMENTS FOR LEAS/TITLE I SCHOOLS UNDER
GEORGIA’S ESEA FLEXIBILITY WAIVER
Parental Notice Requirements**

Key Title I, Part A and Georgia’s ESEA Flexibility Waiver Parental Notice Requirements	When	By whom		
		SEAs	LEAs	Schools
Annual report cards (SEAs and LEAs disseminate to parents, schools, and the public, an annual report card with aggregate information, including student achievement (disaggregated by category), graduation rates, performance of LEAs, teacher qualifications, and other required information). <i>[Section 1111(h)(1) and (2), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, B-5 (SEA) and C-7 (LEA).	Annually	✓	✓	
Individual student assessment reports (SEAs, in consultation with LEAs, provide to parents, teachers, and principals of students in <u>all</u> schools individual student interpretive, descriptive, and diagnostic reports, which allow specific academic needs to be understood and addressed, and include information on the student’s achievement on academic assessments aligned with State academic achievement standards). <i>[Section 1111(b)(3)(C)(xii), ESEA.]</i>	As soon as practicable after the assessment is given	✓		
Progress review (SEAs disseminate to parents, LEAs, teachers and other staff, students, and the community the results of the SEA’s yearly progress review of each LEA (including progress in carrying out parental involvement responsibilities); LEAs disseminate to parents, teachers, principals, schools, and the community the results of the LEA’s yearly progress review of each school). <i>[Section 1116(a)(1)(C), (c)(1)(B) and (c)(6), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, B-7 (SEA) and C-20 (LEA)	Annually	✓	✓	

Key Title I, Part A and Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver Parental Notice Requirements	When	By whom		
		SEAs	LEAs	Schools
Reward Title I Schools-- recognizes and/or rewards for highest performing and highest progress Title I schools, will be identified annually. Reward Highest Performing-- 5 percent of all Title I schools Reward High Progress-- 10 percent of all Title I schools	Annually	✓		
Priority Title I Schools LEAs notify parents' of children enrolled that the school has been identified as a Priority school and why. Include information regarding test data and what test data the school's identification was based; on including the 3 ways the school was identified. Priority Title I schools are 5 percent of lowest achieving Title I schools. Inform parents about the Flexible Learning Program, eligible students can participate in the program and how parents can be involved in the planning of the FLP program. Priority Schools will be served for 3 years.	Notified Annually	✓	✓ (LEA policy)	✓ (School policy)
Focus Title I Schools LEAs notify parents' of children enrolled that the school has been identified as a Focus School Title I school and why. Include information regarding test data and what test data the school's identification was based and 2 ways school was identified. Focus Title I schools are 10 percent of Title I schools. Inform parents about the Flexible Learning Program and how eligible students can participate in the program and how parents can be involved in the planning of the FLP program. Focus	Notified Annually	✓	✓ (LEA policy)	✓ (School policy)

Key Title I, Part A and Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver Parental Notice Requirements	When	By whom		
		SEAs	LEAs	Schools
Schools will be served for 3 years				
Alert Title I Schools Title I schools that fall into one of the three categories (Graduation Alert Schools, Subgroup Alert Schools, or Subject Alert Schools) using ESEA disaggregated subgroups or subject performance on both statewide assessments and graduation rate. Title I Alert schools will be identified annually.	Annually			
Written parental involvement policies (LEAs notify parents of Title I, Part A children of district-level written parental involvement policy; schools notify parents and community of school's written parental involvement policy). <i>[Section 1118(a)(2) and (b)(1), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, C-3 and C-4 (LEA), and D-1 (school).	Annually	✓	✓ (LEA policy)	✓ (School policy)
Written SEA complaint procedures (LEAs disseminate free of charge to parents of students, and to appropriate private school officials or representatives, adequate information about the SEA's written complaint procedures for resolving issues of violation(s) of a Federal statute or regulation that applies to Title I, Part A programs). <i>[34 CFR Section 200.11(d).]</i>	Determined by SEA		✓	
Parents' right to know – teacher and paraprofessional qualifications (LEAs inform parents of Title I, Part A students that parents may request, and the LEA then will provide, certain information on the professional qualifications of the student's classroom teachers and paraprofessionals providing services to the child). <i>[Section 1111(h)(6)(A), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, C-6.	Annually, at beginning of school year		✓	
Parents' right to know – student achievement (schools provide individual parent information on	Determined by			✓

Key Title I, Part A and Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver Parental Notice Requirements	When	By whom		
		SEAs	LEAs	Schools
the level of achievement of the parent's child in each of the State academic assessments). <i>[Section 1111(h)(6)(B)(i), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, D-10. NOTE: This requirement may be covered by the SEA's individual student assessment report indicated above.	LEA.			
Parents' right to know - non-highly qualified teachers (schools provide to each individual parent timely notice that the parent's child has been assigned, or taught for 4 or more consecutive weeks by, a teacher who is not highly qualified). <i>[Section 1111(h)(6)(B)(ii), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, D-3.	Timely			✓
Title I, Part A, Annual Meeting (schools invite parents to an informational meeting to inform them about the school's participation in Title I, Part A programs and explain the requirements and their right to be involved). <i>[Section 1118(c)(1) and (2), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, D-5.	Annually			✓
Title I, Part A, Information (schools provide to parents of participating children specific information about Title I, Part A programs, and opportunity to request regular meetings). <i>[Section 1118(c)(4), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, D-6.	Annually Timely			✓
Limited English proficient students - general (LEAs implement effective outreach to inform parents of limited English proficient children of how those parents can be involved in their children's education and active participants in helping their children attain English proficiency, high achievement levels in core academic subjects, and meet State standards, including notice of opportunities for and holding regular meetings). <i>[Section 1112(g)(4), ESEA]</i> Guidance, C-9.	Regular (meetings)		✓	

Key Title I, Part A and Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver Parental Notice Requirements	When	By whom		
		SEAs	LEAs	Schools
Limited English proficient students - language instruction educational programs (LEAs inform parents of limited English proficient children identified for participation or participating in a Title I, Part A-funded language instruction educational program under Title III of the ESEA, of: reasons for the identification, level of English proficiency, methods of instruction, how the program will help the child, and other information; LEAs inform parents of a child with a disability how the language instruction educational program meets the objectives of the child's individualized educational program (IEP)). <i>[Section 1112(g)(1)(A) and (3), ESEA.]</i> Guidance, C-9 and C-10.	Annually, no later than 30 days after the beginning of school year for children identified before beginning of year; otherwise within first 2 weeks of child being placed in language instruction program.		✓	

Key Title I, Part A and Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver Parental Notice Requirements	When	By whom		
		SEAs	LEAs	Schools
Limited English proficient students - insufficient language instruction educational programs (eligible entity using Title I, Part A funds for a language instruction educational program under Title III of the ESEA provides separate notice to parents of a child identified for participation in, or participating in, the program to inform them that the program has not made progress on the annual measurable achievement objectives). <i>[Section 1112(g)(1)(B), ESEA.]</i>	No later than 30 days after the failure occurs		✓ (or other eligible entity)	
Students with the most significant cognitive disabilities (a State that measures the achievement of students with the most significant cognitive disabilities based on alternate achievement standards must ensure that parents are informed that their child's achievement will be based on these alternate standards. The SEA must also ensure that parents are informed of the actual achievement levels of these students, particularly in the case of an LEA that exceeds the 1% cap on counting proficient scores for AYP). <i>[Section 1111(b)(3), ESEA, and 34 CFR Section 200.6(a)(2)(iii)(A)(2), 200.13(c)(4)(v)]</i>	Determined by SEA	✓		

NOTE: This table includes key Title I, Part A, statutory and regulatory requirements for notice or information given or disseminated to parents of students participating in Title I, Part A programs who have been identified as Reward, Priority, Focus, and Alert Schools under Georgia's ESEA Flexibility Waiver. It is not intended to be an exhaustive list, and does not include consultation, collaboration, technical assistance, training, or other types of requirements. Except where otherwise indicated, the terms "LEAs" and "schools" refer to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with programs funded under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).

Sample Parent Right-to-Know Letter

Place on School's Letterhead

Guidance C-6 is for Advising Parents of the Right to Know Information about a Teacher's Qualifications as Required by The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) [Section 1111(6) (A)]

[xx-xx-xxxx]

Dear Parent(s)/Legal Guardian(s):

Your child attends [***Insert School Name***], which receives Federal Title I funds to assist students in meeting state achievement standards. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, the GaDOE will transition from needs improvement (NI) distinctions based on adequate yearly progress (AYP) reports to Reward, Priority, Focus and Alert Schools distinctions based on ESEA Flexibility. Your child's school has been identified as a Title I Alert, Reward, Priority or Focus school.

At [***Insert School Name***], we are very proud of our teachers and feel they are ready for the coming school year and are prepared to give your child a high-quality education. As a Title I school, we must meet Federal regulations related to teacher qualifications as defined in ESEA. These regulations allow you to learn more about your child's teachers' training and credentials. We are happy to provide this information to you. At any time, you may ask:

- Whether the teacher met state qualifications and certification requirements for the grade level and subject he/she is teaching,
- Whether the teacher received an emergency or conditional certificate through which state qualifications were waived, and
- What undergraduate or graduate degrees the teacher holds, including graduate certificates and additional degrees, and major(s) or area(s) of concentration.

