

ESEA: Title II, Part A 2018-2019 Annual Report

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants



March 30, 2020



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Title II, Part A Program Staff

Georgia Department of Education

Caitlin McMunn Dooley, **Deputy Superintendent, Office of Teaching and Learning**
Cynthia Saxon, **Associate Superintendent, Teacher and Leader Support and Development**
Carly Ambler, **Program Manager, Title II, Part A Grant Administration****
Shauntice Wheeler, **Program Manager, Title II, Part A State Activities****

Title II, Part A Education Program Specialists for Grant Administration – Field-Based (TLSD Division July 2018-June 2019 – moved to Federal Programs Division July 2019)

Karen Cliett (through September 2018)**

Pam Daniels (through May 2019)*

Joy Gentry

Dana Golowich (through October 2018)*

Chris Leonard

Terri Still (through June 2019) (Interim Program Manager, Title II, Part A Grant Administration July - September 2019)**

Title II, Part A Funded (State Activities) – Office-Based

Katherine Gerbis, Education Program Specialist (Split-Funded)**

Stefany Howard, Education Program Specialist (Split-Funded)**

Stephanie Sanders, ELA Program Manager (Split-Funded)

Lya Snell, Math Program Manager (Split-Funded)**

**Left agency for other opportunities mid-year*

***Promoted/Hired/Position Change mid-year*

Grant Implementation Overview

In Georgia, the Georgia Department of Education sets policy, develops guidance and provides training and technical assistance for Georgia LEAs. Five program staff provide technical assistance by assigned region, currently organized mostly by Regional Educational Service Agency (RESA) region. Training is coordinated at a state level and delivered at (a) an annual federal programs conference, (b) coordinated federal program regional sessions, and (c) collaborative Title II, Part A only regional sessions. The GaDOE publishes an annual LEA Handbook and maintains a public website. In Georgia, administrative funds are consolidated allowing Title II, Part A Staff to continue to support teacher credentials as required under Title I, Part A in the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). In Georgia, these requirements are referred to as Professional Qualifications (PQ) and In-Field Reporting.

Title I sub-contracts with the GaPSC to assist in out-of-field reporting through the online In-Field Portal.

The Federal grant (15 month grant cycle) is cyclical in nature, beginning in July and ending September of the following year. In Georgia, LEAs begin by completing an internal Comprehensive Needs Assessment and using it to complete an LEA Equity Action Plan (published on the GaDOE website) and consolidated federal grant application called the Consolidated LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) (ConApp). The application is maintained in the Georgia Longitudinal Data System (LDS) and is supported by regional CLIP Teams. Once approved, LEAs submit a budget based on their formula-based allocation (ConApp). Then LEAs administer the grant, submitting budget adjustments/amendments, as needed. Although LEAs can carryover 100% of allocated funds, it is expected that LEAs, in the best interests of teachers and students, draw down funds regularly through the year and expend all funds as budgeted. LEAs' work is supported by assigned specialists, however, LEAs requiring targeted support may be further assisted by newly formed Continuous Improvement Teams (CIT) comprised of staff across three GaDOE Divisions (Federal Programs, School and District Effectiveness, and Teaching and Learning). A further development in 2018-2019 in support of the FY20 CLIP is the March 2019 roll out of the Equity Data Dashboard in LDS. This takes LEA Data submitted to the state in various reports, compiling them into one interactive platform connected to their annual application. This replaces previous Equity Data Profiles distributed in excel and pdf documents in the MyGaDOE portal.

In 2018-2019 the support of the FY20 CLIP, the Equity Data Dashboard in LDS was rolled out in March 2019.

Every four years, and depending on annual risk assessment results, LEAs are formally monitored for compliance through GaDOE Cross-functional Monitoring (CFM). Specialists are scheduled to monitor outside of their assigned LEAs. This practice encourages objectivity and fosters a stronger alignment of expectations and technical assistance. In addition, LEAs with increased risk may be monitored through Desk Monitoring. Depending on the monitoring results, these LEAs will complete corrective action in order ensure they have internal controls and protocols that ensure compliance with federal law, federal regulations (EDGAR), and federal and state guidance. Any LEA that does not participate in Cross-Functional or Desk Monitoring completes an annual self-monitoring review.

Title II, Part A Specialists provided timely technical assistance to LEAs as necessary to ensure LEA compliance with State and Federal laws and guidance. In addition to technical assistance sessions, Program Specialists provided professional learning opportunities via individual LEA trainings, regional trainings, and state conferences.

In Georgia, LEAs are required to have an external audit each year. Any audits from prior fiscal years that require program review are reported by the Georgia Department of Audits to GaDOE and GaDOE program staff resolve these audits. These are resolved directly with the LEAs.

LEAs conclude the federal fiscal year with a completion report, finalized in the Grants Accounting Online Reporting System (GAORS).

2018-2019 State Education Agency (SEA) Allocation

SEA allocations are determined using a formula outlined in ESSA. The state formula is determined using current funding levels, SEA hold harmless percentages and SEA population and poverty data as provided by the Census Bureau. The Title II, Part A allocation formula outlined in ESSA will continue to change through 2024.

FY19 Allocation Information	
FY19 Total Title II, Part A allocation to GADOE from USED	\$57,737,660
FY19 Title II, Part A set-aside for GADOE	(\$577,376)
FY19 Total Title II, Part A GADOE set-aside for program activities	(\$2,309,507)
FY19 Title II, Part A Allocation for LEAs	\$54,850,777

Georgia Title II, Part A Grant administration Activities for 2018-2019 (\$577,376)

- Joined all Federal Programs Trainings and Annual Conference
 - Annual Federal Programs Budget Training
 - Annual Federal Programs Cross-Functional Monitoring Training
 - Annual Consolidated LEA Improvement Plan (CLIP) Submission Training Webinars
 - Annual Federal Programs Conference & GCEL
 - Consolidation of Funds – Cohort 1-3 Support, Cohort 4 Recruitment
 - Consolidation of Administrative Funds
 - Ombudsman-led Equitable Services Consultation
- Led program-specific trainings/ technical assistance sessions:
 - Fall Training: Budget, New Coordinator, Veteran Coordinator Updates, Monitoring, LEA Monitoring Demonstration
 - Spring Regional Trainings: CLIP, In-Field Webinars
 - Annual Conferences: GASPA, GELI, GSSA, GASBO, RESA, Data Collections, SCSC Charter, Special Education Director’s Webinar, P-20s, Summer Jam
- Completed 1 program audit
- Investigated one formal complaint against a LEA
- Supported through ongoing LEA Technical Assistance

- Updated existing resources, revised existing resources and created new resources.
- Monitored the submission of required plans and reports
- Reviewed and approved CLIPs (including Equity Plans), Budgets and Budget Amendments
- Conducted onsite monitoring visits. Including writing monitoring reports and reviewing and approving corrective action.
- Provided technical assistance and consultation to Georgia LEAs
- Consulted on online software updates – In-Field Portal, Equity Data Dashboard
- Conducted annual risk assessment
- Planned and attended scheduled team meetings and LEA conferences
- Maintained program files

Georgia Title II, Part A State Activities for 2018-2019 (\$2,309,507)

- Advanced Placement AP Grants
 - GaDOE Title II, Part A State Activity funds supported LEAs through initiatives spearheaded by the GaDOE Teaching and Learning Program Manager for College Readiness. The initiative is to fund subgrants that pay for AP teacher training in core areas. This support for AP training is conducted according to GaDOE policy and in compliance with Elementary Secondary Education Act (ESEA) regulations and coordinated across ESEA programs.

Timeframe	AP Grant Board Item Allocation	Teachers Trained
February – August 2019	\$200,000	Projected: 321
February – August 2018	\$199,990	346
February - August 2017	\$180,100	228
February - August 2016	\$199,600	325
February - August 2015	\$199,880	296
February - August 2014	\$296,100	486
February - August 2013	\$301,000	451
February - August 2012	\$289,800	421
February - August 2011	\$399,000	495
February - August 2010	\$343,000	473

- **Professional Development Projects that Support Recruitment, Development, and Retention**
 - Developed and released School Leadership Supports
 - Mentors of Induction Phase Leaders Modules
 - Aspiring principals’ modules (GAEL collaboration)
 - Developed and released Teacher Supports
 - 60 Seconds of Success Video Series
 - Collaborated with C& I staff to develop content and instruction supports

- Collaborated with GaPSC to develop the teacher leadership toolkit and support modules
- Led program-specific trainings/ technical assistance sessions:
 - Winter and Spring Regional Trainings: Equitable Services and PLC Supports
 - Annual Conferences: GASPA, GELI, RESA, GAEL, GACIS, Data Collections
 - Annual Federal Programs Conference & GCEL
- Website and resources update
 - Reorganize professional development website format to highlight resources and showcase the 60 Seconds of Success videos
- Professional Learning Platform in SLDS
 - Released on October 1, 2018 the Professional Learning platform in SLDS gives Georgia educators access to various eLearning experiences that promote professional learning. Each module can be used independently or with a small group in a professional learning community environment. In addition, many module concepts are developed to enhance teacher and leader effectiveness and are aligned with TKES and LKES Performance Standards.

Module Catalog			
Catalog	# of Modules	PL Platform Enrollment	TLE Platform Enrollment (July 1-Sept 30)
Total Number of Modules	68	15,141	N/A
TLSD Division Released	44	2,899	7,633

- **Teaching and Learning Staff**
 - The Teaching and Learning staff supported federal and state initiatives of rolling out college and career readiness standards by split-funding two Teaching and Learning employees who provide free public state-wide training and resources to improve teacher quality and, subsequent, student achievement.
- **Teacher Keys Effectiveness System (TKES) and Leader Keys Effectiveness System (LKES) Support**
 - The Teaching and Learning staff supported two staff who developed and delivered professional learning around the Evaluation System to all LEAs in Georgia. The electronic platform housing the evaluation system transitioned from an external vendor to internal IT support effective July 2018. This change requires updates of all professional learning modules and development of a new professional learning platform.

