



Proposals for:
District Corrective
Action
and
School Restructuring



District Corrective Action

NCLB

[Section 1116(c)(3)(10)]

School districts are identified for improvement after failing to make adequate yearly progress (AYP) for two consecutive years. School districts are identified for corrective action after the second full year of being identified for improvement.

What does this mean for Florida?

Currently there are 67 school districts that are identified for improvement out of a total of 76. Each of these districts will fall into corrective action in 2006-2007 unless performance is improved.

Once a district falls into corrective action, the State shall take corrective action.

2005-2006 Status of Our Districts

- 5 districts met 100% of criteria
- 2 districts met 90% to 99%
- 18 districts met 80% to 89%
- 27 districts met 70% to 79%
- 14 districts met 60% to 69%
- 4 districts met 50% to 59%
- 6 districts met less than 50%

Our Leading Districts

- Broward
- Leon
- Wakulla
- Lab schools: FSU, FAU, UF

District Corrective Action is Defined as:

Corrective action means action, consistent with State law, that

- “(i) substantially and directly responds to the consistent academic failure that caused the State to take such action and to any underlying staffing, curricular, or other problems in the agency; and
- (ii) is designed to meet the goal of having all students served under this part achieve at the proficient and advanced student academic achievement levels.”

The State must take one of the following actions:

1. The State must defer programmatic funds or reduce administrative funds.
2. The State must institute and fully implement a new curriculum that is based on State and local academic content and achievement standards, including providing appropriate professional development based on scientifically based research for all relevant staff that offers substantial promise of improving educational achievement for low-achieving students.

The State must take one of the following actions:

3. The State must replace district personnel who are relevant to the failure to make adequate yearly progress.
4. The state must remove particular schools from the jurisdiction of the district and establish alternative arrangements for public governance and supervision of such schools.
5. The State must appoint, through the State educational agency, a receiver or trustee to administer the affairs of the district in place of the superintendent and school board.

The State must take one of the following actions:

6. The State must abolish or restructure the district.
7. The State must authorize students to transfer from a school operated by the district to a higher-performing public school operated by another district, and provide to such students transportation (or the costs of transportation) to such schools, in conjunction with carrying out not less than one additional action described herein.

State Proposal

Reduce district administrative funds by the percent of failed AYP indicators and require districts to use these funds to support school level activities to improve or provide instruction for the student subgroup(s) that failed make adequate yearly progress targets in the content area where failure occurred.

Example School District

- Title I, Part A allocation: \$12,000,000
- Average District Administrative Funds: 3.81% = \$457,200
- DOE Percent of AYP Criteria Not Met: 22% = \$100,584

DOE District must invest \$100,584 in school-based instructional programs for the subgroup(s) of students that missed AYP targets in the content areas that were missed.

School Restructuring

NCLB

[Section 1116(b)(1)(7)(8)]

Schools that fail to make adequate yearly progress for two consecutive years fall into school improvement. If after two consecutive years of school improvement a school still has not made adequate yearly progress the school district must take corrective action. If after one full year in corrective action the school continues to fail to make adequate yearly progress then the school district shall implement restructuring.

What does this mean for Florida?

Currently there are 33 Title I schools in 11 school districts that are in corrective action status. Each of these schools will fall into planned restructuring in 2006-2007 unless performance is improved and the school makes adequate yearly progress. Restructuring is defined as alternative governance arrangements.

How Did These Schools Get Here?

- Have to be Title I schools
- Graded F in 2002
 - 33 of 64 schools
 - Of the 33: 1 B, 13 C, 15 D, 4 F
- Failed to make AYP: 2003, 2004, 2005
- Examples of success, have made AYP and:
 - Charles Duval, Alachua A, A, B
 - Lillie Evans, Dade B, A, B
 - Leonard Wesson, Leon C, C, B
 - Rock Lake, Orange C, C, A
 - Mollie E. Ray, Orange C, C, A

What does this mean for Florida?

Four of these schools are currently F schools and four are former F schools, therefore in the event they again fail the district's approved plan of action to remedy the F must comply with this federal legislation.

What are the requirements of Restructuring?

All prior sanctions must continue to be implemented:

- continue to provide public school choice to students enrolled in the school,
- continue to make supplemental educational services available to all enrolled students eligible for free or reduced price lunch who do not opt for choice, and
- prepare a plan and make necessary arrangements to carry out an alternative governance structure for the school.

What are the requirements of the district?

No later than the beginning of the school year following the year in which the district begins its planning, the district shall implement one of the following alternative governance arrangements for the school consistent with State law:

The District must take one of the following actions:

1. The district must reopen the school as a public charter school.
2. The district must replace all or most of the school staff (which may include the principal) who are relevant to the failure to make adequate yearly progress.
3. The district must enter into a contract with an entity, such as a private management company, with a demonstrated record of effectiveness, to operate the public school.

The District must take one of the following actions:

4. The district must turn the operation of the school over to the state if permitted under state law and agreed to by the State.
5. The district must implement any other major restructuring of the school's governance arrangements that makes fundamental reforms, such as significant changes in the school's staffing and governance, to improve student academic achievement in the schools and that has substantial promise of enabling the school to make adequate yearly progress as defined by the State.

State Proposal

For schools that are not required to restructure due to Assistance Plus, allow districts to choose one, or a combination of more than one, restructuring action for each school identified for restructuring to implement. One hundred percent (100%) of the students in the school must be part of the restructuring plan. Districts must submit their choice, their implementation plan with a timeline, and a monitoring plan to the Department for approval no later than March 1, 2007 for implementation starting no later than the first day of the 2007-2008 school year.

District Responsibility

Implementation and monitoring of school restructuring.

State Responsibility

Technical assistance for, and monitoring of, district school restructuring plans.