Our staff is committed to helping your child develop the academic knowledge and critical thinking he/she needs to succeed in school and beyond. That commitment includes making sure that all of our teachers and paraprofessionals are highly skilled.

If you have any questions about your child's assignment to a teacher, please contact [***Insert Principal's Name***] at [***Insert School's Name***] at [***Insert Phone Number***] or email me at [***Insert E mail Address***].

Sincerely,

[***Insert School Principal Name***]

Sample FY13
Flexible Learning Program (FLP) Parent Information Template
District/School Name
District/School Address
District/School Contact Phone Number
District /School Email Address
Date

Parent(s)/Guardian(s):

In November, 2011, the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) submitted to the U. S. Department of Education (US ED) an application requesting flexibility through waivers of ten Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) requirements and their associated, regulatory, administrative and reporting requirements. The waiver was approved February 9, 2012. Two of the ten requested waivers directly affected Supplemental Educational Services (SES) and Public School Choice (Choice). The waiver allows local educational agencies (LEAs) greater flexibility in designing a flexible learning program tailored to the needs of their school and will have the capacity to serve more students in need for additional academic support.

Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, the GaDOE will transition from needs improvement (NI) distinctions based on adequate yearly progress (AYP) reports to Reward, Priority, Focus and Alert Schools distinctions based on ESEA Flexibility Waiver formulas. Title I schools will now implement specific programs and interventions based on Reward, Priority, Focus, and Alert Schools status. In addition, the GaDOE ESEA flexibility waiver outlines Georgia's new Single Statewide Accountability System, the College and Career Readiness Performance Index (CCRPI). The CCRPI will serve as a comprehensive report card for all schools in Georgia.

Title I schools not making adequate yearly progress (AYP) will transition from AYP to ESEA flexibility waiver formulas and may be identified as a Priority School or Focus School. Priority Schools and Focus Schools will be required to implement and develop flexible learning programs (FLP) beginning June 2012; if they meet one of the criteria set forth in the ESEA waiver as described below.

Please note: Priority Schools and Focus Schools will be identified and served with support interventions for 3 years.

Reward Schools-Title I Schools-Highest Performing percent of Title I Schools and Highest Progress Schools 10 percent of Title I Schools

- Reward Schools' designations will replace Distinguished Schools and Distinguished Districts designations. Reward Schools will be identified **annually**. There are two ways a Title I school may be identified as a Rewards School. A Title I school may be classified as either a Highest-Performing school or a High-Progress School.

Priority Schools-Title I Students Eligibility—5 percent of Title I Schools –Lowest Achieving Schools

- Priority Schools will be identified **every three years and the identified school will be served for 3 years through a Flexible Learning Program (FLP) support interventions**. These Title I schools are among the lowest five percent of Title I schools in the state based on the achievement of the All Students group in terms of proficiency on the statewide assessments and has demonstrated a lack of progress on those assessments over a number of years in the All Students group; are a Title I-participating or Title I-eligible high school with a graduation rate less than 60 percent over a number of years; or a Tier I or Tier II school under the School Improvement Grants (SIG) program that is using SIG funds to implement a school intervention model years.

Focus Schools-Title I Student Eligibility-- 10 percent of Title I Schools

- Focus Schools will be identified **every three years and the identified school will be served for 3 years through Flexible Learning Program (FLP) support interventions**. These schools are Title I schools that have the largest within-school gaps between the highest-achieving subgroup or subgroups and the lowest-achieving subgroup or subgroups or, at the high school level, has the largest within-school gaps in graduation rates (within-school-gaps Focus School) and are Title I high schools with a graduation rate less than 60 percent over a number of years that is not identified as a Priority School (low-graduation-rate Focus School).

Title I Alert Schools Based on 9 ESEA Subgroups-- (does not include Priority Schools or Focus Schools).

- Title I, Alert Schools will be identified **annually**. These schools are both Title I and non-Title I schools that fall into one of the three following categories using ESEA disaggregated subgroups or subject performance on both statewide assessments and graduation rate: Graduation Alert, Subgroup Alert or Subject Alert.

If you have additional questions or concerns please contact: (district contact name) _____, (position) _____, (phone number) _____, or (email address) _____.

Thank you,

District Name/Representative

APPENDIX F: SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT TOOLS AND RESOURCES

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SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT TOOLS AND RESOURCES

For samples of the information listed below, please visit the following Web site:

http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title_lea.aspx?PageReq=TSSTitleIA

Then go to the Worksheets link to select the sample from the listing.

- Sample I: Letter to Parents Regarding School Improvement Status
- Sample II: Letter to Parents Regarding School Improvement Status
- Sample I: School Needs Improvement Status Press Release
- Sample II: School Needs Improvement Status Press Release

APPENDIX G: YEARLY TIMELINES

YEARLY TIMELINE TITLE I, PARTS A, B, C, AND D; TITLE IV, PART A; TITLE VI, PART B; AND TITLE X, PART C	205
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YEARLY TIMELINES

Title I, Parts A, B, C, and D; Title IV, Part B; Title VI, Part B; and Title X, Part C-FY 2013 (SY 2012-2013)	
2012	
June – August	Local educational agencies (LEAs) revise Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP).
July – October 1	Local educational agencies (LEAs) complete FY13 Consolidated Application. Note: This is for the CLIP and budgets
October 30	Completion reports due to Georgia's Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).
July 1 – June 30	Continuous review of local educational agency (LEA) school plans, and budgets including parental involvement plans, for possible amendments.
July – August	All Title I schools must notify parents of their Intradistrict Transfer policy and procedures by July 1st
July – August	For Priority and Focus Schools that must offer flexible learning programs (FLP): LEAs notify parents at the beginning of the school prior to FLP services beginning
July – August	Teacher/Paraprofessional Qualifications (all Title I schools): Notify parents at the beginning of the school year that they may request information regarding the professional qualifications of their child's teachers/paraprofessionals.
July – December	Parental involvement technical assistance workshops on parental involvement components for LEAs.

Title I, Parts A, B, C, and D; Title IV, Part B; Title VI, Part B; and Title X, Part C-FY 2013 (SY 2012-2013)	
2012	
July 1, 2012 – June 30, 2013	State educational agency (SEA) sends Schoolwide Program Approval Letter to local educational agency (LEA) for newly approved schoolwide programs.
July – December	Monitoring of LEAs and private schools inventory
August 15	Local educational agencies (LEAs) submit Letter of Intent or Intent Form to notify State educational agency (SEA) of plan to develop schoolwide for implementation in FY14.
August 31	Deadline for LEAs to submit Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP).
August 31	Deadline for submission of homeless survey by <u>all</u> local educational agencies (LEAs).
August – December	Prepare files for State educational agency (SEA) compliance review (Monitoring: both Self-Monitoring and Cross-Functional Monitoring Programs).
August - September	Targeted assistance schools: Title I teachers' and paraprofessionals' daily schedules, rank ordered eligibility rosters, and a list of personnel on file in the local educational agency (LEA) Coordinator's office.
September	Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Annual Homeless Education Survey Due
September	Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) grantee workshop
September - October	Annual Report of Children in Institutions for Neglected or Delinquent Children, Adult Correctional Institutions, and Community Day Programs for Neglected or Delinquent Children notification sent to the local educational agencies (LEAs).
September 12	Deadline for submitting Title I Part C Annual Re-sign forms to the Regional Migrant Ed offices.

**Title I, Parts A, B, C, and D; Title IV, Part B; Title VI, Part B;
and Title X, Part C-FY 2013 (SY 2012-2013)**

2012

September 30	Deadline for meeting Title I, Part A 85 percent expenditure requirement for FY12 carryover monies.
June 30	Reward Schools, National Distinguished Schools, and Reward Districts recognition funds must be spent.
October 1	Deadline for LEAs to submit Title I, Part A and Part C budgets by <u>all</u> local educational agencies (LEAs). Deadline for eligible LEAs to submit Title VI, Part B budgets.
October	Collect data to demonstrate comparability as of the first full-time equivalent (FTE) count day (recommend trial run for comparability before the first FTE count day to allow for necessary personnel changes).
October	Send notification to private schools serving local educational agency (LEA) students of the availability of Title I consultation for FY14.
October	Cross-Functional Monitoring training for local educational agencies (LEAs).
October 30	Deadline for submission of Title VI, Part B Program Evaluation Report for 2011-2012 school year by local educational agencies (LEAs).
October – May	Timeline for requesting FY 12 carryover waiver for Title I, Part A funds from the LEA Title I Director.
November 15	Deadline for submission of Title I Comparability Report to GaDOE
November	Collect data to determine eligible attendance areas for FY14.
December 31	Deadline for demonstrating comparability without penalty.
December – January	Amend Title I, Part A and Part C budgets, i.e., remove positions not filled, add 2012 carryover funds.