2018-2019 Local Education Agencies (LEAs)

Total Local Education Agency Grantees	212
Traditional School District	180
State Schools (3)	1
Charter Schools (State Level)	29
Special LEAs <i>Dept. of Corrections, Dept. of Juvenile Justice</i>	2



As of July 2018, there were changes to the status of several charter LEAs:

- OPEN:
 - SLAM Academy of Atlanta
 - International Charter Academy of Georgia

CLOSED:

- Ivy Preparatory Academy Gwinnett
- Graduation Achievement Charter (Formerly Provost)

2018-2019 LEA Allocations

Title II, Part A is a formula allocation. SEA and LEA allocations are calculated using poverty and population census data provided by the United States Census Bureau and United States Department of Education (USDE).

- In 2018-2019 allocations were approved by the State Board of Education (SBOE) and distributed in August 2017.
- In March 2019 adjustments were made due to account for:
 - actual charter enrollment
 - returned funds
 - redistribution of funds from closed charters
- 100% Carryover was distributed following the submission of FY18 completion reports and approval of an original FY19 budget.
- To support LEAs in minimizing the amount of grant funds available for carryover, GaDOE staff send quarterly updates until July prior to the close of the grant and then notify bi-monthly through September 30, providing technical assistance as needed. The most common reasons for carryover in Title II, Part A in Georgia include:
 - Unexpected challenges in implementing professional learning, including inclement weather, cancellations, etc.
 - Difficulty in staffing budgeted positions
 - Changes in budgeted personnel and personnel administering the grant

	LEA Name	FY19 Allocation (Aug. 2018)	FY18 Carryover (Jan. 2019)	FY19 Adjustment (Mar. 2019)
	TOTAL	\$	\$	\$
1	Appling County	\$ 129,704	\$15,849	\$177
2	Atkinson County	\$77,619	\$24,818	\$106
3	Atlanta Public Schools	\$2,482,462	\$1,272,430	\$3,380
4	Bacon County	\$82,204	\$24,568	\$112
5	Baker County	\$23,233	\$100	\$31
6	Baldwin County	\$262,111	\$7,758	\$32
7	Banks County	\$91,860	\$3,075	\$126
8	Barrow County	\$365,815	\$140,506	\$503
9	Bartow County	\$398,691	\$23,409	\$548
10	Ben Hill County	\$153,054	\$0	\$209
11	Berrien County	\$135,850	\$0	\$186
12	Bibb County	\$1,150,071	\$71,611	\$1,566
13	Bleckley County	\$73,392	\$21,898	\$100
14	Brantley County	\$119,499	\$913	\$163
15	Bremen City	\$34,298	\$247	\$47
16	Brooks County	\$116,586	\$66,352	\$159
17	Bryan County	\$146,048	\$13,301	\$203
18	Buford City	\$71,250	\$4,80	\$97
19	Bulloch County	\$353,024	\$90,255	\$483
20	Burke County	\$205,173	\$17,835	\$279
21	Butts County	\$112,599	\$90,058	\$154
22	Calhoun City	\$113,681	\$19,574	\$155
23	Calhoun County	\$39,496	\$8,322	\$53
24	Camden County	\$265,699	\$0	\$364
25	Candler County	\$90,831	\$104	\$123
26	Carroll County	\$452,661	\$136,334	\$622
27	Carrollton City	\$106,155	\$13,356	\$146
28	Cartersville City	\$105,226	\$20,858	\$144
29	Catoosa County	\$286,084	\$6,014	\$393
30	Charlton County	\$74,129	\$26,446	\$101
31	Chatham County	\$1,437,111	\$228	\$1,965
32	Chattahoochee County	\$20,595	\$868	\$28
33	Chattooga County	\$115,051	\$6,014	\$158
34	Cherokee County	\$730,530	\$240,727	\$1,017
35	Chickamauga City	\$20,572	\$2,738	\$28
36	Clarke County	\$576,380	\$244,170	\$786
37	Clay County	\$28,667	\$0	\$39
38	Clayton County	\$2,176,991	\$333,829	\$2,970

	LEA Name	FY19 Allocation (Aug. 2018)	FY18 Carryover (Jan. 2019)	FY19 Adjustment (Mar. 2019)
	TOTAL	\$	\$	\$
39	Clinch County	\$55,049	\$9,493	\$75
40	Cobb County	\$2,395,102	\$229,047	\$3,314
41	Coffee County	\$322,834	\$0	\$440
42	Colquitt County	\$386,803	\$123,432	\$527
43	Columbia County	\$427,578	\$102,902	\$596
44	Commerce City	\$40,288	\$0	\$55
45	Cook County	\$145,099	\$26,437	\$197
46	Coweta County	\$529,907	\$58,551	\$732
47	Crawford County	\$66,515	\$2,445	\$91
48	Crisp County	\$228,930	\$147,693	\$311
49	Dade County	\$63,402	\$25,574	\$87
50	Dalton City	\$196,342	\$1,694	\$269
51	Dawson County	\$80,109	\$43,363	\$110
52	Decatur City	\$59,090	\$4,795	\$81
53	Decatur County	\$243,815	\$34,473	\$331
54	DeKalb County	\$3,781,910	\$1,392,403	\$5,170
55	Dodge County	\$127,204	\$0	\$173
56	Dooly County	\$86,897	\$82,296	\$119
57	Dougherty County	\$819,784	\$93,162	\$1,114
58	Douglas County	\$749,331	\$0	\$1,029
59	Dublin City	\$148,709	\$0	\$202
60	Early County	\$101,072	\$614	\$138
61	Echols County	\$30,082	\$9,860	\$41
62	Effingham County	\$238,945	\$12,647	\$330
63	Elbert County	\$124,406	\$20,434	\$169
64	Emanuel County	\$196,186	\$14,495	\$267
65	Evans County	\$88,956	\$20,632	\$121
66	Fannin County	\$109,269	\$17,322	\$150
67	Fayette County	\$293,590	\$42,380	\$410
68	Floyd County	\$284,071	\$14,846	\$390
69	Forsyth County	\$578,745	\$86,209	\$815
70	Franklin County	\$124,189	\$19,041	\$170
71	Fulton County	\$2,635,599	\$153,207	\$3,628
72	Gainesville City	\$272,488	\$67,475	\$372
73	Gilmer County	\$147,257	\$14,073	\$201
74	Glascocock County	\$16,084	\$1,652	\$22
75	Glynn County	\$500,277	\$76,801	\$683
76	Gordon County	\$215,424	\$36,701	\$295

	LEA Name	FY19 Allocation (Aug. 2018)	FY18 Carryover (Jan. 2019)	FY19 Adjustment (Mar. 2019)
	TOTAL	\$	\$	\$
77	Grady County	\$178,414	\$0	\$243
78	Greene County	\$86,060	\$15,789	\$118
79	Griffin-Spalding County	\$436,416	\$37,100	\$596
80	Gwinnett County	\$4,178,802	\$1,341,085	\$5,762
81	Habersham County	\$194,909	\$77,790	\$267
82	Hall County	\$694,412	\$116,695	\$956
83	Hancock County	\$57,488	\$17,288	\$79
84	Haralson County	\$127,230	\$6,971	\$174
85	Harris County	\$110,944	\$33,026	\$153
86	Hart County	\$129,869	\$16,128	\$178
87	Heard County	\$66,030	\$7,469	\$90
88	Henry County	\$900,394	\$164,051	\$1,244
89	Houston County	\$742,551	\$42,711	\$1,020
90	Irwin County	\$65,618	\$6,071	\$89
91	Jackson County	\$195,064	\$6,311	\$268
92	Jasper County	\$82,140	\$7,928	\$113
93	Jeff Davis County	\$120,590	\$11,139	\$164
94	Jefferson City	\$41,808	\$290	\$58
95	Jefferson County	\$119,668	\$6,357	\$163
96	Jenkins County	\$69,690	\$322	\$94
97	Johnson County	\$53,477	\$0	\$73
98	Jones County	\$129,289	\$29,758	\$178
99	Lamar County	\$93,664	\$12,618	\$128
100	Lanier County	\$77,422	\$2,578	\$106
101	Laurens County	\$230,882	\$51,651	\$314
102	Lee County	\$133,364	\$0	\$184
103	Liberty County	\$327,132	\$49,956	\$447
104	Lincoln County	\$41,579	\$4,805	\$57
105	Long County	\$126,910	\$0	\$173
106	Lowndes County	\$307,395	\$31,097	\$421
107	Lumpkin County	\$118,196	\$1,288	\$162
108	Macon County	\$97,711	\$0	\$133
109	Madison County	\$146,188	\$3,652	\$200
110	Marietta City	\$254,569	\$66,660	\$349
111	Marion County	\$59,895	\$0	\$82
112	McDuffie County	\$168,328	\$16,153	\$229
113	McIntosh County	\$74,482	\$576	\$101
114	Meriwether County	\$135,437	\$83,011	\$184