Title I, Parts A, B, C, and D; Title IV, Part B; Title VI, Part B; and Title X, Part C-FY 2013 (SY 2012-2013)

2013

January – May	Cross-Functional Monitoring for LEAs including FLP and Intradistrict Transfer monitoring.
January	Neglected and Delinquent (N&D) report to U.S. Department of Education (US ED) due from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE).
January	FY14 Education of Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Grant Application release.
February – April	Education of Homeless Children and Youth Grant Program Monitoring begins.
March – April	Complete Needs Assessment for FY14. Title I Part C Consortium Member Identification; GaDOE notification to LEAs under \$15,000 in preliminary FY14 formula funding concerning placement in the Consortium.
April	In-depth review of Title I Part A budget with LEA financial director (review budgetary needs for the remainder of the year)
April 1	Deadline for all charter schools expecting significant growth and/or expansion to provide written notification of growth/expansion to the LEA (if an LEA charter) or GaDOE Title Programs Director (if state special charter).
April 30	Local educational agency (LEA) sends draft of schoolwide plan to Title I Education Program Specialist.
May	Education of Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Evaluation and Continuation report due
May 15	Deadline for submission of Title I; Part A, Title I, Part C; and Title VI, Part B amendments by LEAs.
May 30	Title I Education Program Specialist responds to local educational agency (LEA) submission of schoolwide plan.
May – June	Begin work on the Consolidated Application for GaDOE's Federal programs.
May 15	Deadline for submission of local educational agencies (LEAs) Self-Monitoring Checklist.

Title I, Parts A, B, C, and D; Title IV, Part B; Title VI, Part B; and Title X, Part C-FY 2013 (SY 2012-2013)

2013

April – May End of year supplemental educational services (SES)/choice surveys due within 10 days of end-of school from local educational agencies (LEAs) required to offer SES and Choice

June Annual New Title Program Directors Workshop.

June Annual Title Program Directors Conference.

June Annual Homeless Liaison Conference

June 30 Local educational agency (LEA) submits edited/revised schoolwide plan for new schoolwide programs.

This calendar, when used in conjunction with the Title I Handbook, and other GaDOE information, will enable the LEA to build the framework for a successful Title I program.

APPENDIX H: REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHERS TOOLS AND RESOURCES

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REQUIREMENTS FOR TEACHERS TOOLS AND RESOURCES

For the following Sample Letters, please go to the following Web site:

http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title_lea.aspx?PageReq=TSSTitleIA

Then go to the link Worksheets. Click on the form that you would like to view.

- Sample: Letter to Parents Notifying of Student Assignment to Non Highly Qualified Teacher for Four Consecutive Weeks or More
- Sample: Title I Section 1119 Qualifications for Teachers and Paraprofessionals Verification of Compliance – Principal Attestations
- Sample: Periodic Certification Form
- Sample I and II: Parents Right to Know Teacher Qualifications
- Time Log for Split Funded Personnel
- Timeline for Meeting Quality Teacher Goals

www.gapsc.com/nclb/admin/files/ImpPolicy.pdf - See section 13.0

TITLE II, PART A CONTACT INFORMATION

Name	Title	Telephone Number	Email Address
David M. Hill, Ph.D.	Division Director Educator Preparation	(404) 232 - 2640	david.hill@gapsc.com
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Elizabeth Zipperer	Education Specialist	(404) 290 - 8763	elizabeth.zipperer@gapsc.com
Jackson Alley	Data Analyst	404-232 - 2639	jackson.alley@gapsc.com
Paulette Martin	Budget Analyst	404-232 - 2644	paulette.martin@gapsc.com
Orlando Phillips	Data Specialist	404-232 - 2648	orlando.phillips@gapsc.com
Mary Ellen Snow	Operations Specialist	404-232-2643	maryellen.snow@gapsc.com

Title I, Part A and Title II, Part A Section 1119 Qualifications for Teachers and

Paraprofessionals Verification of Compliance – Principal Attestations and Assurances

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), states in Title I Section 1119(h) that each local educational agency (LEA) shall require that the principal of each school operating a program under Section 1114 – Schoolwide Programs or Section 1115 - Targeted Assistance Schools attest annually in writing as to whether such school is in compliance with the requirements of Section 1119. In addition, in accordance with *Georgia Implementation Guidelines ESEA, Title II, Part A* 13.10, LEAs are required to maintain documentation signed by each principal and the Title II, Part A Coordinator that the current data reflects the highly qualified status of teachers assigned to their respective school (Title I and Non-Title I) and that principals have reviewed their school's equity data. Copies of attestations shall be:

4. Maintained at each school in the district
5. Maintained at the main office of the school district and
6. Available to any member of the general public on request.

Requirements of Section 1119 – Teachers

- Beginning with the first day of school each school year teachers hired and teaching in a program supported with Title I, Part A and Title II, Part A funds must be highly qualified.
- Plans must be developed to ensure all teachers are highly qualified no later than the end of the current school year. The plan must be updated annually to achieve or maintain the 100% highly qualified LEA status. Components of the plan shall include annual measurable objectives to:
 - increase the percentage of highly qualified teachers
 - increase the percentage of teachers who are receiving high-quality professional development and
 - such plan may include other measures determined by the school and/or district.

Beginning with the 2002-03 school year, progress to meet annual measurable objectives must be reported to the public. This requirement can be met through reports to the Georgia Department of Education (Consolidated Application) and used for data posting on the Governor's Office of Student Achievement (GOSA) website for state, district, and building report cards.

Requirements of Section 1119 – Paraprofessionals

- All paraprofessionals hired after January 8, 2002, hired with Title I funds or employed in a Title I Schoolwide program and assisting with instruction must meet one of the following requirements:
 1. Completed at least 2 years of study at an institution of higher education
 2. Obtained an associate degree (or higher)
 3. Met a rigorous standard of quality and can demonstrate through a formal state approved assessment the knowledge of, and the ability to assist in instructing, reading, writing and mathematics, or assisting in instructing and the readiness of above named subject areas, as appropriate.
- Title I paraprofessionals will not be assigned a duty inconsistent with duties outlined in Section 1119.
 - Paraprofessionals will work under the direct supervision of a teacher consistent with Section 1119.

Use of Funds

- Title I, Part A funds may and Title II, Part A funds must be used to assist teachers and paraprofessionals in satisfying the highly qualified requirements of Section 1119.
- Not less than 5 percent or more than 10 percent of Title I funds for the current fiscal year must be used for professional development activities to ensure that teachers (and paraprofessionals) who do not meet the highly qualified requirements meet the requirements of Section 1119.
- Districts may spend less than 5 percent of their allocation for this purpose if they can demonstrate a lesser amount is sufficient to ensure all highly qualified requirements will be met.

Attestation Statement

For this school year, _____, I attest

- ☐ that the provisions of Section 1119 - Qualifications for Teachers and Paraprofessionals are met in this school

OR

- ☐ that a highly qualified teacher was not available for hire and placement in the following position(s) or the best candidate was hired and placed in the following position(s):

Teacher's Name

Teaching Assignment

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

AND

A remediation plan was developed for each non-HiQ teacher to ensure the teacher will be highly qualified no later than the end of this school year. The plan for each teacher will be monitored and the teacher's progress toward attaining HiQ status will be documented periodically during the year.

The remediation plan:

- was developed in collaboration with the teacher at the time of hire,
- was signed by the teacher and principal,
- includes a timeline for completing each component of the plan, and
- includes a target date for meeting requirements to attain HiQ Status.

AND

- ☐ that throughout the remainder of this school year a remediation plan as described above will be developed for any teacher who is hired and/or assigned in a position for which the teacher/paraprofessional is not highly qualified.

AND

- that timely notification will be made (letters will be mailed) to parents of each student that is assigned to a teacher who does not meet the requirements to be highly qualified or is taught for four consecutive weeks (20 consecutive days) or more by a teacher who does not meet the requirements to be highly qualified.

(School Name)

(District Name)

(Principal's Signature)

(Date Signed)

**APPENDIX I: GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
(GaDOE) TITLE I REQUIRED PLANS FOR LOCAL
EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (LEAs)**

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (GaDOE) TITLE I REQUIRED PLANS FOR LOCAL
EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (LEAs) 217

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) PLANS

Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) Title I Required Plans for Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)

Plan	Level	Due Date	Duration	Review/ Revise	Components
The following Sections are from the Title I, Part A as authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965					
CLIP Plan Section 1112	LEA		As long as LEA participates	Annually	See Section 1112
LEA Parental Involvement Policy	LEA		As long as LEA participates	As necessary but at least annually	See Section 1118 (a)(2)
Schoolwide (SWP) Plan	School	Develop or amend	As long as school participates Section 1114 (b)(2)(B)(iii)	As necessary but at least annually	See Section 1114 (b)
Targeted Assistance Plan	School	Develop or amend	As long as school participates	As necessary but at least annually	See Section 1115 (c)
Parental Involvement Plan/Compact	School	Develop or amend	As long as school participates	As necessary but at least annually	See Section 1118
Develop/ Revise School Improvement Plan	School	No later than 3 months after identified for SI Section 1116 (b)(3)(A)	Two years Section 1116 (b)(3)(A)	Annually	See Section 1116 (b)(3)(A)
Develop Flexible Learning Program	School	Develop and amend	Three years	Annually	See <i>ESEA GA Flexibility Waiver</i>
Highly Qualified Teachers	System			Periodically as goals are reached	See Section 1119

APPENDIX J: GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF TITLE I, PART A FUNDS AND EQUIPMENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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Use of Funds

- *Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)*: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>
- *The Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)*
<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#leg>
 - Entire Law in Print <http://bookstore.gpo.gov>
 - Little Blue Book (Title I only) <http://www.ncela.gwu.edu/>
- *Regulations ESEA*: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#regs>
- *Guidance*: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#policy>
- *Key policy letters*: <http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oese/legislation.html#policy>
- *Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars*:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/>
 - A-21-Cost Principals for Educational Institutions
 - A-87-Cost Principals for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments
 - A-102-Grants and Cooperative Agreements with State and Local Governments
 - A-110-Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Other Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Non-Profit Organizations
 - A-133-Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations
Compliance Supplement, March 2004-See Part 4, Department of Education (ED)-
Financial Resource
- *Education Department General Administration Regulations(EDGAR) General rules, ex. Records retention*: <http://www.ed.gov/policy/fund/reg/edgarReg/edgar.html>
- *U.S. Department of Education (US ED) publications for districts, schools and parents-often free*: <http://www.ed.gov/about/pubs/intro/index.html?src=ln>

General Guidelines for the Use of Title I, Part A Equipment

<http://www.gadoe.org/School-Improvement/Federal-Programs/Pages/Resources.aspx>

**APPENDIX K: TITLE I, PART D —PREVENTION AND
INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO
ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT-RISK**

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TITLE I, PART D —PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH WHO ARE NEGLECTED, DELINQUENT, OR AT-RISK

The criteria for Eligibility, Use of Funds and Evaluation of Title I, Part D, Subparts 1 and 2 can be found at the following Web sites:

- Subpart 1- State Agency Programs
<http://www.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg10.html#sec1411>
- Subpart 2 – Local Educational Agency Programs
<http://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg11.html>
- Non-Regulatory Guidance
http://www.neglected-delinquent.org/nd/docs/nonregulatoryguidance_FINAL.pdf

APPENDIX L: APPROVED STATE BOARD RULES

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APPROVED STATE BOARD RULES

Please visit the Georgia Department of Education's (GaDOE) Web site for the following Approved State Board Rules:

http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/pea_board.aspx?PageReq=PEABoardRules

- Code: IAB(1) 160-7-1-.01 Single Statewide Accountability System
- Code: IAB(2) 160-7-1-.02 Accountability System Definitions
- Code: IAB(3) 160-7-1-.03 Accountability Profile
- Code: IAB(4) 160-7-1-.04 Accountability System Awards and Consequences
- Code: IAB(5) 160-5-1-.33 School District Contracts for Flexibility, and Accountability to Improve Student Achievement
- Code: IFBH 160-4-5-.03 Supplemental Educational Services (SES) in Title I Schools
- Code: IEB 160-4-9-.04 Charter Schools
- Code: IDDF (12) 160-4-7-.12 Dispute Resolution
- Code: II 160-3-1-.07 Testing Programs – Student Assessment

APPENDIX M: TITLE PROGRAMS MONITORING

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OTHER DOCUMENTATION LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (LEAs) MAY NEED FOR FUTURE AUDITING/MONITORING/REPORTING	225

Local Educational Agency (LEA) Self-Assessment Checklist

This checklist can be found on GaDOE's Web site: http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title.aspx

TITLE PROGRAMS CROSS-FUNCTIONAL MONITORING

This monitoring document can be found on GaDOE's Web site: http://www.GaDOE.org/tss_title.aspx

OTHER DOCUMENTATION LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES (LEAs) MAY NEED FOR FUTURE AUDITING/MONITORING/REPORTING

1. Approved Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP)
 - a. NCLB Descriptors, including Flexible Learning Program plan
 - b. Implementation Plan
2. Consolidated Application audit trail showing CLIP approval
3. Approved Race to the Top (RT3) Scope of Work (SOW)
4. Copy of the original Title I, Part A Consolidated Application (program pages, budget detail pages, budget summary pages, coordination page, and attachments)
5. Copy of all Title I, Part A amendments (program pages, budget detail pages, and budget summary pages)
6. Consolidated Application assurances
7. List of Title I schools designated Priority, Focus, Alert, and Reward
8. Corrective Action plan for implementing Flexible Learning Program for Priority and Focus Schools
9. School improvement assurances
10. School Improvement Grant 1003(a) approved budget
11. Schoolwide intent letter
12. Schoolwide approval letter
13. Copy of most recent Cross-Functional Monitoring report
14. Copy of audit letter of resolution
15. October Full-time Equivalent (FTE) reports (previous year and current year)
16. Copy of School Nutrition report - FRL001 (previous year and current year)
17. Copy of allocation letter from Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE)
18. Copy of Grants Accounting Carryover letter
19. Copy of waiver request and waiver approval letter
20. Copy of completion report for previous fiscal year
21. Copy of Consolidated Application for previous year
22. Copy of U.S. Department of Education (US ED) non-regulatory guidance
 - a. Title I services to eligible private school children
 - b. Equitable service to eligible private school children
23. Private school equitable services worksheet
24. Private school per pupil amount worksheet
25. Districtwide parent activity assurance
26. Copy of HiQ Request for Lesser Amount worksheet
27. Copy of LEA State earnings allotment sheet

28. Copy of comparability report
29. Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) comparability guidance
30. Copy of GaDOE Form DE0147
31. Copy of sub-recipient data reported to GaDOE for RT3
32. Copy of local educational agency (LEA) survey for homeless children and youth
33. Copy of annual survey of institutions for neglected children (previous and current year)
34. Copy of Title I, Part D, Subpart 2 application
35. Consolidated Application assurances (Title II, Part A)
36. Copy of non-regulatory guidance (Title VI, Part B)
37. Copy of the original Title VI, Part B Consolidated Application (program information pages, budget detail pages, and budget summary pages)
38. Copy of all Title VI, Part B amendments (program pages, budget detail pages, and budget summary pages)
39. Title VI, Part B assurances from the Consolidated Application
40. Copy of LEA signed Title III assurances
41. Reward Districts - signed assurance and approved budget
42. Copy of approved Title I, Part C - Migrant Education Program budget
43. Copy of Race to the Top Memorandum of Agreement with GaDOE
44. Copy of state complaint policy and procedures

APPENDIX N: WAIVER REQUEST FORMS

WEB SITE FORM

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) WAIVER REQUEST FORM.....	228
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Georgia Department of Education
Federal Programs Division – Title Programs Unit

Print Name of LEA _____ Date _____

Print Superintendent Name _____

Superintendent Signature _____

Amount of FY ____ (waiver year) Allocation _____ (*Section “A” on Memo from Grants Accounting regarding previous year’s carryover*)

Amount of FY ____ (waiver year) Funds Expended _____ (*Section “C” on Memo from Grants Accounting regarding previous year’s carryover*)

Amount of funds considered to be over the 15 percent limitation and requested to be waived
_____ (*Section “F” on Memo from Grants Accounting regarding previous year’s carryover*)

- I. Rationale for requesting waiver: (Describe the specific conditions that existed during the fiscal year that prohibited the LEA from meeting the expenditure requirements.)
- II. Strategies implemented to ensure future compliance: (Describe the specific steps the LEA has taken to ensure full compliance of future allocations.)
- III. Budget Narrative:

SAMPLE:

Strategy	The total carryover amount to be budgeted	School-based-if applicable (Name the School)	LEA (if applicable)	Timeline for Expenditure
Two academic coaches to assist teachers	\$150,000	Sample Elementary School	N/A	July 1, 2011 to September 30, 2011

- **Districts should mail their waiver requests (Local Educational Agency (LEA) Carryover Waiver Request Form) AND the completion report letter received from Regina Hailey to:**

**Margo DeLaune
Title Programs Director
Georgia Department of Education
1858 Twin Towers East
205 Jesse Hill Jr. Drive, SE
Atlanta, Georgia 30334**

**APPENDIX O: THE TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)
COMPREHENSIVE LEA IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CLIP)**

THE TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)
COMPREHENSIVE LEA IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CLIP) DESCRIPTORS 230

***THE TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
ACT OF 1965 (ESEA) COMPREHENSIVE LEA IMPROVEMENT PLAN (CLIP)
DESCRIPTORS, LEA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN***

For a listing of the ESEA Comprehensive LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) Descriptors, please visit the Consolidated Application Web site for the District.

From the Program Status Page, select the Planning Tab. Click on the ESEA CLIP Descriptors Tab for a listing of the ESEA CLIP Descriptors. Click on the LEA Implementation Plans for LEA goals, annual measurable objectives (AMO), action/strategies, and other components of the “action” plan.

**APPENDIX P: TITLE X, PART C – MCKINNEY-VENTO
HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT – EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS
CHILDREN AND YOUTH**

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GUIDELINES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH 237

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SAMPLE LEA POLICY

LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES TO IMPLEMENT THE MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT

Identification

In collaboration with school personnel and community organizations, the LEA homeless liaison will identify children and youth experiencing homelessness in the LEA, both in and out of school. The liaison will train school personnel on possible indicators of homelessness, sensitivity in identifying families and youth who are experiencing homelessness, and procedures for forwarding information indicating homelessness to the liaison. The liaison will also instruct school registrars and secretaries to inquire about possible homelessness upon the enrollment and withdrawal of every student, and to forward information indicating homelessness to the liaison. Community partners in identification may include: family and youth shelters, soup kitchens, motels, campgrounds, drop-in centers, the Divisions of Family and Children Services and other social service agencies, street outreach teams, faith-based organizations, truancy and attendance officers, local homeless coalitions, and legal services.

The liaison will keep data on the number of children and youth experiencing homelessness in the district, where they are living, their academic achievement (including performance on statewide and district wide assessments), and the reasons for any enrollment delays and/or interruptions in their education or school transfers.

School Selection

Each child or youth experiencing homelessness has the right to:

- Remain at his or her school of origin, or
- Attend any school that housed students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend.