	LEA Name	FY19 Allocation (Aug. 2018)	FY18 Carryover (Jan. 2019)	FY19 Adjustment (Mar. 2019)
	TOTAL	\$	\$	\$
115	Miller County	\$40,508	\$22,473	\$55
116	Mitchell County	\$147,586	\$305	\$200
117	Monroe County	\$104,769	\$14,090	\$144
118	Montgomery County	\$54,537	\$4,238	\$74
119	Morgan County	\$85,555	\$7,552	\$118
120	Murray County	\$230,774	\$50,673	\$316
121	Muscogee County	\$1,247,473	\$428,400	\$1,701
122	Newton County	\$689,559	\$91,478	\$944
123	Oconee County	\$106,127	\$14,711	\$149
124	Oglethorpe County	\$68,942	\$3,746	\$94
125	Paulding County	\$586,889	\$42,891	\$813
126	Peach County	\$158,774	\$23,726	\$217
127	Pelham City	\$36,244	\$18,732	\$49
128	Pickens County	\$125,747	\$40,589	\$173
129	Pierce County	\$113,712	\$73,939	\$155
130	Pike County	\$71,324	\$11,226	\$98
131	Polk County	\$280,435	\$188,749	\$383
132	Pulaski County	\$61,807	\$32,609	\$84
133	Putnam County	\$121,636	\$0	\$166
134	Quitman County	\$16,579	\$12,743	\$22
135	Rabun County	\$74,555	\$0	\$102
136	Randolph County	\$58,379	\$0	\$79
137	Richmond County	\$1,601,042	\$292,204	\$2,177
138	Rockdale County	\$504,626	\$38,219	\$691
139	Rome City	\$238,379	\$452	\$326
140	Schley County	\$32,743	\$255	\$45
141	Screven County	\$109,805	\$11,483	\$149
142	Seminole County	\$62,136	\$467	\$84
143	Social Circle City	\$25,762	\$1,823	\$35
144	Stephens County	\$150,415	\$68,456	\$205
145	Stewart County	\$30,661	\$7,870	\$42
146	Sumter County	\$264,873	\$114	\$360
147	Talbot County	\$37,501	\$0	\$51
148	Taliaferro County	\$11,983	\$307	\$16
149	Tattnall County	\$179,861	\$46,319	\$244
150	Taylor County	\$52,284	\$0	\$71
151	Telfair County	\$93,148	\$7,629	\$127
152	Terrell County	\$86,106	\$3,529	\$117

	LEA Name	FY19 Allocation (Aug. 2018)	FY18 Carryover (Jan. 2019)	FY19 Adjustment (Mar. 2019)
	TOTAL	\$	\$	\$
153	Thomas County	\$149,796	\$42,151	\$204
154	Thomaston-Upson County	\$167,731	\$32,992	\$228
155	Thomasville City	\$146,612	\$1,439	\$200
156	Tift County	\$304,192	\$13,922	\$414
157	Toombs County	\$147,353	\$44,295	\$201
158	Towns County	\$38,072	\$4,268	\$52
159	Treutlen County	\$54,535	\$32,733	\$74
160	Trion City	\$13,971	\$8,636	\$19
161	Troup County	\$481,252	\$60,269	\$656
162	Turner County	\$76,742	\$19,568	\$104
163	Twiggs County	\$49,790	\$4,256	\$68
164	Union County	\$91,821	\$0	\$126
165	Valdosta City	\$421,118	\$19,110	\$573
166	Vidalia City	\$83,329	\$5,321	\$114
167	Walker County	\$335,135	\$18,721	\$458
168	Walton County	\$405,995	\$39,188	\$558
169	Ware County	\$266,765	\$62,260	\$363
170	Warren County	\$45,357	\$2,133	\$61
171	Washington County	\$141,148	\$0	\$193
172	Wayne County	\$200,788	\$9,426	\$274
173	Webster County	\$15,892	\$0	\$22
174	Wheeler County	\$45,364	\$19,369	\$62
175	White County	\$124,615	\$35,037	\$171
176	Whitfield County	\$379,896	\$224,890	\$521
177	Wilcox County	\$60,994	\$380	\$83
178	Wilkes County	\$66,844	\$8,321	\$91
179	Wilkinson County	\$66,342	\$8,230	\$90
180	Worth County	\$142,596	\$64,076	\$194
	STATE CHARTER SCHOOL LEAS			
1	Atlanta Heights Charter School	\$ 41,089	\$2,158	\$56
2	Brookhaven Innovation Academy	\$ 4,848	\$0	\$7
3	Cherokee Charter Academy	\$ 9,389	\$10,701	\$13
4	Cirrus Charter Academy	\$ 20,459	\$6,874	\$28
5	Coastal Plains Education Charter HS	\$ 13,831	\$10,189	\$18,706
6	Coweta Charter Academy	\$ 9,412	\$78	\$13
7	Dubois Integrity Academy	\$ 31,296	\$0	\$42
8	Foothills Charter High School	\$ 24,918	\$4,378	\$35
9	Fulton Leadership Academy	\$ 11,737	\$0	\$16

	LEA Name	FY19 Allocation (Aug. 2018)	FY18 Carryover (Jan. 2019)	FY19 Adjustment (Mar. 2019)
	TOTAL	\$	\$	\$
10	Genesis Academy for Boys	\$ 4,597	\$0	\$3,197
11	Genesis Academy for Girls	\$ 2,563	\$0	\$5,505
12	Georgia Connections Academy	\$ 99,881	\$3,056	\$138
13	Georgia Cyber Academy	\$501,426	\$70,597	\$685
14	Georgia School for Innovation and Classics	\$ 16,918	\$0	(16,918)
15	International Academy of Smyrna	\$ 15,079	\$6,654	\$21
16	International Charter Academy of Georgia	\$ 3,314	\$0	(1,423)
17	International Charter School of Atlanta	\$ 8,619	\$0	\$12
18	Ivy Preparatory Academy, Inc	\$ 19,974	\$444	\$28
19	Liberty Tech Charter Academy	\$ 4,771	\$23	\$6
20	Mountain Education Charter HS	\$ 67,490	\$63,659	\$93
21	Odyssey School	\$ 8,018	\$4,788	\$11
22	Pataula Charter Academy	\$ 23,462	\$149	\$32
23	Resurgence Hall	\$ 4,254	\$95	\$2,464
24	School for Arts-Infused Learning (SAIL)	\$ 4,478	\$2,834	\$7
25	Scintilla Charter Academy	\$ 13,969	\$104	\$19
26	SLAM Academy	\$ 22,030	\$0	(17,271)
27	SWGA S.T.E.M. Charter Academy	\$ 15,567	\$1,301	\$65
28	Statesboro STEAM Academy	\$ 5,086	\$33	\$7
29	Utopian Academy for the Arts	\$ 9,907	\$	\$13
	SPECIAL LEAS			
1	Dept. of Corrections	\$ 9,452	\$0	\$13
2	Dept. of Juvenile Justice	\$ 14,683	\$0	\$20
3	State Schools	\$ 11,222	\$72	\$16

Maintenance of Effort

ESSA addresses the LEA's responsibility to maintain local funding. If a LEA fails to maintain fiscal effort, the State Education Agency may be required to reduce the current year allocation. When notified by the GaDOE Finance Division that an LEA has failed to maintain effort, GaDOE Title I, Part A program staff completes the necessary waiver on behalf of the LEA. Two LEAs did not initially meet MOE, however neither District has failed to meet MOE over the last five years, therefore they are in compliance with ESSA requirements. *Data from Title I, Part A Program Manager R. Phillips*

Private School Equitable Participation

Under the *Title II, Part A* program, private school teachers, principals, and assistant principals are eligible to participate to the extent that the LEA uses funds to provide for professional development for teachers and other school personnel.

System Name	FY19	FY18	FY17	FY16	FY15
# of Participating Schools	122	106	89	93	96
Atlanta Public	7	7	6	5	5
Barrow County	1	1	1	1	1
Bibb County	6	5	5	5	5
Bulloch County	2	1	1	1	1
Camden County	1	1	1	1	1
Carroll County	1	0	0	0	0
City Schools of Decatur	2	1	1	1	0
Clarke County	4	4	3	4	4
Clayton County	1	1	1	2	2
Cobb County	6	5	4	4	6
DeKalb County	16	16	15	19	19
Dougherty County	1	1	1	1	1
Fayette County	2	2	2	2	2
Fulton County	23	18	14	19	16
Glynn County	1	1	1	2	2
Griffin-Spalding County	1	0	0	0	0
Gwinnett County	8	6	2	1	1
Henry County	3	2	1	1	1
Houston County	1	1	0	0	0
Marietta City	1	1	1	1	1
Mitchell County	1	1	0	0	1
Muscogee County	5	5	4	3	3
Newton County	0	1	0	0	0
Oconee County	2	2	2	1	1
Richmond County	7	6	6	5	5
Rome City	2	2	1	1	1
Savannah-Chatham	14	12	13	12	16
Troup County	2	2	2	0	0
Walton County	1	1	1	1	1
Wilkinson County	0	1	0	0	0

2018-2019 LEA Selected Prioritized Needs

Source: FY19 Title II, Part A Teacher Quality Implementation and Effectiveness Report

LEAs are required annually to prioritize and submit during budget approval Title II, Part A needs in the Data Collection Form: Program Implementation and Effectiveness under the

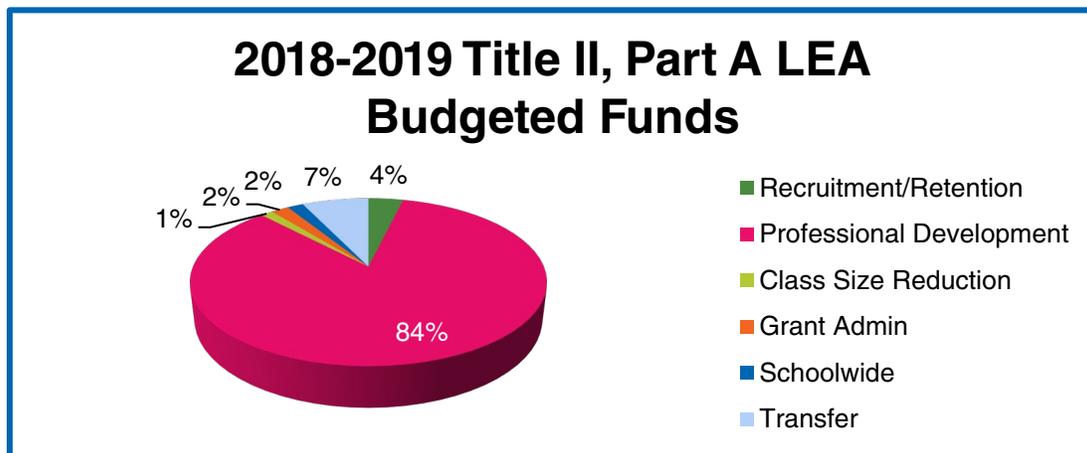
Title II, Part A Program Information Tab. LEAs do this by rank ordering five program components. In 2018-2019 Professional Development was selected as the area of highest need for a large majority of LEAs as the chart below indicates. The next highest area of priority for LEAs was Recruitment. The program area least likely selected for focus is Educator Credentials.