Maintaining a student in his or her school of origin is important for both the student and the LEA. Students who change schools have been found to have lower test scores and overall academic performance than peers who do not change schools. High mobility rates have also been shown to lower test scores for stable students. Keeping students in their schools of origin enhances their academic and social growth, while permitting our schools to benefit from the increased test scores and achievement shown to result from student continuity.

Children and youth experiencing homelessness shall remain at their schools of origin to the extent feasible, unless that is against the parent's or youth's wishes or not in the best interest of the child. Students may remain at their schools of origin the entire time they are experiencing homelessness, and until the end of any academic year in which they become permanently housed. The same applies if a child or youth loses his or her housing between academic years.

Feasibility shall be a child-centered determination, based on the needs and interests of the particular student and the parent's or youth's wishes. Potential feasibility considerations include:

- Safety of the student.
- Continuity of instruction.
- Likely area of family's or youth's future housing.
- Time remaining in the academic year.
- Anticipated length of stay in temporary living situation.
- School placement of siblings.
- Whether the student has special needs that would render the commute harmful.

Services that are required to be provided, including transportation to and from the school of origin (see below) and services under Federal and other programs, shall not be considered in determining feasibility.

Enrollment

Consistent, uninterrupted education is vital for academic achievement. Due to the realities of homelessness and mobility, students experiencing homelessness may not have school enrollment documents readily available. Nonetheless, the school selected for enrollment must immediately enroll any child or youth experiencing homelessness. Enrollment may not be denied or delayed due to the lack of any document normally required for enrollment, including:

- Proof of residency.
- Transcripts/school records (The enrolling school must contact the student's previous school to obtain school records. Initial placement of students whose records are not immediately available can be made based on the student's age and information gathered from the student, parent and previous schools or teachers.)
- Immunizations or immunization/health/medical/physical records (If necessary, the school must refer students to the liaison to assist with obtaining immunizations and/or immunization and other medical records. Health records may often be obtained from previous schools or state registries, and school-based or community-based clinics can initiate immunizations when needed.)
- Proof of guardianship.
- Birth certificate.
- Any other document requirements.
- Unpaid school fees.
- Lack of uniforms or clothing that conforms to dress codes.
- Any factor related to the student's living situation.

Unaccompanied youth must also be immediately enrolled in school. They may either enroll themselves or be enrolled by a parent, non-parent caretaker, older sibling or the LEA homeless liaison.

Transportation

Without appropriate transportation, a student may not be able to continue attending his or her school of origin. To avoid such forced school transfers, at a parent's request, transportation shall be provided to and from the school of origin for a child or youth experiencing homelessness. Transportation shall be provided for the entire time the child or youth has a right to attend that school, as defined above, including during pending disputes. The length of the commute will only be

considered in determining the feasibility of placement in the school of origin based on potential harm to the student, as discussed above. Parents and unaccompanied youth must be informed of this right to transportation before they select a school for attendance.

Schools and the homeless liaison shall use the district transportation form to process transportation requests. Requests shall be processed and transportation arranged without delay. If the student experiencing homelessness is living and attending school in the LEA, the homeless liaison shall arrange transportation. If the student experiencing homelessness is living in the LEA but attending school in another LEA or attending school in the LEA but living in another, the LEA will follow the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act statute to determine who must arrange transportation. It is the LEAs policy that inter-district disputes shall not result in a student experiencing homelessness missing school. If such a dispute arises, the LEA will arrange transportation and immediately implement the procedures for the dispute resolution.

In addition to receiving transportation to and from the school of origin upon request, children and youth experiencing homelessness shall also be provided with other transportation services comparable to those offered to housed students.

Services

Children and youth experiencing homelessness shall be provided services comparable to services offered to other students in the school selected, including:

- Transportation
- Title I, Part A
- Special education and related services and programs for English learners.
- Vocational and technical education programs.
- Gifted and talented programs.
- School nutrition programs.
- Before-school and after-school programs.

The LEA recognizes that children and youth experiencing homelessness suffer from disabilities at a disproportionate rate, yet frequently are not evaluated or provided appropriate special education and related services. To address this problem, evaluations of children and youth experiencing homelessness suspected of having a disability shall be given priority and coordinated with students' prior and subsequent schools as necessary, to ensure timely completion of a full evaluation. When necessary, the LEA shall expeditiously designate a surrogate parent for unaccompanied youth suspected of having a disability. If a student has an Individualized Education Program (IEP), the enrolling school shall immediately implement it. Any necessary IEP meetings or re-evaluations shall then be conducted expeditiously. If complete records are not available, IEP teams must use good judgment in choosing the best course of action, balancing procedural requirements and the provision of services. In all cases, the goal will be to avoid any disruption in appropriate services.

When applying any LEA policy regarding tardiness or absences, any tardiness or absence related to a child or youth's living situation shall be excused. The LEA will follow state procedures to ensure that youth experiencing homelessness and youth who are out of school are identified and accorded equal access to appropriate education and support services. School personnel shall refer children and youth experiencing homelessness to appropriate health care services, including dental and mental health services. The homeless liaison will assist the school in making such referrals, as necessary.

School personnel must also inform parents of all educational and related opportunities available to their children and provide parents with meaningful opportunities to participate in their children's education.

Disputes

If a dispute arises over any issue covered in this policy, the child or youth experiencing homelessness shall be immediately admitted to the school in which enrollment is sought, pending final resolution of the dispute. The student shall also have the rights of a student experiencing homelessness to all appropriate educational services, transportation, free meals, and Title I services while the dispute is pending.

The school where the dispute arises shall provide the parent or unaccompanied youth with a written explanation of its decision and the right to appeal and shall immediately refer the parent or youth to the homeless liaison. The liaison shall ensure the student is enrolled in the school of his or her choice and receiving other services to which he or she is entitled and shall resolve the dispute as expeditiously as possible. The parent or unaccompanied youth shall be given every opportunity to participate meaningfully in the resolution process. The homeless liaison shall keep records of all disputes in order to determine whether particular issues or schools are repeatedly creating barriers to student enrollment and academic success.

Free meals

Hunger and poor nutrition are obvious barriers to learning. To help ensure that children and youth experiencing homelessness are ready to learn, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has determined that all children and youth experiencing homelessness are automatically eligible for free meals on the first day of enrollment. The USDA guidance is available at http://www.naehcy.org/dl/usda_04_04_02.pdf.

Title I, Part A

Children and youth experiencing homelessness are automatically eligible for Title I, Part A services, regardless of the school they attend. The trauma and instability of homelessness puts students at sufficient risk of academic regression to warrant additional support. The district shall reserve such funds as are necessary to provide services comparable to those provided to Title I, Part A students to children and youth experiencing homelessness attending non-participating schools. LEAs must establish their own methods for setting aside Title I, Part A, funds for homeless students who are not attending Title I schools. Determining an appropriate amount requires coordination between the LEA Title I and homeless education programs. For information on calculating the mandatory set-aside, visit www.serve.org/nche/downloads/calculating_setasides.pdf. Reserved funds will be used to provide educationally related support services, both in school and outside of school, and to remove barriers that prevent regular attendance.

Training

The LEA homeless liaison will conduct training and sensitivity/awareness activities for school personnel, including but not limited to administrators, registrars, teachers, social workers, counselors, bus drivers, custodians, community service providers, and social service personnel. The trainings and activities will be designed to increase staff awareness of homelessness, facilitate immediate enrollment, ensure compliance with McKinney-Vento law, and increase sensitivity to the unique needs of homeless children and youth.

Coordination

Homeless students and their families often need housing assistance, social services, and health care. Linking families with community resources can have a positive impact on the education of children. Title I, Part A, requires targeted assistance programs to coordinate with Federal, state, and local service programs, including programs for housing, nutrition, violence prevention, Head Start, adult education, vocational and technical education, and job training. [20 UCS 63159(c)(1)(H)]

Preschool

Preschool education is a very important element of later academic success. Children experiencing homelessness have experienced many difficulties accessing preschool opportunities. To facilitate preschool enrollment and attendance, the provisions of this policy will apply to preschools. An LEA should ensure that children experiencing homelessness receive priority enrollment in preschool programs operated by the LEA, including exempting children experiencing homelessness from waiting lists.

Children experiencing homelessness with disabilities will be referred for preschool services under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Children experiencing homelessness under age three will be referred for at-risk services under Title VI, Part C of IDEA and screened to determine if referrals for additional Title VI, Part C of IDEA services are appropriate. The LEA homeless liaison will collaborate with Head Start and other preschool programs to ensure that children experiencing homelessness have access to those programs.

References

- The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. §§11431 – 11436
- Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 20 U.S.C.
- §§6311 – 6315
- The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §§1400 *et seq*
- April 6, 2002 Policy of the Child Nutrition District of the U.S. Department of Agriculture
- June 5, 1992 Policy of the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

SAMPLE

GUIDELINES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

LEAs should not expect children and youth to arrive at the schoolhouse door declaring their homelessness. Indeed, given the embarrassment and fear often experienced and the social context of schools, students will sometimes go to great lengths to hide their living situation. Families experiencing homelessness face many challenges. The combination of precarious living conditions, frequent mobility, and poverty creates a myriad of needs that are seldom able to be met by any single entity. Families often have to look to family, friends, and multiple agencies to receive the assistance (sheltering/housing, emergency assistance, food, clothing, health care) they need to begin the path back to being permanently housed.