	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3	Priority 4	Priority 5
Professional Development (Including Equity: Diverse Learners)	166	30	12	1	0
Recruitment	26	122	53	8	0
Educator Credentials (Including Equity: Teacher Quality and Experience)	0	1	1	0	0
Retention	12	13	5	177	2

2018-2019 Budgeted Funds

Source: FY19 Cube Financial Review Budgeted Funds

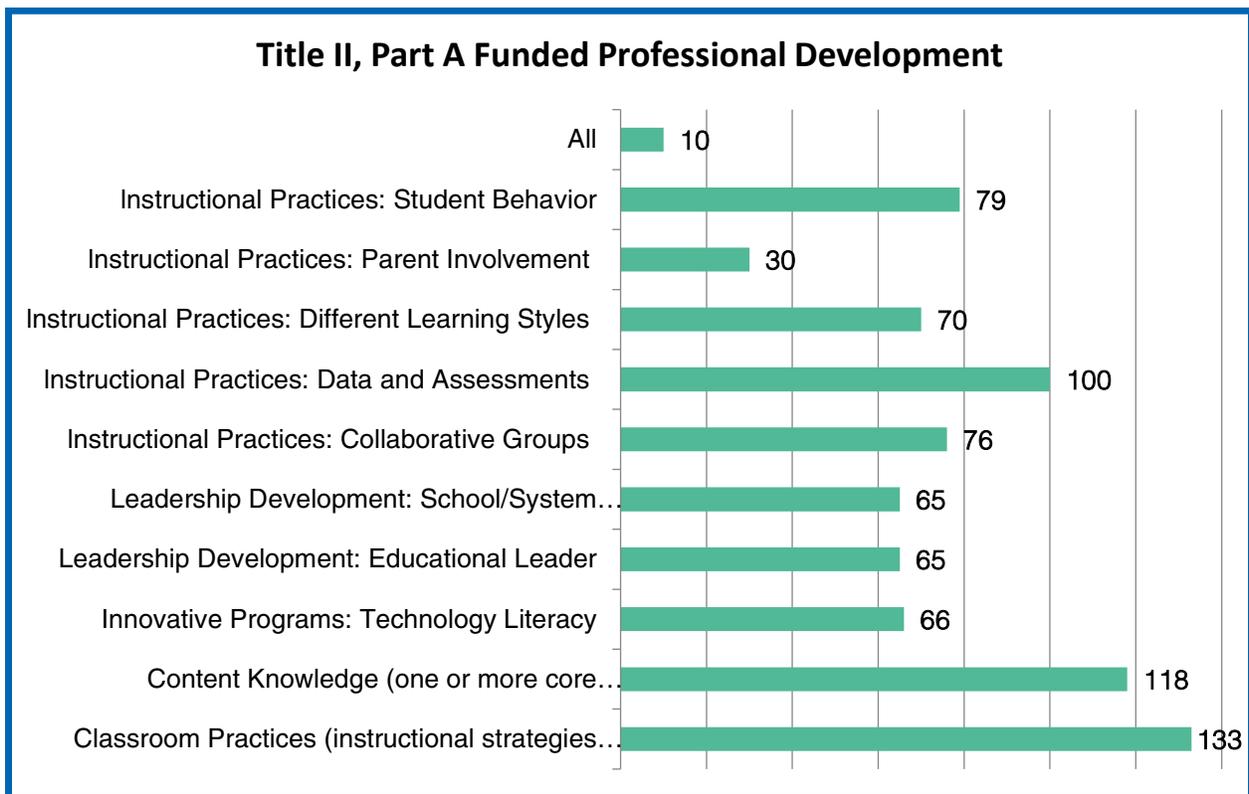
In FY19 84% of Title II, Part A funds were budgeted for professional learning which is in alignment with the data collected on LEA prioritized needs. Professional Development budgeted items also include activities to support the acquisition of educator credentials. Recruitment and retention were the next highest funded at 3.8%.



2018-2019 Most Frequently Title II, Part A Funded Professional Development

Source: FY20 Title II, Part A Data Collection Tab: Teacher Quality Implementation & Effectiveness Report

FY19 Title II, Part A funded Professional Development topics are self-reported in FY20 by LEAs. The professional development topics for teachers funded at the highest rate in 2018-2019 with Title II, Part A funds include instructional strategies, core content knowledge, data and assessments, and differentiation. Title II, Part A funds also were used for leadership development. Topics are aligned with TAPS and LAPS standards.

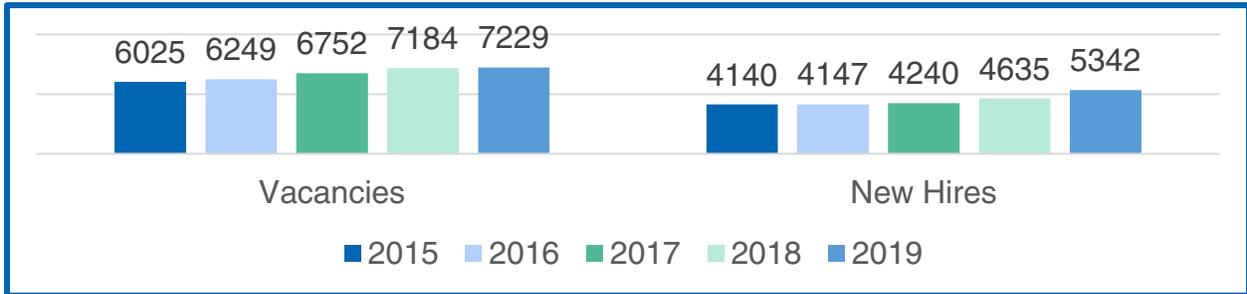


FY19 Self-Reported LEA Vacancies and Title II, Part A Recruited New Hires

Source: Vacancy and New Hire Count from FY20 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation and Effectiveness Report

Using LEA self-reported data from the Title II, Part A budget data collection tabs, it is clear that the number of teacher vacancies in Georgia has risen steadily over the last four years. The vacancies below are only reported by LEAs who prioritized recruitment and used Title II, Part A to supplement recruitment efforts. The number of positions self-reported as filled as a result of Title II, Part A are on the right side of the chart. It appears,

the number of educators hired by LEAs using Title II, Part A funds has not kept pace with the number of vacancies reported.



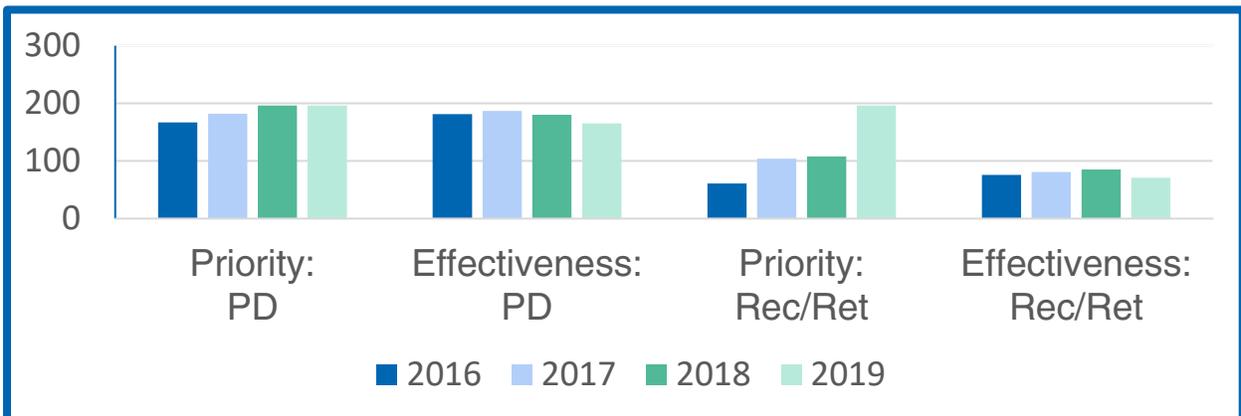
FY19 Effectiveness of Funded Priorities

Source: FY19 & FY20 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation & Effectiveness Report

Priorities: Sum Top 2 Priorities from FY19 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation & Effectiveness Report

Effectiveness: Effectiveness Count FY20 Title II Teacher Quality Implementation and Effectiveness Report

Federal law and regulations require LEAs and SEAs to monitor and measure the impact of Title II, Part A funds to assure compliance with applicable Federal requirements and performance expectations are being achieved. This chart reflects effectiveness data from GaDOE data collection forms located on the Title II, Part A program information tab in the ConApp. The priority columns indicate the number of LEAs who selected PL or recruitment/retention as top priorities and the effectiveness columns indicate the number of LEAs who funded PL and recruitment/retention and reported that the Title II, Part A investment was effective. This is verified during onsite monitoring.