Coordination with community-based public, private, and faith-based organizations providing services to homeless families and children is a very reliable way to identify children and their needs. However, key school personnel, given the specific nature of their responsibilities, relationships established with students, and/or disclosures made by students, may also be able to provide valuable insight into the identification of children and youth experiencing homelessness in local schools.

The identification process should begin by consulting with key organizations and individuals in the community and in schools. Some important community-based organizations such as homeless shelters, transitional housing programs, extended stay hotels and motels, local emergency assistance agencies, Divisions of Family and Children Services (DFCS), and faith-based organizations can be excellent sources for information on the number, location, and needs of homeless students. Critical school personnel include school social workers, counselors, attendance workers, enrollment clerks, teachers, principals, and bus drivers.

Avoid using the word “homeless” in initial contacts with school personnel, families, or youth. For most people, the word “homeless” conjures up stereotypical images of adults, not children or youth in classrooms. School personnel may be unlikely to recognize students who are homeless initially but often respond affirmatively when asked if they know of students who are staying temporarily with relatives, are staying at campgrounds or in their car, are living at motels, are living with another family temporarily, or have moved several times in a year. Families and students who are homeless may not think of themselves as “homeless” because of the stigma.

By following these important steps, LEAs should be able to begin to understand the causes and frequency of homelessness for families and children:

- Identify local community organizations and school personnel who serve or may have knowledge of homeless families and children.
- Consult with these agencies and individuals regarding homeless children and their educational and related support needs.

SAMPLE

TRACKING INTAKE FORM FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The purpose of this form is to help ensure an appropriate education for each school-aged child listed. Please be assured that the information on this form will be kept completely confidential. Registration for school will not be denied if you refuse to provide the information. Please fill in as much information about each child as possible. Thank you for your assistance with this important project.

Name of School:

Principal:

Student Name	Identification Number	Date of Birth MM/DD/YY	Gender M/F	Ethnicity* (see codes below)	Current Housing** (check one) (see codes below)	Grade Level

***Ethnicity:**

1 – Native American/Alaskan Native

2 – Asian/Pacific Islander

3 – African American

4 – White (not Hispanic Origin)

5 – Hispanic

****Housing:**

S – Shelter, transitional housing, “awaiting foster care”

H/M – Hotel/Motel

R/F – Relative/Friend

Environment Code:

Neglected	1
Delinquent	2
Homeless	3
Homeless unaccompanied Youth	4

TRACKING INTAKE FORM FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Page 1 of 2

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete a separate form for each identified homeless student. Retain at school level. This is a local use courtesy form for use in compiling aggregate homeless student data. Report aggregate homeless student data to the LEA homeless liaison and Student Information System Coordinator.

Note: This form is for local use only and is not to be returned to the Georgia Department of Education.

School Year

GENERAL INFORMATION												
School			Mailing Address Street, City, State, Zip								LEA Code	
HOMELESS STUDENTS												
		Gender		Check if				Race/Ethnicity Check One				
Student	Grade Pre-K thru 12	Female	Male	Disabled	Migrant	Engl. Lang-Learner	Rec'd Title I-Part A Services	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black, Not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	Amer. Indian or Alaskan Native	White, Not of Hispanic Origin
Homeless Status Check the appropriate status for the identified homeless student in your school.		HOMELESS STATUS					Mobility					
<input type="checkbox"/> Living with Family <input type="checkbox"/> Separated from Family <input type="checkbox"/> Foster Care Pending <input type="checkbox"/> Runaway <input type="checkbox"/> Unaccompanied Youth <input type="checkbox"/> Throwaway (Kicked out of home or abandoned. Possibly due to pregnancy, LGBT issues, family conflicts, parental mental health, or AODA issues) <input type="checkbox"/> Released from penal institution <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned <input type="checkbox"/> Other Specify _____		Living Arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> In a shelter, "awaiting foster care" <input type="checkbox"/> Doubled-up <input type="checkbox"/> In a hotel/motel <input type="checkbox"/> Unsheltered (on the street, car, park, campground, abandoned building)					Did this student <input type="checkbox"/> Stay in school of origin within district? <input type="checkbox"/> Attend school of origin across LEA boundaries?					
							District Programs this Student is Enrolled In <i>Check all that apply. Report for Pre-K thru 12 Only</i>					
		Special Education		English Lang. Learner (ELL)		Gifted/Talented		Vocational Education		Student Attending Alternative School		
										<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
		Name and Address of School in which Student is Currently Enrolled					No. of Other Schools Student Previously Attended _____ In How Many Districts					

TRACKING INTAKE FORM FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

HOMELESS STUDENT TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION					
<p>Was transportation to the school of origin provided to this student?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If Yes, Was School of Origin: <input type="checkbox"/> Within District <input type="checkbox"/> Outside District</p> <p>School of Origin means the school that the child or youth attended when permanently housed or the school in which the child or youth was last enrolled.</p>			<p>Transportation Mode</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Additional/Extended Bus Route <input type="checkbox"/> Public Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Taxi</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Contracted Transp. Services <input type="checkbox"/> Spec. Ed. Bus/Van <input type="checkbox"/> City/County Service</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Privately-Owned Non-Family Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> Reimbursing Family for Mileage</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Specify</i> _____</p>		
BARRIERS FOR HOMELESS STUDENT PROGRAM					
Indicate specific barriers this homeless student experienced at point of identification.					
Eligibility Questioned	School of Origin Selection	Transportation	School Records	Immunization/Medical Records	Other <i>Specify</i>

Indicate any other barriers you encountered when attempting to provide services to this homeless student.

Indicate if there were any unmet needs of this homeless student in your school.

Number of staff development and awareness in-service programs offered to school staff on the topic of homelessness:

SAMPLE

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

Georgia Department of Education
(Updated August 3, 2003)
McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act
(42 US §11432(g)(1)(C))
Dispute Resolution Guidelines and Procedures

1. Disputes should be resolved at the LEA level rather than the school level.
2. The dispute resolution process should be as informal and accessible as possible, allowing for impartial and complete review.
3. Parents, guardians and unaccompanied youth should be able to initiate the resolution process directly at the school in which enrollment is sought in accordance with PL 107-110, §722(g)(3)(A-B), as well as at the (LEA) homeless liaison's office. Parents, guardians and unaccompanied youth should be provided written notification of the dispute and of their right to appeal the decision of the LEA.
4. Parents, guardians and unaccompanied youth should be informed that they can provide written or oral documentation to support their position, and that they can seek the assistance of advocates or attorneys.
5. Written notice should be complete, as brief as possible, simply stated and provided in a language the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth can understand.
6. Students are to be enrolled immediately in the school of origin or in any public school that non-homeless students who live in the attendance area in which the child or youth is actually living are eligible to attend and are to be provided with all services for which they are eligible while the dispute is being resolved.

PROCEDURES:

- If a dispute arises over school selection or enrollment, the child or youth must be immediately enrolled in the school in which he or she is seeking enrollment, pending resolution of the dispute (PL 107-110, Section 722(g)(3)(E)). Enrollment is defined as "attending classes and participating fully in school activities." It is critical that students not be kept out of school.
- The school must refer the student, parent, or guardian to the LEA's homeless liaison to carry out the dispute resolution process as expeditiously as possible. The homeless liaison must ensure that the dispute resolution process is also followed for unaccompanied youth.
- The LEA must provide the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth with a written explanation of the school's decision regarding school selection or enrollment, and the parent or guardian's right to appeal that decision

[PL 107-110, §722(g)(3)(E)(ii)]. The written explanation shall be complete, as brief as possible, simply stated, and provided in a language that the parent, guardian, or unaccompanied youth can understand.

- Each local school board must have a local rule for concerned parties to resolve any disputes in regards to providing public education to a homeless child. The local rule must provide for not less than two levels of appeal at the district level. If the dispute remains unresolved at the district level or is appealed, then the parent may request a review of the dispute by the Deputy Superintendent of Education Support and Improvement (“Deputy Superintendent”) at the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE). The Deputy Superintendent will review all materials and address the issues in the dispute within 10 days from the receipt of a written request for resolution. If the issue is not resolved after the Deputy Superintendent submits his or her written review, the Deputy Superintendent may assign members of GaDOE to make an on-site visit to further clarify or resolve the issue. All disputes must be resolved within 60 days of initial presentment to the GaDOE, unless a written extension is granted.
- If the dispute remains unresolved or is appealed after the Deputy Superintendent has issued his or her decision, the State Board of Education (SBOE) will review, hear, and rule on grievances from parents, students or local boards of education. The student, parent, guardian or local board must submit the request in writing within 30 days of the decision of the Deputy Superintendent to the Office of Legal Services at the GaDOE at the following address:

Office of Legal Services
2052 Twin Towers East
Atlanta, GA 30334
Tel. (404) 656-4689
FAX (404) 657-8376

The request for review must set forth the district level decision, the decision of the Deputy Superintendent, and a concise statement of the reasons why the decision is being appealed. The SBOE, through the Office of Legal Services, will give each party a minimum of 10 days notice of the hearing by certified mail or personal delivery. Each party may appear at the hearing in person or by counsel, present evidence, cross-examine witnesses, and present in writing or orally summary statements of position. The SBOE may request further information from the parties and GaDOE staff. The hearing may be held by the SBOE or by a hearing officer appointed by it. The SBOE will notify the parties of its decision within 20 days of the hearing.

SAMPLE

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF MCKINNEY-VENTO HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT GRANT FUNDS

LEAs must use McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds to assist homeless children and youth in enrolling, attending, and succeeding in school. In particular, the funds may support the following authorized activities:

- Tutoring, supplemental instruction linked to challenging state content and achievement standards.
- Expedited evaluations of strengths and needs. (e.g., GATE, Individuals with Disabilities Education (IDEA), Title I, School Nutrition etc.)
- Professional development for educators to promote understanding, sensitivity, and the educational rights of students.
- Referral services for medical, dental, mental health services.
- Assistance to defray the excess costs of transportation.
- Early childhood education programs not otherwise provided through Federal, state, or local funding.
- Services and assistance to attract, engage, and retain students in schools.
- Before, after-school, and summer programs.
- Payment of fees and other costs related to records.
- Education and training for parents about rights and resources.
- Development of coordination between schools and agencies.
- Pupil services, including violence prevention counseling, and referral for services.
- Activities that address needs that may arise from domestic violence.
- Supplies and adaptation of space for non-school services.
- Provision of school supplies, including those distributed at temporary housing and other appropriate locations.
- Provision of other extraordinary or emergency assistance needed to enable school attendance.

APPENDIX Q: SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS (SWP) TOOLS AND RESOURCES

SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS (SWP) TOOLS AND RESOURCES 245

SCHOOLWIDE PROGRAMS (SWP) TOOLS AND RESOURCES

Local Educational Agency (LEA) Form for Initial Implementation of Schoolwide Programs

For additional information, please refer to the Georgia Department of Education's Web site
http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/tss_title_lea.aspx?folderID=103&m=links&ft=Resources

Under the Resource heading, select A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools

Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) Title Programs Schoolwide Planning Timeline

For additional information, please refer to the Georgia Department of Education's Web site
http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/tss_title_lea.aspx?folderID=103&m=links&ft=Resources

Under the Resource heading, select A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools

Schoolwide Program Checklist for Use by Local Educational Agency (LEA) Coordinator and Title I Education Program Specialist

For additional information, please refer to the Georgia Department of Education's Web site
http://public.doe.k12.ga.us/tss_title_lea.aspx?folderID=103&m=links&ft=Resources

Under the Resource heading, select A Resource Guide to Consolidating Funds in Georgia's Title I Schoolwide Schools

Schoolwide/School Improvement Planning Template

School Name:	
School Mailing Address:	
LEA Name:	
LEA Title One Director/Coordinator Name:	
LEA Title One Director/Coordinator Signature:	Date:
LEA Title One Director/Coordinator Mailing Address:	
Email Address:	
Telephone:	
Fax:	

SWP Template Instructions

Notes:

- All components of a Title I Schoolwide Program Plan and a School Improvement Plan must be addressed. When using SWP and SIP checklists all components/elements marked as “Not Met” need additional development.
- Please add your planning committee members on the next page.
- The asterisk (*) denotes required components as set forth in Section 1114 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).
- Please submit your School Improvement Plan as an addendum after the header page in this document.

Title I Schoolwide/School Improvement Plan

Planning Committee Members:

NAME	POSITION/ROLE

SWP Components

***1. A comprehensive needs assessment of the entire school that addresses all academic areas and other factors that may affect achievement.**

Response:

- A. We have developed our schoolwide plan with the participation of individuals who will carry out the comprehensive schoolwide/school improvement program plan. Those persons involved were . . . The ways they were involved were . . .
- B. We have used the following instruments, procedures, or processes to obtain this information . . . (Be sure to use brainstorming as a strategy for Needs Assessment.)
- C. We have taken into account the needs of migrant children by (or if you have no migratory students . . . these are the procedures we would follow should those students be in attendance . . .) . . .
- D. We have reflected current achievement data that will help the school understand the subjects and skills in which teaching and learning need to be improved. For example . . .
- E. We have based our plan on information about all students in the school and identified students and groups of students who are not yet achieving to the State Academic content standards [the Common Core Georgia Performance Standards (CCGPS)] and the State student academic achievement standards including
 - Economically disadvantaged students . . .
 - Students from Major racial and ethnic groups . . .
 - Students with disabilities . . .
 - Students with limited English proficiency . . .
- F. The data has helped us reach conclusions regarding achievement or other related data.
 - The major strengths we found in our program were . . . (Be specific. Example: Not just Reading – Indicate Fluency, Comprehension, etc.)
 - The major needs we discovered were . . .
 - The needs we will address are . . .
 - The specific academic needs of those students that are to be addressed in the schoolwide program plan will be . . .
 - The ROOTCAUSE/s that we discovered for each of the needs were . . . (How did you get in this situation? What are some causes?)
- G. The measurable goals/benchmarks we have established to address the needs were . . .

***2. Schoolwide reform strategies that are scientifically researched based, directly tied to the comprehensive needs assessment and academic standards.**

Response:

2(a). Schoolwide reform strategies that provide opportunities for all children in the school to meet or exceed Georgia's proficient and advanced levels of student performance.

- A. *Response:* The ways in which we will address the needs of all children in the school particularly the needs of students furthest away from demonstrating proficiency related to the

2(a). Schoolwide reform strategies that provide opportunities for all children in the school to meet or exceed Georgia's proficient and advanced levels of student performance.
State's academic content and student academic achievement standard are . . . (Strategies to be used.)

2(b). Are based upon effective means of raising student achievement.
B. <i>Response:</i> Following (or in our appendices) are examples of the SCIENTIFICALLY BASED RESEARCH supporting our effective methods and instructional practices or strategies. . (Cite Research to support selected strategies.)

2(c). Use effective instructional methods that increase the quality and amount of learning time.
C. <i>Response:</i> We will <u>increase</u> the amount and <u>quality</u> of learning time by . . . (Before/After school, summer school, Saturday school, block scheduling)

2(d). Address the needs of all children, particularly targeted populations, and address how the school will determine if such needs have been met and are consistent with improvement plans approved under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA).
<i>Response:</i>

2(e). Must include documentation to support that any educational field trip used as an instructional strategy is aligned to the comprehensive needs assessment found in the schoolwide plan and must be connected to the support of assisting students to achieve proficiency or advanced status in relation to the State Academic content standards. Documentation must be provided during the budget approval process. Required based on FY12 US ED monitoring.
<i>Response:</i>

*3. Instruction by highly qualified professional staff.
<i>Response:</i>

*3(a). Strategies to attract highly qualified teachers to high-needs schools.
A. <i>Response:</i> We will provide instruction by highly qualified teachers who meet the standards established by the state of Georgia. (Use HiQ Report and school staff roster. Indicate how certification deficiencies are being addressed.)

*4. Professional development for staff to enable all children in the school
<i>Response:</i>
A. We have included teachers, principals, paraprofessionals and, if appropriate, pupil services personnel, parents, and other staff in our staff development that addresses the <u>root causes of our identified needs</u> . For example . . . (Be specific)
B. We have aligned professional development with the State's academic content and student academic achievement standards . . .
C. We have devoted sufficient resources to carry out effectively the <u>professional development activities that address the root causes</u> of academic problems. For example . . . (money, time, resources, instructional coaches)

*4. Professional development for staff to enable all children in the school
D. We have included teachers in professional development activities regarding the use of academic assessments . . to enable them to provide information on, and to improve, the achievement of individual students and the overall instructional program in the following ways . . .

*5. Strategies to increase parental involvement.
<i>Response:</i>
A. We have involved parents in the planning, review, and improvement of the comprehensive schoolwide program plan by . . .
B. We have developed a parental involvement policy included in our appendices that
➤ includes strategies to increase parental involvement (such as family literacy services)
➤ describes how the school will provide individual student academic assessment results, including a interpretation of those results
➤ makes the comprehensive schoolwide program plan available to the LEA, parents, and the public (internet, newspaper, newsletters)
➤ compacts required – include with policy
➤ Parental Involvement checklist included

*6. Plans for assisting preschool children in the transition from early childhood programs to local elementary school programs.
<i>Response:</i>
A. Following are our plans for assisting preschool children in the transition from early childhood programs. Also included are transition plans for students entering middle school or high school and entering form private schools plus students entering our school throughout the school year . .

*7. Measures to include teachers in the decisions regarding the use of assessment to provide information on, and to improve, the performance of individual students and the overall instructional program.
<i>Response:</i>
A. The ways that we include teachers in decisions regarding use of academic assessment are . . .

*8. Coordination and integration of Federal, State, and local services and programs.
<i>Response:</i>
A. This component requires a description of how the school will implement the programs listed above, a description of how Title I resources and other resources will be coordinated to support student achievement goals in the school improvement plan, and a listing of all state and Federal programs consolidated in the schoolwide plan.

8(a). List of State and local educational agency programs and other Federal programs that will be included.
<i>Response:</i>

8(b). Description of how resources from Title I and other sources will be used.
<i>Response:</i>

8(c). Plan developed in coordination with other programs, including those under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act, and National and Community Service Act of 1990.

Response:

*9. Activities to ensure that students who experience difficulty mastering standards shall be provided with effective, timely assistance, which shall include:

Response:

- A. We are providing activities to ensure that students who experience difficulty mastering proficient or advanced levels of academic achievement standards shall be provided with effective, timely additional assistance. Those activities are . . . (Especially for those students who are struggling.)