Title II, Part A Use of Funds Flexibility 2018-2019

Source: FY19 Title II, Part A Budgets

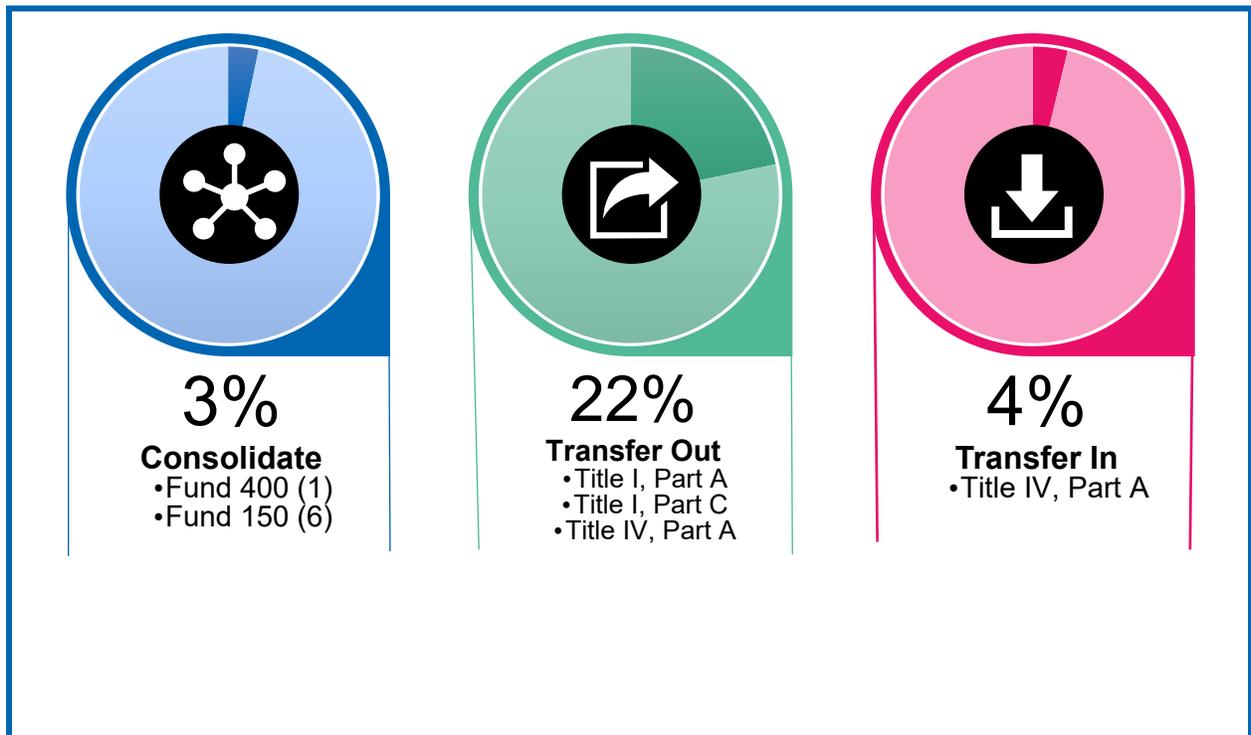
Under ESSA, LEAs are granted some flexibility in determining how they can best meet the needs of their LEA. This includes the ability to coordinate funds through a traditional budget, consolidate federal funds, consolidate federal and state funds or transfer funds into or out of Title II, Part A. Following federal discussions about Title II, Part A funding levels and changes to SEA and LEA allocation formulas, many LEAs in Georgia began to use the flexibility granted in law.

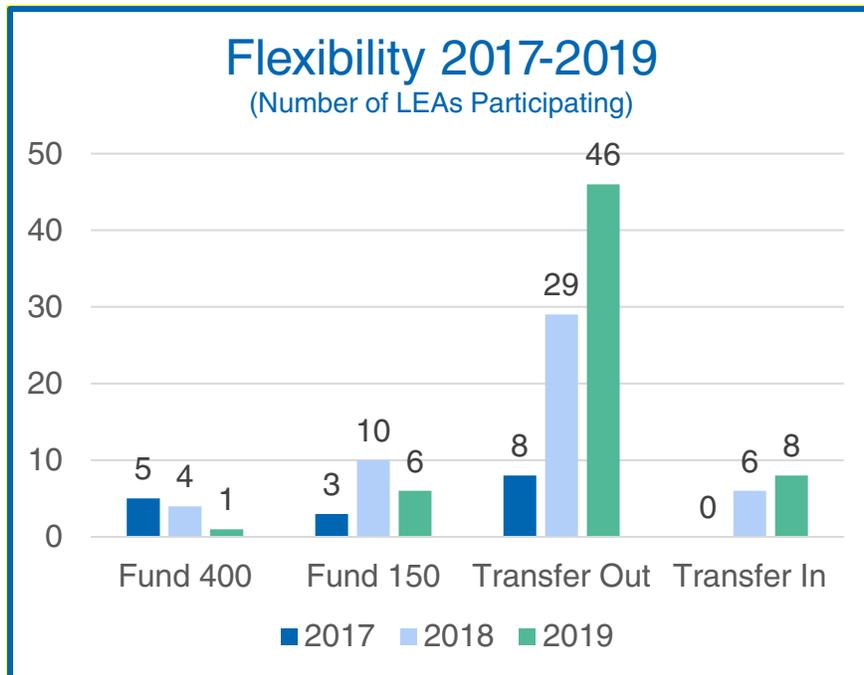
Consolidate: Title I schools running a schoolwide program may choose to consolidate funds. By consolidating eligible federal funds in a schoolwide program, a school can more effectively design and implement a comprehensive plan to upgrade the entire educational program in the school as identified through a comprehensive needs assessment.

Transfer: ESEA allows LEAs the flexibility to target eligible Federal funds to the programs and activities that most effectively address the unique needs of LEAs. The LEA may transfer all or any lesser amount of their Title II, Part A or Title IV, Part A allocations into eligible grants.

- Transfer In: LEAs may transfer Title IV, Part A into Title II, Part A.
- Transfer Out: LEAs may transfer up to 100% of funds from Title II, Part A and Title IV to Title I, Part A, Title I, Part C, Title I, Part D, and Title III, Part A, Title IV, Part A and Title V, Part B.

Title II, Part A Funding Flexibility 2018-2019



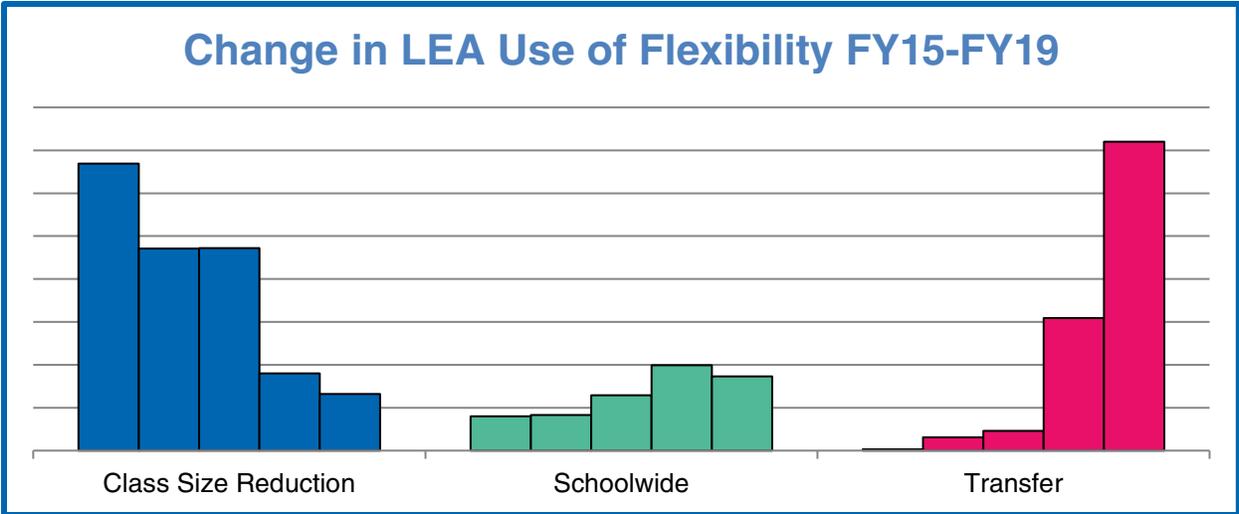


Change in LEA Use of Title II, Part A Funds Flexibility FY15-FY19

Source: FY15- FY19 Title II, Part A Budgets

As mentioned above, following federal discussions about Title II, Part A funding levels and changes to SEA and LEA allocation formulas, many LEAs in Georgia began to use the flexibility granted in law. This flexibility particularly helped LEAs with modest allocations cover entire costs of selected interventions/activities such as Class Size Reduction (CSR) teachers, instructional coaches and large-scale contractual curriculum interventions that often include materials, software and professional development. In addition, this also streamlines the administration of federal programs. Further, with advent of the Resource Allocation Methodology/Plan (RAM/P), Title I is no longer required to determine supplanting at the expenditure level, while that requirement continues to exist for Title II, Part A, among other programs. In Georgia, many LEAs exercise flexibility granted under charter and strategic waiver applications and waive class sizes and intervention model rules like EIP. The use of the RAMP is administratively easier than establishing a required class size, verifying the existence of LEA teachers with associated PQ credentials and confirming that federal funds were not used to ‘gain’ state funds through the act of reducing class sizes.