9(a). Measures to ensure that student weaknesses are identified on a timely basis.

Response:

9(b). Periodic training for teachers in the identification of weaknesses and appropriate assistance for identified weaknesses.

Response:

9c). Teacher-parent conferences that detail what the school will do to help the student, what the parents can do to help the student, and additional assistance available to the student at the school or in the community.

Response:

10. Description of how individual student assessment results and interpretation will be provided to parents.

Response:

11. Provisions for the collection and disaggregation of data on the achievement and assessment results of students.

Response:

12. Provisions to ensure that disaggregated assessment results for each category are valid and reliable.

Response:

13. Provisions for public reporting of disaggregated data.

Response:

14. Plan developed during a one-year period, unless LEA, after considering the recommendation of its technical assistance providers, determines that less time is needed to develop and implement the schoolwide program.

Response:

15. Plan developed with the involvement of the community to be served and individuals who will carry out the plan including teachers, principals, other school staff, and pupil service personnel, parents and students (if secondary).

<i>Response:</i>

16. Plan available to the LEA, parents, and the public.

<i>Response:</i>

17. Plan translated to the extent feasible, into any language that a significant percentage of the parents of participating students in the school speak as their primary language.

<i>Response:</i>

18. Plan is subject to the school improvement provisions of Section 1116.

<i>Response:</i>

APPENDIX R: TARGETED ASSISTANCE PLAN

WEB SITE FORM

TARGETED ASSISTANCE PLAN 255

**TARGETED ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST FOR USE
BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) COORDINATOR
AND GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TITLE I EDUCATION PROGRAM SPECIALISTS**

SCHOOL: _____

LEA: _____

MET	NOT MET	
		<p>1. Description of instructional strategies and programs which coordinate with and support the regular program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Grades and subject areas to be served b. Instructional strategies to be used c. Scheduling models to be used d. Supplemental instructional activities e. Any educational field trip used as an instructional strategy must include documentation to support that the trip is aligned to the comprehensive needs assessment found in the targeted assistance plan and must be connected to the support of assisting students to achieve proficiency or advanced status in relation to the State Academic content standards. Documentation must be provided during the budget approval process. Required based on FY12 US ED monitoring. f. Flexible Learning Program plan that addresses Priority, Focus and/or Alert Schools.
		<p>2. Description of the method by which children with the greatest need are selected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre K–2 multiple selection criteria b. 3-12 multiple selection criteria c. Copy of Multiple, educationally related, objective criteria worksheet for each subject and grade level of students being served, including Priority, Focus and/or Alert schools, if applicable.
		<p>3. Description of provisions made to serve all eligible children, including economically disadvantaged, disabled, migrant, LEP, and homeless children, as well as, those who have participated in Head Start or Even Start or who received services from a neglected or delinquent institution during the previous two years.</p>

**TARGETED ASSISTANCE CHECKLIST FOR USE
BY LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY (LEA) COORDINATOR
AND GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
TITLE I EDUCATION PROGRAM SPECIALISTS**

MET	NOT MET	
		4. Description of provisions for instruction by highly qualified staff and a description of strategies used to provide professional development opportunities to teachers and other individuals as appropriate.
		5. Strategies planned to increase the level of parental involvement based on the LEA parental involvement policy. The school level parental involvement policy and parent compact should be attached to the targeted assistance plan.
		6. Procedures to be used for coordination of Title I resources with other resources to enable children served to meet the State content standards and State student performance standards.
		7. Process for reviewing the progress made by participating children, on an ongoing basis and the process for evaluating and revising the program as needed to provide additional assistance to enable these children to meet the State content standards and State student performance standards.
		8. Procedures for annual assessment of students for meeting state and local expectations.

Comments:

Principal's Signature

Date

Title I Coordinator's Signature

Date

**APPENDIX S: THE TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)-RESOURCE –
COMPLAINT PROCEDURE**

THE TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA)
RESOURCE – COMPLAINT PROCEDURE 258

THE TITLE I, PART A OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 (ESEA) RESOURCE – COMPLAINT PROCEDURES

Georgia Department of Education Complaint Procedures under the No Child Left Behind Act

Section 9304 – General Applicability of State Educational Agency Assurances
Section 9503 – Complaint Process for Participation of Private School Children

A. Grounds for a Complaint

Any individual, organization or agency (complainant) may file a complaint with the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE) if that individual, organization or agency believes and alleges that a local educational agency (LEA), the state educational agency (SEA), or an agency or consortium of agencies is violating a Federal statute or regulation that applies to a program under the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). The complaint must allege a violation that occurred not more than one year prior to the date that the complaint is received, unless a longer period is reasonable because the violation is considered systemic or ongoing.

B. Federal Programs for Which Complaints Can Be Filed

1. Title I, Part A: Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies.
2. Title I, Part B, Subpart 3: Even Start Family Literacy.
3. Title I, Part C: Education of Migrant Children.
4. Title I, Part D: Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk.
5. Title II, Part A: Teacher and Principal Training and Recruiting Fund.
6. Title II, Part D: Enhancing Education Through Technology.
7. Title III, Part A: English Language Acquisition, Language Enhancement, and Academic Achievement.

ESEA Resource – Complaint Procedures (*continued*)

8. Title IV, Part B: 21st Century Community Learning Centers.
9. Title VI, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 6111: State Assessment Program.
10. Title VI, Part A, Subpart 1, Section 6112: Enhanced Assessment Instruments Competitive Grant Program.
11. Title VI, Part B, Subpart 2: Rural and Low-Income Schools.
12. Title IX, Part E, Subpart 1, Section 9503: Complaint Process for Participation of Private School Children.
13. Title X, Part C – McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

C. Complaints Originating at the Local Level

As part of its Assurances within ESEA program grant applications and pursuant to Section 9306 within the Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA), an LEA accepting Federal funds also agrees to adopt local written procedures for the receipt and resolution of complaints alleging violations of law in the administration of covered programs.

Therefore, for complaints originating at the local level, a complaint should not be filed with the GaDOE until every effort has been made to resolve the issue through local written complaint procedures. If the complainant has tried to file a complaint at the local level to no avail, the complainant must provide the GaDOE with written proof of their attempt to resolve the issue at the local level.

D. Filing a Complaint

A complaint must be made in writing or submitted via online web complaint form (http://www.gadoe.org/tss_title.aspx) and signed by the complainant. The complaint must include the following:

1. A statement that the LEA, SEA, agency or consortium of agencies has violated a requirement of a Federal statute or regulation that applies to an applicable program.
2. The date on which the violation occurred.

ESEA Resource – Complaint Procedures (*continued*)

3. The facts on which the statement is based and the specific requirement allegedly violated (include citation to the Federal statute or regulation).
4. A list of the names and telephone numbers of individuals who can provide additional information.
5. Whether a complaint has been filed with any other government agency, and if so, which agency.
6. Copies of all applicable documents supporting the complainant's position.
7. The address of the complainant.
- 8.

The complaint must be addressed to:

Georgia Department of Education
Office of School Improvement
Federal Programs Division
1858 Twin Towers East
205 Jesse Hill Jr. Drive, S.E.
2052 Twin Tower East
Atlanta, GA 30334

Once the complaint is received by the Federal Programs Division, it will be copied and forwarded to the appropriate Federal Program Manager.

E. Investigation of Complaint

Within ten days of receipt of the complaint, the Associate Superintendent or his or her designee will issue a Letter of Acknowledgement to the complainant that contains the following information:

1. The date the GaDOE received the complaint.
2. How the complainant may provide additional information.
3. A statement of the ways in which the GaDOE may investigate or address the complaint.
4. Any other pertinent information.

ESEA Resource – Complaint Procedures (*continued*)

If the complaint involves an LEA, the GaDOE will also send a copy of the Letter of Acknowledgement to the local superintendent, along with a copy of the complaint. The GaDOE will contact the LEA to clarify the issues and review the complaint process. If the complaint cannot be resolved through this contact, the GaDOE will invite the LEA to submit a written response to the GaDOE, and to provide a copy of the response to the complainant.

Appropriate GaDOE staff will review the information and determine whether:

1. Additional information is needed.
2. An on-site investigation must be conducted.
3. Other measures must be taken to resolve the issues raised in the complaint.
4. A Letter of Findings can be issued.

If additional information or an investigation is necessary, the GaDOE will have 60 days from receipt of the information or completion of the investigation to issue a Letter of Findings.

If the Letter of Findings indicates that a violation has been found, corrective action will be required and timelines for completion will be included.

Either the 30 day or the 60 day timelines outlined above may be extended, if exceptional circumstances exist.

The Letter of Findings will be sent directly to the complainant, as well as the other parties involved.

F. Right of Appeal

If an individual, organization or agency is aggrieved by the final decision of the GaDOE, that individual, organization or agency has the right to request review of the decision by the U.S. Secretary of Education. The review is at the Secretary's discretion.

For complaints filed pursuant to Title IX, Part E, Subpart 1, Section 9503 (20 U.S.C. §7883, complaint process for participation of private school children), a complainant may appeal the GaDOE's decision to the U.S. Secretary of Education no later than 30 days from the date on which the complainant receives the Letter of Findings. The appeal must be accompanied by a copy of the GaDOE's decision and include a complete statement of the reasons supporting the appeal.