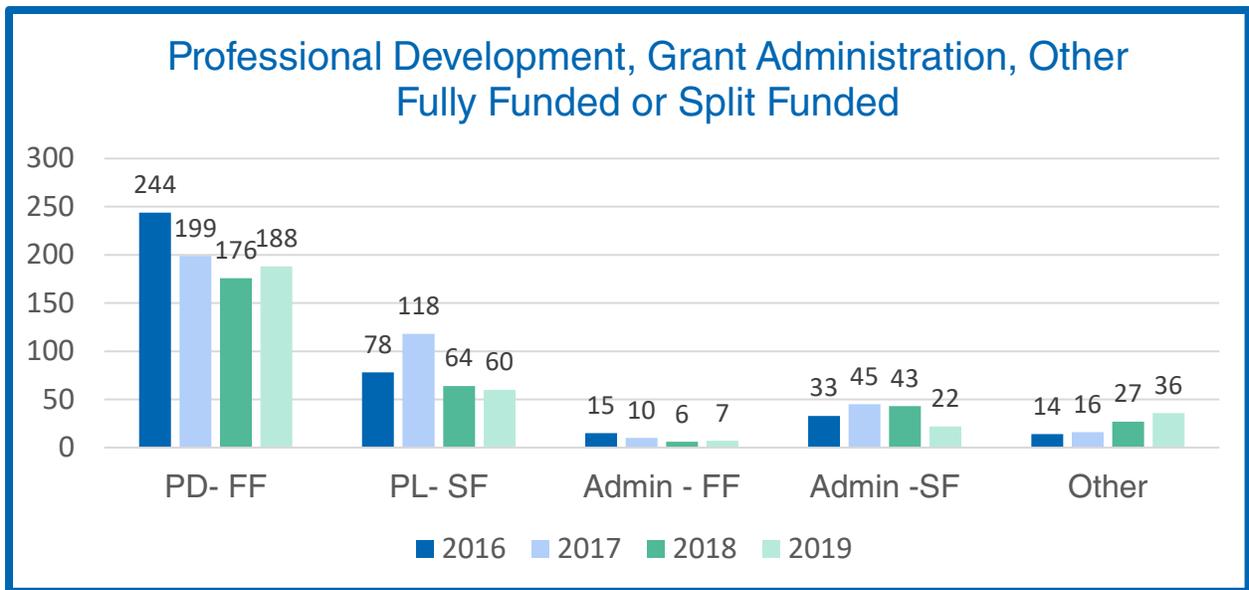
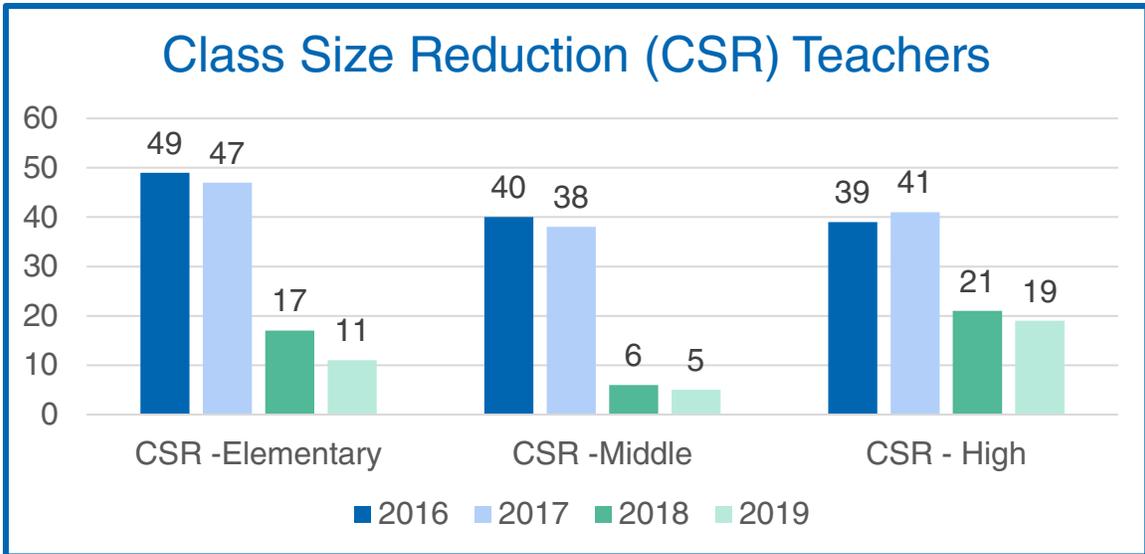
The chart illustrates a clear correlation between the decrease in budgeting for CSR with Title II, Part A funds and a marked increase in use of funding flexibility over time.



FY19 LEA Staff Funded by Title II, Part A (Budgeted)

Source: Staff Count FY19 Title II Teacher Quality Budgeted Funds and Staffing Report

Title II, Part A funds are commonly used to fund the salaries and benefits, in part or whole, of supplemental personnel who serve as class size reduction teachers, deliver professional learning (PD Coordinators, Instructional Coaches, etc.), administer the Title II, Part A Grant (Coordinators, secretaries, etc.) and oversee recruitment. In Georgia, both federal funds (FF) and State funds (SF) are used to provide PD, administer grants and recruitment. The chart below highlights the source of funding for professional learning, administration, and other (recruitment). In FY17 GaDOE began to monitor the effectiveness of Title II, Part A funded interventions/strategies. Between LEA increased use of flexibility and LEA monitoring of effectiveness, the number of Title II, Part A funded staff has generally decreased across the past three years. However, staff involved in recruitment and retention of educators (other) has increased.



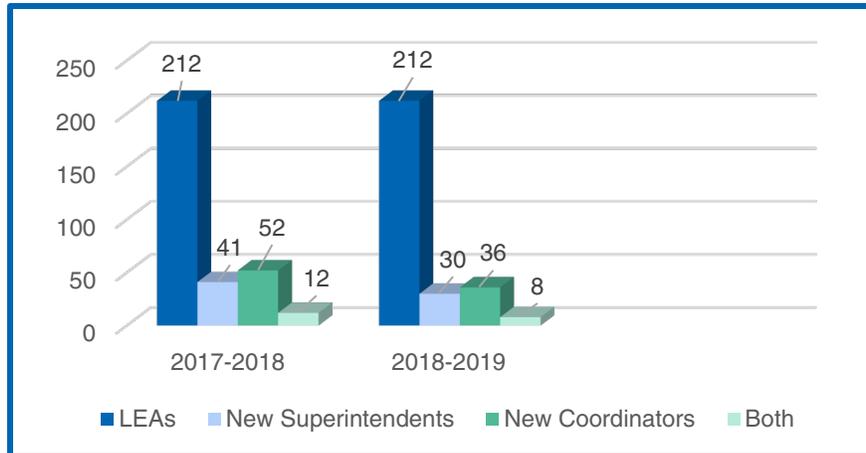
Program Implementation: Personnel Data

Source: Data from FY13, FY14, FY15, FY16, FY17 Risk Assessment Reports

Source: Data from TLSD LEA Contact Lists 08.01.16, 08.02.17, 08.02.18

Each fiscal year, Title II, Part A experiences a turnover of at least 25% new LEA Title II, Part A Coordinators and at least 20% new superintendents (see chart below). With a significant number of new Title II, Part A Coordinators and Superintendents each year, Title II, Part A must provide the technical assistance necessary for the new coordinators to be successful in implementing the Title II, Part A program. According to Government Accounting Standards, grant subrecipients with new personnel are more at risk for noncompliance. This is increasingly when LEAs experience turnover in several key roles,

including Title II, Part A Coordinator, Superintendent and Chief Finance Officer. Noted below is a change in criteria for what constitutes a New Coordinator. This is reflective of further alignment of risk assessment criteria across GaDOE Federal Programs.



	Total LEAs	New Superintendents (1-12 months w/ LEA)		New Title II, Part A Coordinators (0-2 years with LEA)		New Superintendent and New Title II, Part A Coordinator	
2011-2012	193	45	23%	85	44%	30	16%
2012-2013	198	38	19%	90	46%	27	14%
2013-2014	198	41	21%	70	35%	20	10%
2014-2015	198	50	25%	96	48%	31	16%
2015-2016	203	45	22%	86	42%	28	14%
2016-2017	207	48	23%	86	42%	30	14%
<i>Source: FY13, FY14, FY15, FY16, FY17 Risk Assessment Reports</i>							
	Total LEAs	New Superintendents (1-12 months w/ LEA)		New Title II, Part A Coordinators (0-12 months with LEA)		New Superintendent and New Title II, Part A Coordinator	
2017-2018	212	41	19%	52	25%	12	6%
2018-2019	212	30	14%	36	17%	8	4%
<i>Source: TLSD LEA Contact Lists 08.01.16, 08.02.17, 08.02.18</i>							

ESSA Title I, Part A Reporting Requirements

ESSA Section 1111 (Title I, Part A), requires Georgia to report the professional qualifications of all Georgia educators at the SEA, LEA, and School level including information (that shall

be presented in the aggregate and disaggregated by high poverty compared to low-poverty schools), on the number and percentage of:

- Inexperienced teachers, principals, and other school leaders
- Teachers teaching with emergency or provisional credentials and
- Teachers who are not teaching in the subject or field for which the teacher is certified or licensed

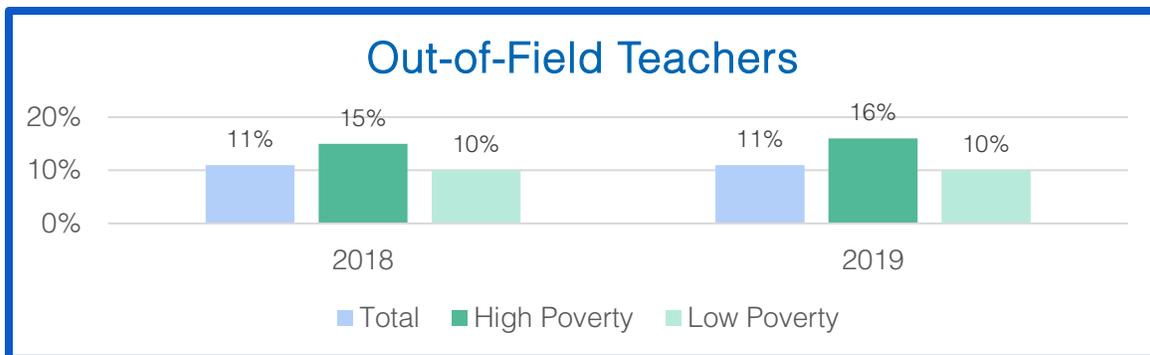
In Georgia, state administrative staff are funded out of consolidated grant administration funds. Title II, Part A has historically been responsible for reporting comparable data under NCLB and continues under ESSA with plans for transition to Title I, Part A in the FY19 fiscal year.

Georgia 2018-2019 Out-of-Field Teachers

Source: FY19 GOSA Out-of-Field Report

In 2018-19, the percentage of teachers out-of-field at high poverty schools for the subject to which they were assigned was 16% as compared to only 10% out-of-field for the low poverty schools.

State of Georgia All Georgia Schools		Total FTE	Out-Of-Field FTE	Out-Of-Field FTE %
2017-2018 Teachers	Total	118,009	13,273	11.0%
	High Poverty	25,310	3,824	15.0%
	Low Poverty	36,088	3,597	10.0%
2018-2019 Teachers	Total	162,256	18,059	11.0%
	High Poverty	37,077	5,880	16.0%
	Low Poverty	58,746	5,789	10.0%

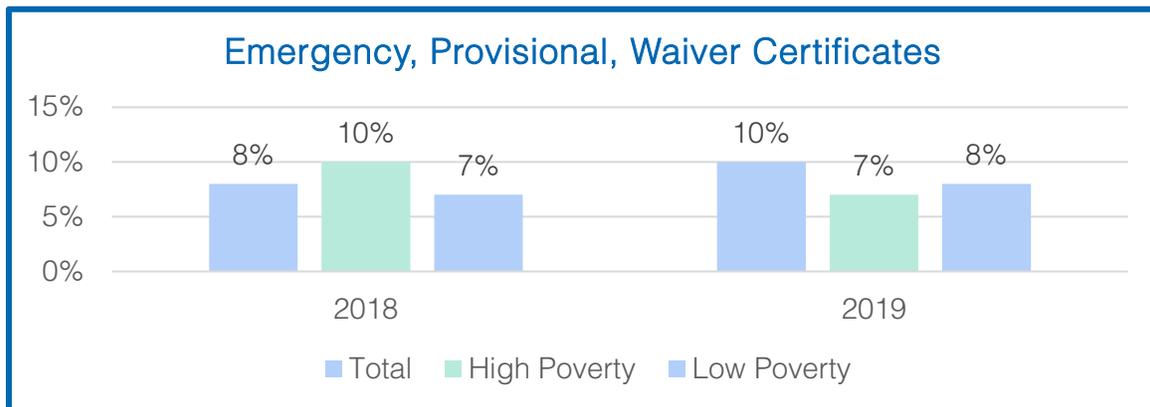


Georgia 2018-2019 Teachers Teaching with Emergency, Provisional, Waiver Certificates

Source: FY19 GOSA Emergency & Provisional Report

In 2018-19, the percentage of teachers teaching with emergency, provisional, or waiver certificates at high poverty schools was 7% as compared to only 8% of teachers teaching with emergency, provisional, or waiver certificates at the low poverty schools. In Georgia, this may apply to teachers who hold a GaPSC-issued Waiver 'W', Non-Renewable 'N', or Supplemental Induction 'SI' certificate. This should be considered in the context of LEA ability to waive certification.

State of Georgia All Georgia Schools		Total FTE	E, P, W FTE	E, P, W FTE %
2017-2018 Teachers	Total	118,009.1	9,507.3	8.0%
	High Poverty	25,310.4	2,484.2	10.0%
	Low Poverty	36,087.8	2,583.6	7.0%
2018-2019 Teachers	Total	37,077.2	3,531.8	10.0%
	High Poverty	58,745.9	4,368.3	7.0%
	Low Poverty	162,256.2	13,743.3	8.0%



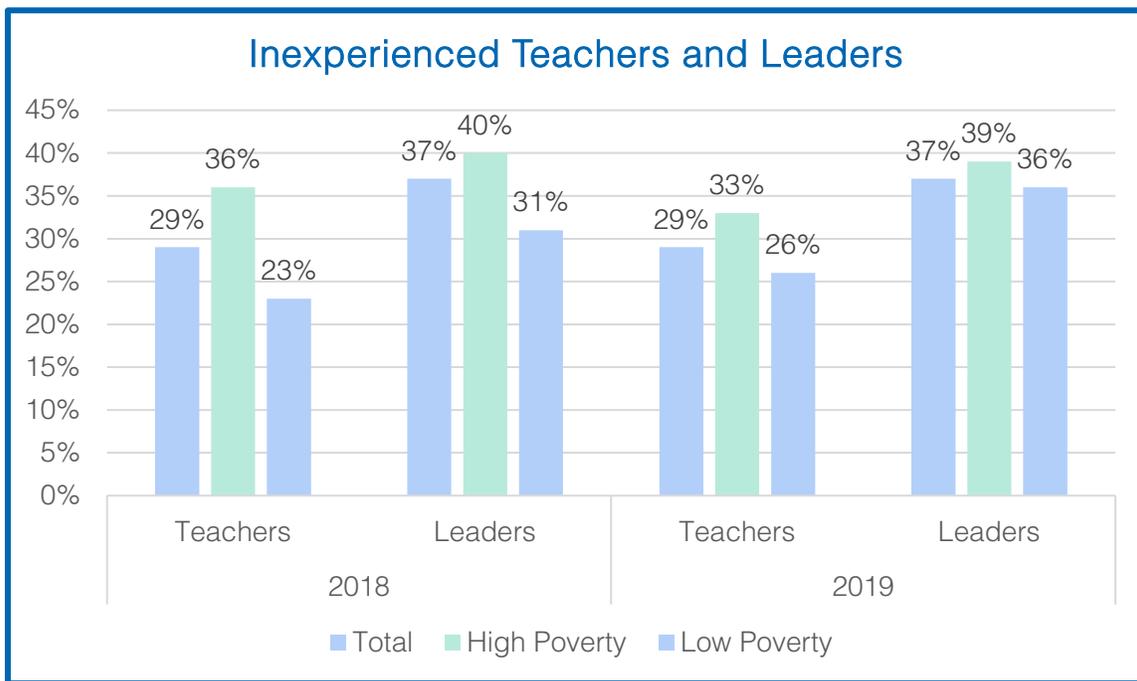
Georgia 2018-2019 Inexperienced Teachers and Leaders

Source: FY19 GOSA Inexperienced Teachers and Leaders Report

Teachers and Leaders who are classified as inexperienced are those with less than four years experience in teaching or leadership in Georgia in their current assignments. State level data reflects new teachers in Georgia and new leaders in Georgia. LEA level data reflects new teachers in the LEA and new leaders in the LEA. School level data reflects new teachers in the school and new leaders in the school. This data is determined using CPI job roles submitted annually. At this time, experience outside of Georgia cannot be verified with

consistent accuracy. In 2018-19, Georgia at the state level had 33% teachers and 39% leaders who were considered inexperienced at high poverty schools.

State of Georgia All Georgia Schools		Total FTE	Inexperienced FTE	Inexperienced FTE %
2017-2018 Teachers	Total	118,009.1	33,781.4	29%
	High Poverty	25,310.4	8,998.7	36%
	Low Poverty	36,087.8	8,445.8	23%
2018-2019 Teachers	Total	162,256.2	46,940.0	29%
	High Poverty	37,077.2	12,159.3	33%
	Low Poverty	58,745.9	15,504.7	26%
2017-2018 Leaders	Total	6,256.7	2,285.2	37%
	High Poverty	1,373.5	548.5	40%
	Low Poverty	1,752.9	546.2	31%
2018-2019 Leaders	Total	5,451.7	2,020.7	37%
	High Poverty	1,298.3	501.5	39%
	Low Poverty	1,196.1	425.3	36%



LEA Annual Risk Assessment

A risk assessment is a systematic process of evaluating the potential risks that may be involved in a projected activity or undertaking. The annual risk assessment process (including the risk assessment instrument, risk elements, strategies, consequences, etc.), is required by Federal law and conducted by the GaDOE federal programs staff and the GaDOE Finance and Business Office. LEAs are assigned points based on fiscal and program implementation risk elements. LEAs receive a rating of Low, Medium, or High Risk. The results of the assessment rating may impact technical assistance and monitoring. Risk assessment elements fall into the following general categories:

- LEA Personnel Experience: Program Coordinator, Superintendent, Finance Director
- Program Implementation: Monitoring Findings (including repeat findings), Deadline Adherence
- Fiscal Attributes and Implementation: Allocation Size, Drawdowns, Audit Findings

High Risk Rating: A LEA that accumulates a high number of points based on a combination of risk elements that show

- the potential for fiscal and/ or programmatic noncompliance, OR
- actual evidence of fiscal and/ or programmatic noncompliance, OR a combination of the potential and actual fiscal and/ or programmatic noncompliance.

The chart below indicates the number of high risk, medium risk and low risk LEAs over the last six years. The number of high-risk LEAs seems to be trending downward. This is in line with a decrease in monitoring findings over time.

2013-2019 Statewide Risk Assessment Data

Source: FY13- FY19 Title II, Part A Risk Assessment Reports

	High Risk	Medium Risk	Low Risk	TOTAL
FY13 Risk (Based on FY12 Actions)	0	9	186	195*
FY14 Risk (Based on FY13 Actions)	2	13	183	198*
FY15 Risk (Based on FY14 Actions)	16	18	164	198*
FY16 Risk (Based on FY15 Actions)	17	29	157	203*
FY17 Risk (Based on FY16 Actions)	10	36	160	206*
FY18 Risk (Based on FY17 Actions)	9	7	197	213*
FY19 Risk (Based on FY18 Actions)	11	22	176	209*^

**Includes new charters. ^Does not include DJJ, DOC, State Schools*

FY19 Risk Assessment Tool

The FY19 monitoring tool is a result of a new streamlined process. FBO team creates spreadsheet of data points from GaDOE and State Auditors. FP team create monitoring report of LEA, program, and # of findings for prior 2 years. FBO incorporates FP monitoring report results. High risk LEAs can be added to the Cross Functional Monitoring Schedule. Programs may monitor individual LEAs with program-specific concerns.

Title II, Part A Risk Indicator	LEA Breakdown		Data Source
FBO			
Audit Reports, DE46 Reports, FTE	N/A	N/A	FY17 – 3 year allocation comparison
Federal Programs			
New Federal Program(s) lead contact/coordinator with less than one year of district level experience managing assigned grant	Yes = 32	No = 177	Program Contact
Federal Program/IDEA monitoring finding(s) in previous 2 years.	Yes = 23	No = 186	MyGaDOE Monitoring Report
Federal Program/IDEA late submissions of CLIP, budgets, completion reports, equitable services documentation, monitoring documentation, or other documentation; IDEA timely and accuracy of reporting indicator <i>*This number is reflective of late budgets. Original budgets submitted after October 1, 2018</i>	Yes = 90	No = 119	My GaDOE Report Submission Dates – Audit Trail
Substantiated program complaints	Yes = 0	No = 209	Everest Reports

Monitoring of Title II, Part A

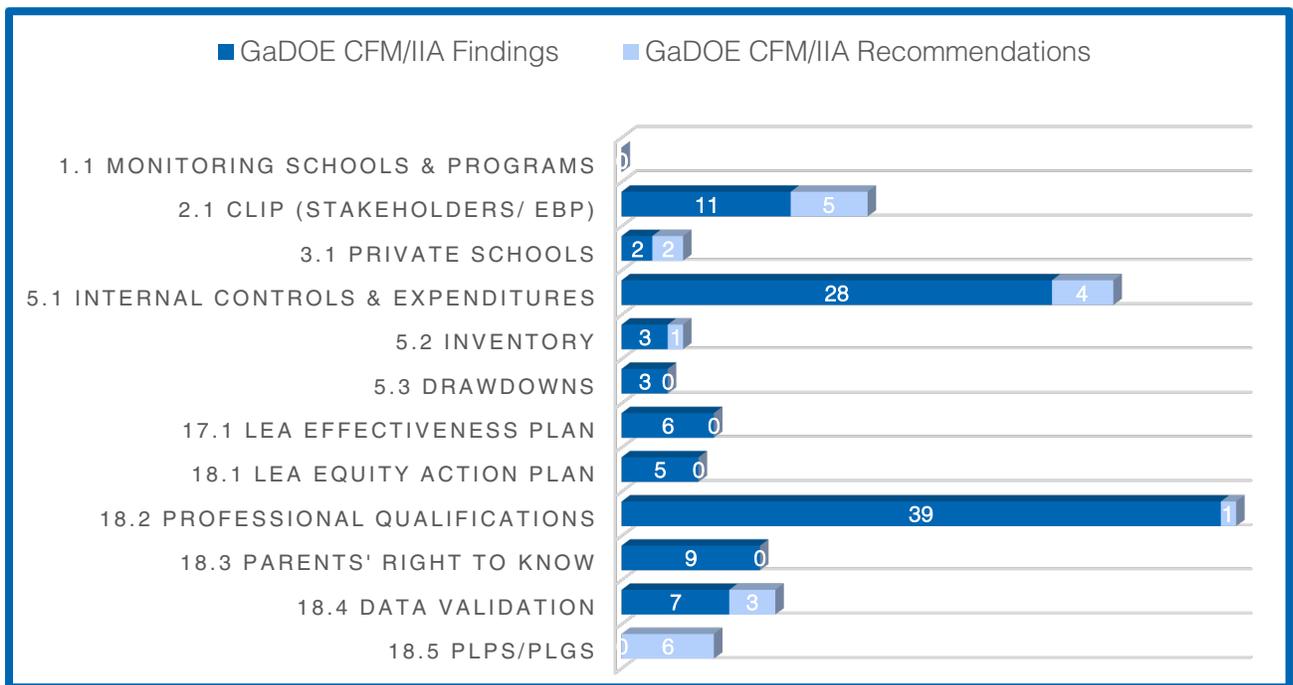
As the state pass through entity, GaDOE is responsible for overseeing the successful implementation of Title II, Part A in LEAs (including LEA provision of Equitable Services). GaDOE does this through technical assistance (application and budget approval), annual risk assessment, periodic cross-functional and program-specific monitoring, LEA self-monitoring and single audit monitoring and resolution. According to the Uniform Grants Guidance (2 CFR 200.328), monitoring by the non-federal entity must cover each program, function, or activity.

Title II, Part A Monitoring Findings

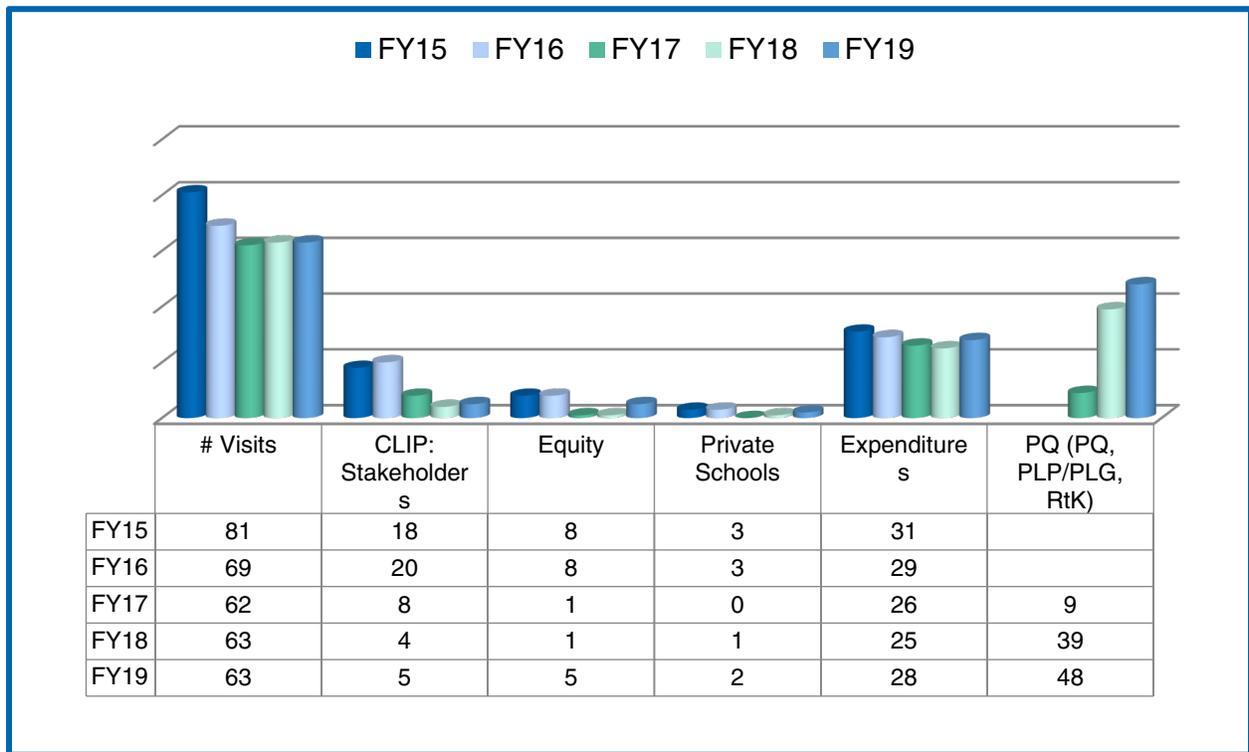
63 Monitoring Visits Conducted November-June 2019

Source: Title II, Part A Internal Monitoring Tracking Report

GaDOE monitors on a 4-year cycle and adds LEAs who are High Risk according to our annual risk assessment. The most common areas for findings are in expenditures and professional qualifications. GaDOE commonly find errors in internal controls and lack of supporting documentation that would illustrate compliance with statute and applicable regulations. In addition, many LEAs experience difficulty recruiting and retaining staff in national shortage areas, most commonly resulting in findings in the area of Special Education.



Top Monitoring Findings Topics FY15-FY19



8 LEAs Out of 63 Earn 'No Findings'

Monitoring Analysis

In FY19 Title II, Part A further streamlined indicators, by continuing to jointly draft additional overarching indicators with other federal programs that includes: program monitoring, CLIP (stakeholders and evidence-based practices, private schools, internal controls and expenditures, inventory, and drawdowns.

In Georgia, grant administrative funds are consolidated allowing Title II, Part A staff to provide implementation and monitoring support in the areas of Title I and IDEA staff certification requirements, in Georgia known as Professional Qualifications (PQ) and Equity. This extends to ensuring staff meet Federal, State and Local PQ requirements, send 20 Day notifications, disseminate the parents' Right-to-Know notification, and establish PLPs and PLGs for teachers, leaders and contributing professionals.

Following the July 2017 change to SBOE rules eliminating the flexibility to waive certification for special education teachers and the ESSA change expanding PQ to all teachers, there were a number of findings in the area of professional qualifications.

Staff also noticed a dramatic increase in a lack of programmatic source documentation in indicator 5.1 that would be used to verify fiscal and programmatic allowability.

6 LEAs returned a total of \$11,154 Title II, Part A Funds as a result of monitoring corrective action. This is an increase in return of funds from the previous year.

Audit Resolutions/ Financial Reviews Completed

One audit resolution was conducted in 2018-2019. It resulted in a returned total of:

- \$134.91 for Unexpended Grant Balances